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A N N A L S
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERN-
MENTS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1861-62.

VOLUME VI.

S E R A M P O R E :
PRINTED BY MARSHALL D'CRUZ.

1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Governments of India publish, on an average, a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a *cutch* bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is, however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are, like all other blue books, dry, ill digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the Editor is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India, what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for the blue books of England. The Annals comprise every fact, and almost every opinion of importance, in the Records of the year. A copious Index enables the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the Records the Editor has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last.

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THE
ANNALS
OF
(INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.
2—
IRRIGATION IN BENGAL.

Bengal Records, No. XXXVI., Part I.

The Damoodah.—The Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division, reports on the irrigation works undertaken by Mr. C. Grose, a landholder. The locality where his experiments were carried on was the Talook of Joypore situated between the rivers Damoodah and Roopnarain, due west of Amptah. The people cannot cultivate rice there during the rains on account of the flooded state of that part of the country. In the cold weather the Damoodah is so small, and so far below the level of the khals around it, that a supply of water for the crops is not easily obtained. The Damoodah khal is higher than the surface of the river at that season. By building a dam across the river at Rajbulghat, Mr. Grose caused the water to flow into the khal, and thence by smaller dams he led it all over the land he wished to irrigate. The breadth of the Damoodah at the dam is 1210 feet. The bed shoals in the centre. The dam was formed of sand with a small admixture of alluvial earth called *pully*, supported in two places by bamboos and bundles of straw. It was finished in six weeks at a cost of Rs. 2,000. The current of the river was effectually diverted; the bed of the river below the barrier held only pools of water here and there, and at Amptah several miles lower down a streamlet 12 feet wide and 3 inches deep represented the entire leakage. At the time of inspection the greatest depth in the khal was $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet with a sluggish stream about 200 feet wide. The bed of the khal was five feet higher than that of the river Damoodah. After Mr. Grose's lands had obtained a fortnight's supply of water

permission was given to the Zemindars to form a dam. Thirty villages were irrigated by this means, after which the water was once more turned in the direction of Joypore. When a sufficient supply had been given in both directions, the large dam was cut and the Damoodah was allowed to return to its usual channel. The supplementary dams cost about Rs. 300, making a total expenditure of Rs. 2,300 on this useful work. The area irrigated was 17,500 beegahs of rice, of which 2,500 belonged to Mr. Grose, and the rest to the villagers. The return on the crop was Rs. 3 a beegah, making a total return of Rs. 52,500 from land which, without this irrigation, could scarcely have been cultivated at all.

Correspondence on Irrigation.—The results of Mr. Grose's experiment were so encouraging that the Government of Bengal expressed a desire to see similar operations carried out in other districts. The Board of Revenue were requested to call for reports from the local authorities. In forwarding some of these they remarked that, though the system of irrigation referred to might be very successfully adopted by many landholders, it was useless to expect anything to be done by native landholders, and that no extensive system could be carried out without an irrigation law. They were unable, at that stage, from want of the necessary information, to recommend any particular localities for experiments. They suggested the heads of such a law in the following letter dated 6th January 1860. "The present Law, Act VI. of 1857, will enable the Government to take any land that may be necessary for canals, but it might further, the Board think, be requisite for the purposes of procuring the supply of water to give the Government the power of using and damming up shallow streams and rivers, the beds of which are now considered the property of individuals and used for their profit. The great object however, would be to regulate the levy of rents for the supply of water and to protect the works from injury, to which, in the Lower Provinces, they would be very liable from the jealousies and interests of parties. For this purpose a law similar to Act VII. of 1845 would be necessary ; but with more stringent enactments than those in Sections V. and IV. of that Act, to provide for the protection of the works and for the punishment of any persons injuring them. An addition will also be required to the latter part of Section IV., and balances should be recoverable from any property of the defaulter by any process in force for the recovery of revenue or rent. When the canals shall have been completed, rules may be drawn up under Section II. of the Act, similar in their nature to those passed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, under date 31st May

1845, and published in P. P. 716 et seq. of the *Government Gazette* of that year." Captain J. P. Beadle, in his letters to the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer, points out the difficulties which stand in the way of irrigation in Bengal until a regular system is introduced. The Zemindars appreciate the advantage of a supply of water for irrigational purposes and distributed under Government superintendence. The risk of failure is too great to allow of individual landholders undertaking the execution of such works with the chance that the dam may not answer and that, if it does, there may be a difficulty in recovering from the other landholders a fair price for the water secured for them. It therefore remained for the Government to consider whether aid should be extended to cultivation on the low level lands which border the rivers in their delta channels, by the regular construction of works which, during the dry season, would secure a supply of water for a hot weather crop, and by legal enactment provide for the levy of a fair water rate.

The Superintending Engineer of the Behar circle writes. "I am not aware of any streams in Behar or Tirhoot that could be conveniently turned to account for irrigation purposes that are not so used. I am of course referring to petty irrigation schemes; projects such as the Soane one are not within the meaning of your Circular. In Behar the general irrigation arrangements are very extensive; the rivers that hold water during the dry weather are all made use of; reservoirs to retain the rain are scattered over the face of the country, but apparently, every one who owns a "Khuzana" (reservoir) does what he likes with it, creating unwholesome swamps as he likes and where he likes. If some degree of system could be introduced into this chaos, without interfering with vested rights, a very great good would result to the population of the country, for much of the Behar fever is without a doubt attributable to these artificial nests of malaria."

THE MAGHASSANI HILLS.

Bengal Records, No. XXXVI., Part II.

THE correspondence on the Maghassani Hills in Cuttack, considered with reference to the advisability of establishing a sanitarium on them, is published by Government in 1861. The inquiries therein detailed commenced about the end of 1858. The Super-

intendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, then wrote a memorandum on the subject drawn from all the available sources of information. Major Strange, G. T. Survey, determined the position and height of the Hill of Maghassani in March 1857, when he found it to be:—Latitude $21^{\circ} 28'$ North ; Longitude $86^{\circ} 24'$ East ; Height 3821·53 feet above the level of the sea ; Situation—38 miles from the station of Balasore nearly due West. Two hills are mentioned in the memorandum, situated immediately on the coast, and supposed to be higher than Maghassani. The Government of Bengal sanctioned the proposal to examine the hills of Maghassani, and Dr. Kendall was deputed to undertake the duty. He was accompanied for part of the time by Mr. V. H. Schalch, Magistrate of Balasore.

Dr. Kendall's First Report.—For the first eight miles after leaving Balasore there is a good kutchra road ; thence to the foot of the Hills there is only a track or path practicable for bullocks or doolies. The country around is only slightly undulating. There are only one or two streams to be crossed, and these are nearly dry in the cold season. The summit of the Maghassani on which the platform is built, is of small extent, very rocky and not well suited for building purposes, but it slopes gradually down to the valleys beneath on its north-western aspect, and on this slope there is plenty of room for building. To the north-east of the platform, and distant as the crow flies from half a mile to a mile, are several peaks and ridges on which capital building sites are available ; one peak especially deserves notice, it being on the same level as the platform, and having an extensive area on its summit quite clear of trees or jungle, and free from rocks, small boulders only being scattered here and there ; the slope from this is gradual on every side, and it commands an extensive view. There is a supply of good water not far from the summit of the Hill. The climate during the period of Dr. Kendall's visit was cold and bracing, with a constant breeze from the North. The lowest point marked by the Thermometer was 44° at 7. A. M. on the 22nd January, and the highest during the day was 73° and at four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day it was 58° . The extreme range of the thermometer was 29° . Dr. Kendall's conclusions were, that a road might easily be constructed to the foot of the hills, and a road practicable for riding from the base to the summit at moderate expense ; that building sites could be found on the slopes of the ridges and peaks ; that a rich and extensive plateaux, a few hundred feet below the summit of the Hill, could be made to supply the station above with nearly every requisite ; that all the materials for building were to be found on the Hill and the plateaux ; that if a road existed the journey from Calcut-

ta to the Hill would be about 3 days, viz., by steamer to port of Balasore 24 hours, thence to foot of Hill 12 hours and thence to the summit 6 hours; and that, being only about 40 miles from the sea, the Hill was likely to have advantages peculiar to itself, being open to every breeze that blows. Dr. K. suggested that a second visit should be made to the Hill in the March following for the purpose of ascertaining the temperature during the hot weather. The Lieutenant Governor was of opinion that April or May would be more suitable for the purpose in view. The second expedition was undertaken by Dr. Kendall and Mr. Schalch as before, the latter remaining only 3 days, as his time would not permit of a further stay at the Hill.

Mr. Schalch's Report.—An average height of two feet would be sufficient for the road to the Hill; and a few small bridges would be required. The road from Poorhadeha to the Hill, a distance of twelve miles, is merely a pathway cut by the Surveyors. It surmounts, instead of flanking, the hills. A cart road could be constructed by gradually ascending the shoulders of the several hills, increasing the total distance to probably 14 to 16 miles. The Maghassani hill itself ascends too abruptly to admit of much building ground, but the other range would each afford a space about quarter of a mile wide by one long, amply sufficient for the construction of barracks and for parade ground for troops. The climate (in April) is most pleasant during the morning and evening, and though the heat is rather oppressive between twelve and two o'clock in a thin tent unprotected by shade no evil effects result from it. Neither Mr. Schalch nor Dr. Kendall suffered from fever—but the servants were almost all attacked on their return from the Hill. It was not clear whether they had caught fever on the hill itself or in the low country around where it was very prevalent at the time. The probabilities were in favour of the latter supposition. The average temperature is at least twelve degrees below that of the plains and of Bengal, which though not sufficiently low for a sanitarium for invalids would render the hills valuable for troops or for colonization. "For colonization" says Mr. Schalch "there would be a very considerable extent of ground, judging from the Report of the surveyors who have traversed the whole length of these ranges. There would appear to be a tract of country some forty miles in length, by ten or twelve in breadth, of a similar description to the portion we visited, and which I should think admirably adapted to the production of coffee, wheat, potatoes and other vegetables, all of which would find a ready and accessible market in Calcutta. I believe that besides the above, the tea plant and the vine might be successfully cultivated." He concludes his remarks by recom-

mending that a party of Sappers and Miners, attended by an intelligent Sub-Assistant Surgeon, should be sent to the Hills to clear a piece of ground, build a log house and cultivate the land with a view to test the spot practically.

Dr. Kendall's Second Report.—The results arrived at by Dr. Kendall are very much the same as those reported by Mr. Schaleh. From the 7th to the 14th April thunder storms occurred daily, generally coming on between 4 and 8 P. M. during which period 9·9 inches of rain fell, the greatest fall being 5 inches in 3 hours. The air was often remarkably clear after rain. In the morning the breeze blew from the North and North West, and in the afternoon from the South and South West. The mean temperature is 13·2 degrees lower than that of Calcutta, and 13·66 degrees hotter than that of Ootacamund during the same month. The Maghassani Hills correspond very nearly to the Neilgherries as to formation and soil. They are more suitable for the establishment of a depôt for troops than for a sanitarium for invalids. They appear to be admirably suited, both by soil and climate, for coffee plantations.

Resolution of Government.—In a letter dated 21st September 1859 the Government of Bengal, while acknowledging the interest of the reports on these Hills, decide that they are not sufficiently encouraging to warrant the establishment of any military depôt on them. "With Parisnath hill 800 feet higher, much more easily accessible and free from all suspicion of feverishness, which cannot by any means be said of the Maghassani hill from what little experience has been obtained regarding it, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that it would be only waste of money to attempt to do anything further at present on the Maghassani, with a view to the formation upon it of a Depôt for European troops. The hill may, however, His Honor remarks, eventually be found worthy of attention on account of its suitability for the cultivation of coffee, &c."

REVISED ASSESSMENT OF THE MOORBAR TALOOKA.

Bombay Records, No. LXII., New Series.

THE Moorbar Talooka of the Tanna Collectorate, Bombay, is composed of 252 villages of which 4 are Inam, 5 held on the Izafut tenure and the remaining 243 are Khalsat, or villages under direct

Government management, divided between a Mamlutdar and a Mahalkurry, there being 155 under charge of the first and 97 under that of the second named officer. The revised assessment was effected by Captain J. Francis in 1860. Separate reports were drawn up on the two divisions of the Talook. The measurement of the district was commenced in the season of 1856-57. Moorbar is one of the most inland districts of the collectorate, and with the exception of part of Kolwun is more unfavourably situated with regard to natural facilities, for transporting its produce to the great markets on the coast, than any other district. The great market for the rice produced is Callian. The inhabitants depend almost entirely on agriculture for their subsistence. Employment in the Railway or Public Works is not popular among them. The land is more carefully tilled than elsewhere. The people are pretty well off, notwithstanding the absence of trade and manufactures. The existing assessment was favourable and Captain Francis assimilated the rates to those of the adjoining district of Nusrapoor. The villages were divided into classes of which the highest paid Rs. 4-8 and the lowest Rs. 2 assessment. The latter rate was only extended to a few jungly villages inhabited by Colies. The details of the new settlement are seen in the following table :—

Division or Charge.	No. of Villages.	Average of the Collections for ten years.			Jummabundy of 1859-60, if according to old rates.			Jummabundy of 1859-60, according to Survey rates.			Survey rates on Waste.		Total Survey Kunal for the District.
		Rs.	Rice.	Wurkus.	Total.	Rice.	Wurkus.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Mamlutdar's	...	67,480	70,738	10,140	80,878	68,018	9,215	77,233	6,237	83,470			
Mahalkurry's	...	45,136	47,052	6,429	53,481	45,332	6,615	51,947	3,564	55,511			
Total	...	1,12,616	1,17,790	16,569	1,34,359	1,13,350	15,830	1,29,180	9,801	1,38,981			
Increase	...	16,564	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...	4,622		
Decrease	4,440	739	5,179	...	.....	

It shows a decrease of Rs. 5,179 as compared with what would have been realizable (in 1859-60) according to old rates; and there is also a deficit of Rs. 3,451 when compared with the collections of the preceding year, 1858-59. But against this reduction must be placed, as a set off, the revenue derivable under the survey from tracts set apart for grazing purposes, and from the dullé, cultivation hitherto unassessed, which have not been included in the above account; the comparison, then, will bear a more favourable aspect. A contrast with the average of the collections for the past ten years, gives an increase in favour of the settlement under review of Rs. 16,564.

The subject of the wurkus inams of the Jemadars Patels, and Mahars of some of the turufs of Morbar, is touched upon in this report. At Mr. Coles' revision of the assessment of this turuf, all the rice land held as Inam was regularly measured and recorded in the name of its respective holder; and all the wurkus land *under cultivation in the year* in which his measurement was made, was likewise measured and recorded in the same way. The extent and value of the Inam holdings thus recorded have, from that time to the present, been regularly shown in the accounts of the village as the deduction on that account. But under the system of triennial measurements of wurkus cultivation in force in this turuf and throughout the Morbar talooka, to the introduction of the settlement, the Tullatee has regularly measured the extent of such cultivation in the occupation of these Inamdars, and anything in excess of the value recorded in the accounts has been considered as liable to the payment of revenue. The cultivation of *wurkus* lands is subject to great fluctuation, owing to the necessity for occasional fallow, and the plan of recording as Inam simply the extent under cultivation in the year of survey, followed by Mr. Coles, is not fair. Captain Francis suggests, as the fairest way of settling the case, that each individual should be allotted the extent he is entitled to according to a calculation based on the value of the old "Tucka" measurements of the village; a plan similar to that followed with reference to certificates passed by the Inam Commission. The report here says. "The value of the Inams in these several villages, calculated in the manner above explained, appears to be as follows, viz. :—

According to Mr. Coles' survey	...	...	Rs. 1,242 2 5
Do. present survey	...	...	„ 1,276 3 6
Do. calculations based upon the tucka,	„	„	1,794 4 8

Looking at these results, it seems that there is a difference of only about Rs. 35 between Mr. Coles' and my own value of these Inams, but a difference of above Rs. 500 between our values, and that resulting from the calculation based upon the tucka; that is to say, supposing the latter plan of settling the value of these Inams to be adopted—and I would strongly urge its being so,—the Jemadars and people of this district will require to have wurkus land to the value of above Rs. 500 made over to them, in addition to that allowed by me at time of making the jum-mabundy." These views are entirely concurred in by the Revenue Commissioner and the Government. With reference to the tenures of Isafutdars, he suggests that they be offered a lease of their villages for 30 years and that they be informed that the

village will be resumed by Government unless they agree to the conditions specified. They claim the right to hold their villages at their present payments which are less than the amount fixed by the survey ; but as they have no lease or sunnud conferring such right their claim is quite inadmissible. This arrangement is approved of by Government.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MOOLTAN DISTRICT.

THE settlement of this district of the Mooltan division was effected by Mr. J. H. Morris. As he was obliged to go to England before its completion the remainder was done by Colonel Hamilton, the Commissioner. The report is preceded by a summary by Mr. Cust, Officiating Financial Commissioner.

The settlement was commenced in 1855 and completed in 1859. The Mooltan district is situated at the southern extremity of the Baree Doab, between the rivers Sutlej, Ravee, and Cheenab. A small portion of one Tehseel lies across the Ravee in the Rechna Doab, having been detached since the first Summary Settlement from the Jhung district. It embraces an area of 5,866 square miles, much of which is barren and waste, and is divided into five Tehseels, three on the Cheenab, and two on the Sutlej. It contains one city of note, Mooltan. When Maharajah Runjeet Sing succeeded in expelling the Mahomedan Nawabs, who in the decadence of the Empire made themselves independent of Delhi, the whole of this district came under the enlightened rule of Deewan Sawun Mul, from whose time all fiscal arrangements date. When his son Moolraj rebelled, and was taken prisoner, a Summary Settlement was made in 1849 by Mr. Edgeworth and Lieutenant H. James. This lasted to 1854, and was very unequal. It was succeeded by a second Summary Settlement, conducted by the Deputy Commissioners Mr. Henderson and Major Hamilton, which granted some reduction, and has worked fairly. This lasted till 1858, when Mr. Morris' new assessment came into force. For purposes of assessment each Tehseel was divided into three Chucks or natural divisions, viz., *Sylaba*, or low lands, subject to the influence of the river, *Highlands*, or Bar, and *Intermediate*.

The result of the settlement was a reduction of about eighteen per cent. on the rates. The jumma stood at Rs. 5,79,000 and was reduced to Rs. 4,70,000. The reasons which led to this re-

duction are the absence of trade in the district, the want of markets, the inferiority of soil, the variable nature of the river irrigation, the prevalence of nomad tribes, the uncertainty and insufficiency of canals, the scantiness of population and emigrations to Buhawlpore, the low value of property, the fixedness of the new jummas and the amount of land lately abandoned. The most serious of these disadvantages is the imperfect state of irrigation. The new settlement was very popular among the people; the rates were light and equally distributed. The Commissioner thought the reduction greater than was necessary but the peculiar circumstances of the district rendered this a fault on the right side. The rates levied were as follows :—

			On Cultiva- tion.			On assessable area.			On total area.		
Mooltan,	...	...	1	1	3	0	6	5	0	4	11
Shoojabad,	...	...	1	14	7	0	13	2	0	9	9
Ludran,	...	...	1	2	3	0	6	4	0	4	4
Mylsee,	...	...	0	13	1	0	4	3	0	2	9
Serai Siddhoo,	...	...	0	11	3	0	3	4	0	2	9

A light assessment was laid on the Sylaba lands, subject to the usual rules regarding diluvion, instead of annual measurements.

Tenures.—It has been asserted that there are no village communities in this district, but it is found that along the rivers, where population and cultivation have attained a degree of permanence, "common land" and regular communities do exist. Retiring from the river towards the Bar, or barren dorsal ridge, all trace of these communities is gradually lost. Each well has its separate owner unconnected with its neighbour—often a separate hamlet or hut, with no common land, interests or homestead, no ties of race, religion or kindred. As cultivation, population and wealth extend these infant communities will develop themselves on one of the well-known types, perhaps streaked by some local peculiarities. The most peculiar of the tenures in this district is the "Chukdaree;" the Chukdar or owner of the well being an intermediate person between the original proprietor of the soil and the cultivator. The prosperity of the district is attributed in great measure to the existence of these Chukdars. They are almost invariably wealthy kurars, who by the application of labour and capital have greatly improved the productive powers of the soil. They are a grasping and avaricious race, but they still make very fair landlords. Their net rent is called "Huq Kusoor." It consists properly speaking of the profits realized after payment of the Government Revenue and all expenses. When not cultivating themselves the Chukdars invariably realize in

kind from the cultivators. The Kussoor is often equal to 50 per cent. of the Government revenue and sometimes more. "In Mooltan a permanent encumbrance is fixed on the estate, or a permanent alienation takes place of a portion of the soil. Capital makes its own terms. It may be that the proprietor still cultivates his acres, and pays a rent charge to the capitalist, who has sunk his well; or, the capitalist himself cultivates by his own oxen, or his own cultivators, and pays a quit rent to the proprietor, now no longer enjoying the right of cultivation, or the right of management. In the first case the Zemindar is the Malgoozar, and the "Kussoor-khwah" is nothing but a mortgagee annuitant: in the latter, the "Kussoor-khwah" is the Malgoozar, and the Zemindar is a Talooquahdar. But this incident of impoverished property does not affect the original tenure, any more than the introduction of a mortgagee, a lessee, a tenant, until the management changes hand: and, when that has taken place, the *de jure* proprietors receive their quit rent, and the *de facto* possessors manage the estate. There is nothing exceptional in this phenomenon of the weak exhausted race giving way to the strong and vigorous; it occurs all over the Punjab." The settlement of such a district is a very different thing from one of the rich and populous tracts of the Upper Doab. Regarding the state of tenures in the Punjab Mr. Cust, in reviewing the present report, says:—"Upon this fermenting mass has dropped our settlement, trying to reduce to principles most incongruous elements,—to maintain possession, yet not crush dormant rights,—to uphold contracts, and yet not work out injustice,—to give property, capital, and labor, their dues. In my opinion the regular Settlement has come on this part of the country too quickly: it would have been better to have let such matters adjust themselves under the loose discipline of the Summary Settlement, than to compel every body to declare and define their status. If the scores of cases that have come in appeal to this office are fair samples, the judicial work of the settlement has by no means been discharged satisfactorily. The elements for decision were strange, the issues raised unusual, the proofs vague and startling. Wells, and fractions of wells, appear to have become a medium of exchange, without a statement of area and soil; claims long worn out by lapse of time, or rendered uncertain by breach of custom, were hazarded; sunnuds of a ruler, or Kardar, produced as a proof of property. I consider that a wise discretion should, during the next ten years, be used by the Financial Commissioner, in allowing a re-trial in many cases where the issues have been wrongly drawn, and the nature of the case misunderstood by the parties." The new assessment had worked well for two years, up to the

date of report in August 1860. The settlement was sanctioned by Government for a term of ten years.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

1860-61.

THE Report is signed by H. B. Devereux, Officiating Junior Secretary of the Board of Revenue. It refers to all the ports except Mergui, the Report on which was subsequently issued. The trade of Mergui is accordingly included in the following analysis.

Total Comparative Value :—

				IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
1857-58	...	...	...	16,80,61,961	16,66,30,808	33,46,92,769
1858-59	...	...	...	17,50,70,869	18,10,98,093	35,61,68,962
1859-60	...	...	...	23,89,69,414	15,05,97,714	38,95,67,128
Total, Rupees	...	...	...	58,21,02,244	49,83,26,615	1,08,04,28,859
Three years' average	...	...	...	19,40,34,081½	16,61,08,871½	36,01,42,953
1860-61	...	...	..	17,01,03,188	16,66,28,899	33,67,32,087
Increase or Decrease in { 1860-61, on average of 3 years				.....	5,20,027½	.....
				.....	.....	2,34,10,866
Ditto ditto on { 1859-60 ... .. {				.....	1,60,31,185	.....
				6,88,66,226	.....	5,28,35,041

This shews a decline in the total trade of Rs. 2,34,10,866 as compared with the average of the three preceding years and of Rs. 5,28,35,041 as compared with the previous year. If the trade of Mergui be added the imports were £17,011,431 and the exports £16,665,494.

Imports.—After deducting the imports made on account of the State, amounting to Rupees 35,99,826, of which Rupees 24,85,126 were under the head of merchandise, and Rupees 11,14,700 were treasure; and the imports of treasure on private account, which amounted to Rupees 4,21,81,774: the total value of goods imported in 1860-61 was Rupees 12,43,21,588. Of this

amount Rupees 10,37,39,458 was the value of imports from the British Isles, being Rupees 98,98,775 less than in 1859-60. The articles in which this decline is most marked is in cotton yarn and piece goods, machinery, iron, spelter, malt liquor, spirits, and wines. The imports from some foreign states, especially from America and China, also diminished. Salt, however, shews an increase to the value of Rupees 15,21,288. The importation of salt from the United Kingdom was greater in 1860-61 than in the previous year. There was an increase in the value of coal imported to the amount of Rupees 6,53,520, and of manufactured metals to the amount of Rupees 10,35,990.

Exports.—Deducting Rs. 3,58,391 of exports of bullion on account of the State and Rs. 1,76,73,856 exported treasure on private account, the total value of exported goods was Rupees 14,85,96,652, against Rupees 13,98,33,853 in 1859-60, making a net increase over that year of Rupees 87,62,799. This increase in the value of the exports took place chiefly in grain, gunnies and bags, hides, jute, lac, saltpetre, and sugar, and it is the more marked because there was a decrease of Rupees 96,50,723 in the value of opium exported. The true increase, therefore, which has taken place since 1859-60 in exports on private account, was Rupees 1,84,13,522. Hides and jute were made free by Act X. of 1860 and there was consequently an increase in exported hides of Rupees 19,97,043 and in jute of Rupees 12,05,765. The duty on saltpetre was raised from 3 per cent. on value exported to Rupees 2 per maund. In 1859-60, 516,427 cwts. were exported, chiefly at the former duty. Their value was Rupees 43,07,211 and they paid as export duty Rupees 2,96,104. In 1860-61, 438,791 cwts. were exported, but owing to the rise of price in the market, the value of this smaller quantity was Rupees 59,38,863, and the export duty of Rupees 2 per maund yielded Rupees 1,94,553, or Rupees 1,01,551 less than in the former year :—

Comparative Statement of the External Commerce of Bengal in 1859-60 and 1860-61.

	PRIVATE TRADE.			CROWN SHIPMENTS.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	
Calcutta ...	11,94,96,398	3,87,34,039	15,82,30,447	24,85,136	11,14,700	35,99,836	16,19,30,273
Chittagong ...	82,065	73,000	1,54,065	.....	.....	.....	1,54,065
Arracan ...	9,86,754	15,06,920	24,93,674	.....	.....	.....	24,93,674
Tenasserim ...	33,26,687	18,53,788	51,80,475	.....	.....	.....	51,80,475
Balassore ...	2,29,744	13,000	2,42,744	.....	.....	.....	2,42,744
Imports in 1860-61	12,43,21,588	4,21,81,771	16,65,03,359	24,85,136	11,14,700	35,99,836	17,01,03,189
Ditto in 1859-60	13,16,39,469	8,00,35,547	21,17,25,016	43,06,362	2,29,38,036	2,72,44,398	23,89,69,414
Decrease ..	73,67,881	3,78,53,775	4,42,21,654	18,21,236	2,18,23,336	2,36,44,572	6,88,66,226
Calcutta ...	13,84,55,293	1,73,02,753	15,57,58,046	.....	3,58,391	3,58,391	15,61,16,437
Chittagong ...	5,35,295	5,35,295	10,70,590	.....	.....	.....	10,70,590
Arracan ...	47,98,275	2,02,883	50,01,158	.....	.....	.....	50,01,158
Tenasserim ...	43,40,052	1,68,220	45,08,272	.....	.....	.....	45,08,272
Balassore ...	2,95,646	.....	2,95,646	.....	.....	.....	2,95,646
Cuttack ...	67,596	.....	67,596	.....	.....	.....	67,596
Poorbe ...	1,04,495	.....	1,04,495	.....	.....	.....	1,04,495
Exports in 1860-61	14,85,96,652	1,76,73,856	16,62,70,508	.....	3,58,391	3,58,391	16,66,28,899
Ditto in 1859-60	13,98,33,853	1,01,77,861	15,00,11,714	.....	5,86,000	5,86,000	15,05,97,714
Increase ..	87,62,799	74,95,995	1,62,58,794	.....	2,27,609	2,27,609	1,60,81,185
Decrease ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Imports and Exports in 1860-61	27,29,18,240	5,98,55,630	33,27,73,870	24,85,136	14,73,091	39,58,227	33,67,32,067
Ditto in 1859-60	27,15,23,322	9,02,13,408	36,17,36,730	43,06,362	2,35,24,036	2,78,30,398	38,95,67,126
Increase ..	13,94,918	3,03,57,778	2,89,62,860	.....	2,20,50,945	2,20,50,945	2,89,62,860
Decrease ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Increase in 1860-61, Rupees	.....			.....			5,28,35,041

Statement showing the aggregate value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea, in 1860-61, compared with similar imports in 1859-60.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel ...	2488608	2014212	.....	471396
Beads ...	813623	502298	.....	311325
Books and Stationery ...	1554834	1595457	40623	...
Cabinet-ware ...	87337	62816	.....	24521
Chanks ...	92024	115142	23118	.....
Cigars ...	295076	510828	215752	.....
Coals ...	240436	893956	653520	.....
Coffee ...	102863	139787	36924	.....
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	11036759	10394287	.....	642472
Cotton Piece Goods ...	58737617	54039433	.....	4698184
Drugs ...	299219	319245	20026	.....
Dyes ...	614614	366323	.....	248291
Fruits and Nuts ...	1138574	1196654	58080	.....
Glass-ware ...	709411	705044	.....	4367
Gums ...	71108	90276	19168	.....
Hides ...	672101	448403	.....	223698
Ice ...	52161	72899	20738	.....
Instruments, Musical ...	132798	167411	34613	.....
Jewellery ...	1212648	1093569	.....	119079
Machinery ...	7885699	7144393	.....	741306
Malt Liquors ...	2553784	886887	.....	1666897
Manufactured Metals ...	8124194	9160184	1035990	.....
Medicines ...	179073	138638	.....	40435
METALS	Copper ...	4066231	4076810	10579
	Iron ...	2833970	1645058	.....
	Lead ...	89435	150851	61416
	Quicksilver ...	255058	97154	.....
	Spelter ...	1369125	731625	.....
	Steel ...	193328	142239	.....
	Tin ...	474147	727030	252883
	Yellow Metals ...	464799	768201	303402
Military Stores ...	36209	32418	.....	3791
Naval Ditto ...	396448	835028	438580	.....
Oilman's Ditto ...	430972	225118	.....	205854
Paints and Colors ...	520374	432715	.....	87659
Perfumery ...	309116	235834	.....	73282
Porcelain and Earthen-ware	238022	147674	.....	90348
Provisions ...	734700	768318	33618	.....
Salt ...	1990142	3511430	1521288	.....
Silk Goods ...	1140100	957813	.....	182287
Spices ...	1023036	1414815	391779	.....
Spirits ...	1235205	765222	.....	469983
Timbers and Planks	1159596	1332593	172997	.....
Umbrellas ...	407012	402340	.....	4672
Wines ...	2350718	1804449	.....	546269
Woollens ...	1530513	1092183	.....	438330
Sundries ...	6782882	5141328	.....	1641554
Morchaandise ...	129125699	119496388	5345094	14974405
Treasure ...	78672699	38734059	.....	39938640
Total Rupees...	207798398	158230447	5345094	54913045
Deduct Increase ...	...	...	...	5345094
Net Decrease, Rupees ...	...	...	...	49567951

Statement showing the aggregate value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea, in 1860-61, compared with similar Exports in 1859-60.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel	80445	47219	...	33226
Books	586	1010	424	...
Cotton Goods	470936	308050	...	162886
Cotton Wool	656297	742389	86092	...
Cowries	5042	1008	...	4034
Drugs	239618	181894	...	57724
DYES { Indigo	15824505	16075111	250606	...
{ Other Sorts ..	665748	1099611	433863	...
Grain	15241566	17995364	2753798	...
Gunnies and Bags ..	4299626	5540702	1241076	...
Hides	3076770	5073813	1997043	...
Horns	93250	155320	62070	...
Jute	2901688	4107453	1205765	...
Lac	776737	1737286	960549	...
Naval Stores	162167	195596	33429	...
Oils	693442	603585	...	89857
OPPIUM { Behar	33584578	23933855	..	9650723
{ Benares	9626159	11785082	2158923	...
Provisions	236364	281086	44722	...
Salt-petre	4307211	5938863	1631652	...
Seeds	7041318	7622236	580918	...
Shawls, Cashmere ..	377866	412128	34262	...
SILK { Piece Goods	2979986	3116191	136205	...
{ Raw and Cocoons ..	8709906	10640620	1930714	...
Spirits, Rum	54522	91548	37026	...
Sugar	9377079	10874229	1497150	...
Tallow	142029	206358	64329	...
Tobacco	267638	217993	...	49645
Wax and Wax Candles ..	141521	153176	11655	..
Sundries	1857669	3023616	1165947	...
Total	123892269	132162792	18318618	10048095
Imports, Re-exported	8058297	6292501	..	1765796
Total	131950566	138455293	18318618	11813891
Treasure	10044791	17302753	7257962	...
Total, Rupees ..	141995357	155758046	25576580	11813891
Deduct Decrease ... ..	...	...	11813891	...
Net Increase, Rupees ... ..	...	...	13762689	...

Of the total export of *Cotton* wool in 1860-61, the quantity sent to Hong-Kong was Rs. 6,34,718 in value, and to other China ports Rs. 78,877. To the United Kingdom the value was only Rs. 550, and to North America Rs. 927. The only other ports to which it was exported were Hamburg Rs. 795, the Straits Settlements Rs. 26,397, and Moulmein Rs. 125.

As there was a mistake in the official returns of *Indigo* exported last year, we give the details in full.

	1859-60.	1860-61.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
United Kingdom	11191850	11366525	174675	.....
America, North	947920	466757	.....	481163
Arabian Gulf	13593	579	.....	13014
Bourbon ... ..	.....	14525	14525	.....
Cape of Good Hope	523	.....	.....	523
France	2629245	3393948	764703	.....
Gibraltar	21398	.....	.....	21398
Hamburgh	11735	60480	48745	.....
Persian Gulf	178462	207437	28975	.....
Suez	407820	114842	.....	292978
Bombay	421959	448698	26739	.....
Masulipatan ... ..	.....	100	100	.....
Rangoon ... ..	.....	1220	1220	.....
Total, Rupees	15824505	16075111	1059682	809076
Deduct Decrease ... ..	.....	.....	809076	.....
Net Increase, Rupees ... ..	.....	.....	250606	.....

Duty-Collections.—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
1857-58	1,10,55,698	15,60,247	1,26,15,945
1858-59	1,39,83,806	17,10,450	1,56,94,256
1859-60	1,81,35,037	22,32,400	2,03,67,437
Total, Rupees	4,31,74,541	55,03,097	4,86,77,638
Three years' average	1,43,91,513 $\frac{2}{3}$	18,34,365 $\frac{2}{3}$	1,62,25,879 $\frac{2}{3}$
1860-61	1,86,85,304	34,74,914	2,21,60,218
Increase over 1859-60, Rupees	42,93,790 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,40,548 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,34,338 $\frac{1}{2}$

The charges against customs were Rupees 6,26,946, or 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the gross collections. The net collections of customs duties, therefore, during 1860-61, were Rupees 2,21,60,218 against Rupees 2,03,67,437 in 1859-60. Of the amount collected in 1860-61, Rupees 1,86,85,304 were the produce of import duties, and Rupees 34,74,914 of export duties.

Shipping.—

ARRIVALS.	1859-60.		1860-61.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Calcutta	896	616576	947	624997	51	8421	...	...
Chittagong	77	9920	66	9743	...	...	11	177
Cuttack ... ..	...	...	4	1414	4	1414	...	...
Balasore	9	823	15	1886 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1063 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
Arracan	251	82549	226	112827	...	30278	25	...
Pooree ... ..	...	...	6	2294	6	2294	...	...
Tenasserim	359	93561	472	88817 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	...	...	4743 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	1592	803429	1736	841970	180	43470 $\frac{3}{4}$	36	4920 $\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct Decrease	...	...	...	...	36	4920 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
Net Increase, Rs.	...	...	...	...	144	38550	...	...
DEPARTURES.								
Calcutta	1018	661735	908	591449	...	...	110	70286
Chittagong	60	8896	100	14499	40	5603	...	...
Cuttack ... ..	...	...	4	1414	4	1414	...	...
Balasore	11	969	18	2237 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	1268 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
Arracan	252	83866	225	117394	...	33528	27	...
Pooree ... ..	...	...	6	2294	6	2294	...	...
Tenasserim	342	90901	608	78064 $\frac{1}{2}$	266	...	...	12836 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	1683	846367	1869	807352 $\frac{1}{2}$	323	44107 $\frac{3}{4}$	137	83122 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct Decrease	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	44107 $\frac{3}{4}$
Increase in Ships	...	...	...	...	186	Increase } T o n- nage }	...	39014 $\frac{3}{4}$

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BOMBAY.

1860-61.

THE Report is compiled by E. L. Jenkins, Esq., the Acting Reporter General. From 1st January 1861 the value of imports and exports was altered by the general Tariff introduced for the whole Empire. The duty on Spirits was raised by Act VII. of 1859 from Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 3 per imperial gallon, and on Wines

from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per imperial gallon. In respect to these articles, there was a falling off in the year 1859-60 as compared with 1858-59, and there was a further falling off in the year under review as compared with 1859-60. There was an increase in the Imports of Malt Liquor, but as compared with 1858-59 a decrease is noticeable. The duty on Malt Liquor was raised by the above mentioned Act from 5 per cent. *ad valorem* to 4 Annas per imperial gallon; or, in other words, a hogshead of Beer formerly paid Rs. 2½ as duty, while now it pays Rs. 13. In the Export of articles liable to duty there was an increase in the amount of collections at the Bombay Custom House to the extent of Rs. 1,12,021, chiefly owing to the increased Exports of Grain, Seeds, Cashmere Shawls, and Saltpetre. Most duty-free articles are entered at the value declared by the owner.

The total value of Imports in 1860-61 was Rs. 18,62,63,013, whereas in the preceding year the value amounted to Rs. 19,87,49,906, showing a decrease in the value of Imports to the extent of Rs. 1,24,86,893. There was an increase in Merchandize to the extent of 77,151 Rs.; in Treasure a decrease to the extent of 1,15,02,044 Rs.; in Horses a decrease to the extent of 10,62,000 Rs. The total value of exports in 1860-61 was Rs. 19,48,80,399, while in 1859-60 it was Rs. 15,51,54,526, showing an increase of Rs. 3,97,25,873.

The following shows the value of the trade of the Port of Bombay for the last five years compared with 1860-61.

Nos.	Years.			Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.
				Rs.	Rs.
1	1855-56	...	...	11,57,73,041	10,29,19,161
2	1856-57	...	...	14,48,46,391	12,57,93,939
3	1857-58	...	...	16,31,60,036	14,67,53,599
4	1858-59	...	...	18,38,15,410	15,95,08,825
5	1859-60	...	...	19,87,49,906	15,51,54,526
				80,63,44,784	69,01,30,050
	Five Years' average Value			16,12,68,957	13,80,26,010
	Value for 1860-61 ...			18,62,63,013	19,48,80,399
	Increase in 1860-61...Rs.			2,49,94,056	5,68,54,389

IMPORTS.—The trade was from the following places :—

	Merchan- dize.	Bullion and Specie.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>From</i>	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.					
United Kingdom ..	6,94,20,838	25,60,798	7,19,81,636	.....	24,15,680
Aden ..	11,50,718	18,10,343	29,61,061	.....	1,24,047
Africa, Coast of ..	13,29,729	4,68,210	17,97,939	.....	2,85,940
America, North ..	4,32,117	.....	4,32,117	.....	1,33,872
Amsterdam ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian Gulf ..	3,00,682	13,51,500	17,12,182	.....	2,63,716
Antwerp ..	3,80,502	.....	3,80,502	2,91,043	.....
Batavia and Java ..	31,982	.....	31,982	31,982	.....
Bourbon ..	1,323	.....	1,323	.....	31,897
Cape of Good Hope ..	5,282	800	6,082	1,673	.....
Ceylon ..	70,319	31,46,036	32,16,355	23,55,880	.....
Germany ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar ..	.....	4,500	4,500	.....	9,590
Genoa ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg ..	32,202	.....	32,202	.....	1,36,118
Hong-kong ..	87,94,988	90,26,107	1,78,21,095	.....	24,21,936
China and other Ports ..	3,97,681	21,43,300	25,40,981	10,68,714	.....
France ..	7,40,985	56,800	7,97,785	.....	5,80,926
Madagascar ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,051
Manilla ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Mauritius ..	41,807	7,67,480	8,12,287	.....	4,21,120
Naples ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales ..	6,38,198	34,90,137	41,28,335	14,91,781	.....
New Zealand ..	11,390	.....	11,390	10,790	.....
Penang, Singapore, and Straits of Malacca ..	16,17,193	1,94,021	18,11,214	.....	87,860
Persian Gulf ..	35,02,570	28,85,571	64,78,147	.....	14,48,418
Rotterdam ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siam ..	85,557	.....	85,557	.....	1,98,063
Somnance and Mockran ..	1,41,871	.....	1,41,871	.....	11,379
St. Helena ..	2,98,623	.....	2,98,623	2,98,623	.....
Suez ..	5,40,144	3,17,15,425	3,22,55,569	.....	1,25,45,918
Sweden ..	1,33,360	40,79,325	1,33,360	1,33,360	.....
INDIAN OR HOME PORTS, INCLUDING PORTS NOT BRITISH.					
Calcutta ..	69,90,401	.....	1,10,75,786	44,04,414	.....
Moulmein ..	1,52,713	.....	1,52,713	.....	11,092
Rangoon ..	52,142	.....	52,142	.....	37,370
Port St. George ..	44,193	.....	44,193	.....	1,13,868
Malabar and Canara, British and Foreign ..	1,31,77,957	27,063	1,32,05,020	21,42,938	.....
Cutch ..	85,68,568	1,51,475	87,20,043	.....	18,00,444
Goa, Daman, and Diu ..	5,27,325	13,252	5,40,577	.....	22,074
Concan, Foreign ..	58,559	.....	58,559	.....	39,552
Guzerat, Foreign ..	25,33,885	.....	25,33,885	.....	15,43,234
Total Company's Rupees	12,23,70,870	6,38,02,143	18,62,63,013	1,22,35,107	2,47,22,000
Deduct Increase					1,22,35,107
Net Decrease in 1860-61,					1,24,86,893

EXPORTS.—

	Merchan- dize.	Bullion and Specie.	Total	Increase.	Decrease.
To	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.					
United Kingdom	7,09,00,331	....	7,09,00,331	1,90,59,606	..
Aden	10,43,729	36,200	10,79,929	1,12,066	..
Africa, Coast of	6,93,691	28,600	7,22,291	..	5,67,057
America, North	11,93,506	....	11,93,506	3,18,144	..
Amherst	....	....	....	....	..
Amsterdam	1,77,326	....	1,77,326	29,756	..
Antwerp	....	....	....	....	..
Arabian Gulf	15,01,769	72,900	15,74,669	....	1,20,950
Batavia and Java	53,551	....	53,551	21,366	..
Cape of Good Hope	....	....	....	....	..
Ceylon	1,09,313	23,62,625	25,31,938	3,46,518	..
Genoa	....	....	....	....	..
Germany	2,33,647	....	2,33,647	....	5,14,083
Gibraltar	....	....	....	....	1,33,000
Hong-kong	7,41,40,673	2,18,456	7,43,59,129	2,83,46,260	..
China and other Ports	68,45,261	3,25,315	71,70,576	....	84,23,428
France	16,19,681	....	16,19,681	2,18,063	..
Madagascar	....	....	....	....	37,942
Hamburg	1,46,320	....	1,46,320	....	2,77,455
Lisbon	....	....	....	....	..
Manilla	....	....	....	....	..
Mauritius	5,94,580	5,04,000	10,98,580	6,81,929	..
New Zealand	900	....	900	900	..
New South Wales	1,269	....	1,269	....	750
Norway	78,300	....	78,300	78,300	..
Pegu	....	....	....	....	..
Penang, Singapore, and Straits of Malacca	19,47,322	1,87,073	20,84,395	....	6,38,605
Persian Gulf	62,13,305	4,51,150	66,64,455	8,56,577	..
Rotterdam	....	....	....	....	..
Siam	1,15,820	....	1,15,820	....	2,29,841
Somnanes and Meckran	1,62,577	4,000	1,66,577	20,222	..
Suez	12,58,879	2,000	12,60,879	2,58,330	..
Sweden	243	....	243	243	..
Trieste	....	....	....	....	..
INDIAN OR HOME PORTS, INCLUDING PORTS NOT BRITISH.					
Calcutta	18,56,001	15,600	18,71,601	48,953	..
Moulmein	20,215	....	20,215	20,215	..
Rangoon	....	....	....	....	5,682
Fort St. George	1,80,207	1,06,525	2,86,732	....	1,12,618
Malabar and Canara, British and Foreign	66,95,329	67,81,745	1,34,77,074	26,90,497	..
Cutch	26,53,228	22,36,446	48,89,674	....	21,11,613
Goa, Damaun, and Diu	5,26,784	1,10,932	6,37,716	20,752	..
Concan, Foreign	40,749	....	40,749	....	4,419
Guzerat, Foreign	3,22,766	98,560	4,22,326	....	2,34,883
Total Company's Rupees	18,13,87,272	1,34,93,127	19,48,80,399	5,31,38,291	1,34,12,418
Deduct Decrease	...	...	...	1,34,12,418	...
Net Increase in 1860-61	...	...	...	3,97,25,873	...

CONTINENTAL PORTS.—On the line of coast from Cambay to Goa there are 50 Government Ports within the Bombay Presidency. Of those only which have trade with Foreign Ports or with Indian Ports beyond the Presidency, are details given.

Names of Ports.	Amount of Im- port Customs received.			Amount of Ex- port Customs received.			Total Amount of Customs received.		
<i>Guzerat Division.</i>	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Broach	1,685	11	11	11,587	7	6	13,273	3	5
Bulsar	1,145	9	4	4,273	4	8	5,418	14	0
Chowrasy ... ..	.....			249	5	0	249	5	0
Dholera	3,446	5	1	38	10	7	3,484	15	8
Gogo	695	0	8	174	13	7	869	14	3
Jumbooseer	83	7	8	313	3	7	396	11	3
Murrolee ... ..	.....			857	13	9	857	13	9
Olpar ... ..	.....			136	2	11	136	2	11
Parchole ... ..	.....			33	12	0	33	12	0
Parnerah	575	14	7	2,926	0	4	3,501	14	11
Surat	1,761	0	7	13,940	9	8	15,701	10	3
Wagra ... ..	.....			65	8	3	65	8	3
Total	9,393	1	10	34,596	11	10	43,989	13	8
<i>Concan Division.</i>									
Alibagh	498	10	6	446	11	5	945	5	11
Bassein	2,473	14	8	1,389	6	5	3,863	5	1
Caranjah	52	8	8	4,337	5	6	4,389	14	2
Ghorebunder	11	4	10	2,480	10	3	2,491	15	1
Malwan	752	8	2	42	15	2	795	7	4
Oomergaum	45	13	10	223	8	0	269	5	10
Panwell	15	0	0	5,105	5	3	5,120	5	3
Rajpooree	186	9	3	12	11	6	199	4	9
Rutnagherry	1,590	10	11	21	0	4	1,611	11	3
Sooverndroog	1,403	14	1	688	15	5	2,092	13	6
Tarrapore	2,798	14	7	2,147	4	2	4,946	2	9
Trombay	184	14	3	10,416	2	3	10,601	0	6
Unjunwell	699	3	1	0	13	2	700	0	3
Vingorla	1,786	11	3	347	8	1	2,134	3	4
Viziadroog	2,098	14	9	541	8	1	2,640	6	10
Total	14,599	8	10	28,201	13	0	42,801	5	10
Total Ports.									
Grand Total	23,992	10	8	62,798	8	10	86,791	3	6

The Import Customs duty is almost entirely levied on Coconuts, Seeds, Timber, Salt, and Salt Fish. The amount of Export duty levied is, on the whole, a large item; 3 Pies per Indian maund of Salt is levied on Exports to British Ports on the Malabar Coast; 1 Anna per Indian maund is levied on Exports to Foreign Ports on the Malabar Coast.

COTTON.—The quantity of Cotton imported at Bombay in 1860-61 was 34,59,27,971 lbs.; and the value, calculated at the rate of Rs. 108 per Bombay candy of 784 lbs. avoirdupois, was Rs. 4,74,74,323. During the preceding year the quantity imported was 28,66,31,320 lbs. of the value of Rs. 4,73,58,451. Cotton is for the most part exported to Great Britain and China. The quantity exported in 1859-60 and 1860-61 was as follows :—

Names of Places.	1859-60.		1860-61.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.
To Great Britain ...	24,11,93,027	3,65,03,948	27,88,68,126	5,35,23,208
To China ...	5,81,52,248	1,27,03,326	6,61,44,785	1,44,38,732
To other places ...	2,19,18,742	38,49,896	1,03,80,983	18,29,704
Total Rs. ...	32,12,64,017	5,30,57,170	35,53,93,894	6,97,91,644

Full details of the places whence the cotton *imported* into the port of Bombay from the last five years will be found in the following table :—

Statement showing the Quantity of Cotton Imported into the Port of Bombay for the last Four Years, distinguishing the Districts from whence it was brought to Bombay.

FROM WHENCE.	1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.
Great Britain	8,48,87,186	1,59,16,347	9,22,37,428	1,81,18,067	11,40,96,124	2,01,92,394	14,57,22,315	2,01,13,080
Guzerat	5,53,74,816	88,99,524	8,58,72,855	1,39,65,292	8,27,57,369	1,27,59,824	9,09,67,999	1,20,85,074
Concan (the produce of	2,91,12,583	47,90,208	1,75,29,930	29,50,811	3,58,82,633	57,78,291	5,51,82,181	76,86,820
Districts of the	3,31,80,196	57,13,423	4,14,49,016	76,26,302	5,35,05,196	85,82,469	5,32,44,520	75,21,468
Ghauts)	336	30	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....
Malabar and Canara	97,720	10,980	2,25,400	24,660	1,11,734	12,090	1,43,808	19,200
Cutch	.....	.....	336	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Coast of	2,34,192	40,326	13,058	2,398	.....	.....	32,572	8,806
Arabian and Persian	27,300	3,675	1,60,552	17,373	2,71,404	32,883	5,36,236	82,826
Gulfs, including Aden	65,522	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,656	6,900
Hong-kong	1,680	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurrachee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sommeane & Meckran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	20,29,31,531	3,53,82,238	23,77,88,595	4,27,04,917	28,66,31,320	4,73,58,451	34,59,27,971	4,74,74,323

Details of the quantity and value

TO WHAT PLACE.	1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.
Aden	46,424	6,850	50,738	6,750
Africa, Coast of ...	2,29,880	29,100	30,128	4,220
America, North ...	13,888	4,050	.....	.....
Amsterdam	27,72,224	3,63,600	15,71,136	1,85,700
Antwerp	10,26,648	1,83,330	.....	.....
Arabian Gulf	4,89,482	73,550	3,44,393	61,125
China { Hong-kong .	1,34,18,949	26,53,951	3,34,28,589	68,12,770
{ Other Ports .	58,18,082	11,12,518	51,79,160	10,26,792
France	98,53,292	13,35,006	41,524	8,759
Genoa	49,70,560	6,37,500	.....	.....
Germany	10,04,324	1,54,340	5,94,272	1,06,120
Gibraltar	34,29,412	4,37,425	17,80,072	2,47,630
Great Britain	18,53,56,315	3,13,36,005	15,72,89,419	2,98,64,309
Hamburg	11,55,998	1,52,450	.....	.....
Madagascar ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	6,720	1,400	.....	.....
Norway ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penang, Singapore, and Straits of Malacca .	56,17,948	9,30,876	28,74,312	5,60,531
Persian Gulf	41,149	3,948	2,65,566	38,551
Rotterdam	8,93,760	2,28,000	.....	.....
Siam	1,20,344	18,420	.....	.....
Trieste	29,22,164	4,46,720	.....	.....
Calcutta	9,48,428	1,60,875	33,72,499	6,42,877
Malabar and Canara, British	5,04,840	97,046	8,960	1,000
Malabar, Foreign ...	14,784	1,320	63,728	6,400
Ports in Cutch	1,260	165	784	120
Goa, Demau, and Diu	1,876	310	1,232	205
Guzerat, British and Foreign	20,440	3,240	.....	.....
Concan do. do. ...	1,232	134	1,442	205
Scinde	52,864	5,575	17,920	1,575
Total	24,07,33,287	4,03,77,704	20,69,15,874	3,95,75,639

Exported are seen below :—

1859-60.		1860-61.		Average of Five Years.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.
2,27,640	38,610	1,11,272	18,020	95,917	15,238
42,672	6,540	18,760	2,025	64,322	8,389
8,66,712	1,11,496	.....	.....	1,76,120	23,109
10,38,128	1,46,700	7,84,000	1,28,000	15,39,324	2,03,860
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,21,632	1,18,346
4,32,215	85,215	4,90,476	82,728	3,85,936	65,239
5,55,36,880	1,21,99,711	6,61,44,785	1,44,38,732	3,37,05,841	72,21,033
26,15,368	5,03,615	.....	.....	97,56,621	16,25,679
9,44,914	1,52,510	14,29,288	2,83,569	28,14,600	4,03,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	15,19,818	1,94,740
54,31,080	7,47,680	14,13,552	2,32,847	16,88,646	2,48,197
7,33,236	1,30,700	.....	.....	12,85,760	1,75,551
24,11,93,027	3,65,03,948	27,88,68,126	5,35,23,208	21,86,16,939	3,66,24,247
21,62,560	4,23,525	11,64,240	1,46,320	10,97,734	1,70,119
392	80	.....	.....	78	16
812	115	11,760	2,850	6,266	1,233
.....	.....	5,89,960	75,300	1,17,992	15,060
74,96,664	15,31,880	34,60,464	6,96,168	40,04,717	7,62,544
69,475	6,795	91,112	15,262	97,384	13,261
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,31,358	65,065
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,069	3,684
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,24,886	1,20,054
24,32,752	4,64,709	6,88,027	1,31,315	16,05,930	2,96,771
.....	.....	12,740	1,181	1,06,551	19,958
.....	.....	7,840	700	17,270	1,684
172	35	61,488	9,475	12,920	1,975
.....	.....	.....	.....	622	103
1,344	185	1,288	70	4,793	715
5,214	521	14,112	1,169	4,870	448
32,760	2,600	30,604	2,705	29,069	2,731
32,12,64,017	5,30,57,170	35,53,93,894	6,97,91,644	28,07,57,985	4,84,02,180

CUSTOMS DUTY.—The financial results of the Customs, Salt duty and Opium administration are seen below, shewing a net increase over the previous year of Rs. 80,18,946.

	1859-60.			1860-61.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Import Duty	84,54,538	0	11	80,55,492	14	1
Export Duty	6,51,934	13	5	7,48,985	7	8
Duty on Spirits imported from beyond the Presidency	3,59,021	5	1	2,53,875	5	4
Still Head Duty on Spirits manufactured under Act III. of 1852 in the Presidency	5,36,377	10	0	5,02,995	9	2
Duty on Salt imported by Land and Sea ...	1,71,162	7	11	1,78,054	10	9
Excise Duty on Salt removed from the Salt-Pans in the Presidency	34,35,791	8	10	30,10,300	3	5
Frontier Duties	68,608	3	11	65,017	4	8
Transit Duties	49,521	5	2	51,029	1	11
Import Duty on Tobacco	73,859	3	7	1,32,104	4	3
Special do. do.	1,12,555	0	11	1,12,183	8	0
Ground Rent on Salt-Pans and Proprietary Share in the sale proceeds of Salt ...	1,17,115	15	0	91,123	3	8
Ganza Licence Fees	3,641	8	0	4,117	8	0
Tobacco do.	300	0	0	298	0	0
Profits by the sale of Confiscated and undervalued Goods and other Petty Items	9,522	8	0	5,320	13	8
Warehouse Rent	14,424	5	6	15,511	7	5
Crane Collections	2,500	0	0	3,433	5	4
Registry Fees in Guzerat and Concan ...	5,578	12	0	5,625	15	0
Anchorage Fees in Guzerat	740	11	0	647	13	6
Hard Fees	9,581	6	9	12,344	4	5
Total ... Rupees	1,40,76,774	14	9	1,32,48,460	7	3
Opium Pass Fees	1,53,62,700	0	0	2,44,00,600	0	0
Interest on Opium Hoondies	24,899	6	6	41,598	8	3
Total ... Rupees	2,94,64,374	5	3	3,76,00,658	15	6
Straits Light Dues	4,809	3	0	5,983	13	0
Total ... Rupees	2,94,69,183	8	3	3,76,06,642	12	6
Port Fund of the Port of Bombay	1,15,009	8	3	1,23,972	8	3
Port Fund of the Gulf of Cambay	26,188	0	0	27,556	9	0
Total ... Rupees	2,96,10,381	0	6	3,78,48,471	13	9
<i>Fees collected by the Master Attendant.</i>						
Registry Fees	3,516	10	0	5,152	4	0
Measuring Fees	6,106	0	0	9,542	0	0
Pilotage Fees	45,457	8	0	1,04,437	8	0
Transporting Fees	8,835	0	0	20,510	0	0
Pilots attendance Fees	650	0	0	1,080	0	0
Total ... Rupees	64,565	2	0	1,40,721	12	0
Grand Total ... Rupees	2,96,74,946	2	6	3,79,89,193	9	9
Deduct—Drawback, Refunds, Establishments, and other Charges	11,58,802	15	4	14,54,104	2	7
Net Amount ... Rupees	2,85,16,143	3	2	3,65,35,089	7	2

SHIPPING.—The number of Vessels which arrived and departed during the year 1860-61 was as follows :—

Arrivals.

Description.					Vessels.	Tons.
Under British Colors	...	...	...	...	432	3,37,161 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ American „	...	...	...	...	37	35,563
„ French „	...	...	...	...	35	16,029
„ Other „	...	...	...	...	49	24,420 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	...	...	...	...	553	4,13,173 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steamers	...	...	...	...	87	69,581 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Vessels and Steamers	...	...	...	...	640	4,82,755 $\frac{1}{4}$
Native Craft	...	...	...	...	7,367	2,87,312
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	8,007	7,70,067 $\frac{1}{4}$

Departures.

Description.					Vessels.	Tons.
Under British Colors	...	...	...	...	425	3,39,013 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ American „	...	...	...	...	36	34,836
„ French „	...	...	...	...	34	14,203 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Other „	...	...	...	...	35	16,145 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total	...	...	...	...	530	4,04,198 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steamers	...	...	...	...	80	59,538 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Vessels and Steamers	...	...	...	...	610	4,63,737
Native Craft	...	...	...	...	5,425	2,46,305
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	6,035	7,10,042

The Fourth Part of the Report contains statements of the shipping and trade of Kurrachee furnished by the Collector of Customs, who is not under the control of the Bombay Commissioner of Customs. The separate Report of the Trade of Sind will be analysed when published.

ADMINISTRATION OF PEGU.

1860-61.

THE report on the administration of Pegu for the year 1860-61 is submitted as usual by Colonel Phayre.

Civil Justice.—The number of appeals was 740 ; of original suits 21,365 ; and of miscellaneous suits 3,126, being a decrease of 220 appeals, 1,930 original suits and 274 miscellaneous cases. The decrease was mainly owing to the introduction of stamps on law papers from 1st June 1860. The value of property in litigation was Rs. 24,21,109, of which nearly half was litigated in the district Court of Rangoon alone. The percentage of Europeans who resort to the courts is 52·5, of Burmese 1·6, of natives of India 16·1, and of Chinese 2·4.

Criminal Justice.—The number of prisoners brought to trial was 20,596. The number convicted was 12,898, and acquitted 7,357. The proportion of convictions to arrests was 62 per cent. The number of prisoners remaining under trial was 191, less than 1 per cent. of those brought to trial. Over 15,000 witnesses were examined, of whom three-fourths were detained one day. There were forty-two appeals in criminal cases to the Commissioner's Court. In 38 of these the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed. In the Sessions Court 77 prisoners were put on their trial ; 53 were convicted ; 24 were acquitted and 17 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Police.—Crimes of the first class, were 45 in number against 50 in 1859. Of the 12 dacoities with murder 9 occurred in the Prome district, and as was the case in previous years the gangs came from the Burmese territories. Of 22,292 persons supposed to have been concerned in crimes of every description 20,593 were arrested and brought to trial. Of these 12,998 were convicted, 7,357 acquitted, and the rest otherwise disposed of. The number of convictions was 1·2 in 100 of the whole population. The property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,65,495, of which only to the value of 36,328 was recovered. The general decrease of crime was 9 per cent.

Jails.—The buildings remained in the same state as before. At some stations the convict labour was turned to good account for the improvement of the towns, by drainage and the filling up of swamps. Indoor labour was carried out as far as practicable. No attempts were made to instruct the convicts in reading and writing. Of the Burmese prisoners 65·98 could read or write or

both, of the Karens 25·00, of the Chinese 57·76 and of other Asiatics 71·00. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 89-6-2 per annum. In all the jails except those of Rangoon and Tharawaddy the cost was moderate.

Revenue.—The revenue demand for the year amounted to Rs. 51,52,035. That for the previous year was only Rs. 45,88,705. The local taxation not included in the imperial revenue was Rs. 2,09,194.

Land Revenue.—The year was favourable for agriculture. An increase occurred in the cultivated area of almost every province. More land was taken up; and new land cultivated in former years tax free, became liable to assessment. In Pegu the land is held allodially, and the estates in the Rangoon district are on the average less than nine acres each. It is found to be difficult to induce so many small proprietors to be all of one mind, and the majority of them, for the present, do not see the advantage of leases for a term of years. In the report of last year it was stated that the cultivators of the country refused to sell their rice except at very high prices. The harvest of 1860-61 was very plentiful; the consequence has been that notwithstanding a considerable increase in the export of rice during the early part of 1861, prices have been lower. The average price of cargo rice, for 100 bushels, during 1859-60 was Rs. 147; in 1860-61 it was Rs. 102.

The export for the two years was as follows :

EXPORTED						1859-60. Tons.	1860-61. Tons.
By sea,	...	...	...	...	...	40,847	80,263
By river,	...	...	...	...	...	39,606	53,171
Total, ...						80,453	133,434

The greater portion of the grain sent by river is unhusked, so that the quantity does not represent the same amount of grain as that exported by sea, which is all cargo rice. But in addition to the quantity sent by river which passes through the Custom House, it is estimated that from ten to twelve thousand tons of unhusked rice, are carted across the frontier at various points.

Capitation Tax.—The amount of increase on this tax was about six and a half per cent. The rates remained the same and the increase was due to an increase of population and more accurate returns.

Fisheries.—There was a small increase.

In *Excise* there was a considerable decrease.

The *Customs* showed an increase of Rs. 2,75,000 caused by a greater quantity of goods being imported from the United Kingdom, and partly also by the higher rate of duty on cotton twist which took effect in March 1860. The value of imports and exports by sea and on the Frontier for 1859-60 was £2,879,865, and for 1860-61 £3,056,329.

The *Income Tax* for the nine months ending 30th April 1861 amounted to Rs. 129,364. The tax yielded fully as much as was anticipated throughout the province. It took effect only in the chief towns.

Education.—The Government school at Rangoon was inspected and reported upon by the local committee during September 1860. The committee recommended that it should be broken up, and the amount allowed for its support disbursed in grants to the various private schools in the province. The missionary and other schools continued to progress.

Public Works.—The amount allotted for 1860-61 was ten and a quarter lakhs. This was not exceeded. Iron roofing to the value of about seventeen thousand rupees was received and used during the year. At Tounghoo considerable progress was made with the redoubt under construction. At Thayet-myo temporary buildings were erected in lieu of artillery barracks destroyed by fire. At Rangoon the powder magazine was completed. Other buildings in progress were completed.

Electric Telegraph.—A line was extended from Prome across the Arracan hills to the island of Ramree and thence to Akyab, which brought Rangoon into communication with Calcutta. A line to connect Rangoon with Moulmein was projected.

Marine.—A considerable reduction was carried into effect. The cost of the Flotilla was Rs. 1,86,215 and of the Dockyard Rs. 2,46,599. The receipts for private freight and passengers amounted to Rs. 47,282, and the *pro forma* charge for Government freight was Rs. 1,38,239. The earnings of the Flotilla more nearly covered the expenditure in 1860 than in any former year. The receipts from the Port funds amounted to Rs. 41,927 and the disbursements to Rs. 60,108. The number of vessels that arrived at Rangoon and Bassein during the year was 449 with a tonnage of 151,218. The number of departures was 464 with a tonnage of Rs. 145,350½.

Financial.—The revenue increased five lakhs and the expenditure was reduced upwards of half a lakh.

Political.—Friendly relations were maintained with the King

of Burmah. In February 1861 an entire Shan tribe from the petty state called Tsaga, on the North East quarter of the Toungoo district, was attacked by a Burmese force and fled into British territory. They settled in Toungoo. Affairs in Yunan were still disturbed. A regular coinage was for the first time issued as a currency by the Burmese Government. The coin is of silver, weighing about 252 grains troy. It has on the obverse a peacock, the device of the Royal Family of Burmah, and on the reverse the date of the present King's accession to the throne.

Military.—During the year 1860-61 a considerable reduction was made in the strength of the native infantry force, and of the Artillery hitherto maintained in the Province. The Pegu Light Infantry Corps was broken up. It was raised in 1852-53 by Lieutenant Colonel Nuthall of the Bengal Army, and was composed principally of natives of Pegu with a few Malays. The officers were for the most part appointed to the Police. Many of the men also took service in that force. The number was reduced to 188 at the latest date. It was decided to mass the troops for the future at the three principal positions Rangoon, Thayet-myo and Toungoo.

Population.—The population amounted to 1,041,340 against 948,731 in 1859. The increase was partly due to the more complete returns obtained and partly to a great immigration from the Burman territory. The number of men was 335,017, of women 316,419, of boys under 15 years of age 205,597, and of girls under 15 years of age 184,307. The population of Rangoon and the suburbs was found to be 55,884.

Forests.—Large tracts were examined. A canal was dug to form a channel for the waters of the Shway-lay stream in the southern part of the Prome district. On that stream and its tributaries there were 140,000 first class teak trees. The number of logs actually brought down during the year was 13,947. In addition to these 3,400 logs, which had been paid for, were dragged down to the water's edge, and only required to be floated off when the water rose. The number of logs actually sold was 8,834, against 15,416 last year. The average rate realized was Rs. 25 against Rs. 15 the previous year. About 4,200 logs remained in store at the depôts on 30th April 1861. The value of timber on hand in the forests and at the depôts, and the value of timber sold but of which the price had not been realized on 30th April 1861, was Rs. 1,08,000.

Survey.—During the year ending 30th April 4,000 square miles of country were surveyed, and one hundred and seventy-seven miles of river triangulation completed. The total area

surveyed to that date was 30,855 square miles. The total cost of survey was Rs. 3,01,056.

Vaccination.—Very little success was met with during the year.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—In the Rangoon dispensary 129 in-door and 592 out-door patients were treated during the year. At the dispensary of Thayet-myo 47 in-door and 642 out-door patients were treated.

Miscellaneous.—The position of the Port of Dalhousie was found to be unfavourable. The custom house was withdrawn to Bassein, about 70 miles up the river. The soldiers' garden at Rangoon maintained its usefulness. A regiment of Volunteers was embodied, consisting of 13 officers and 175 rank and file. Two members of the Police and Finance Commissions, Mr. R. Temple of the Bengal Civil Service, and Colonel H. Bruce, C. B., visited the province of Pegu during the year, and embodied their views in a report upon the affairs of the four provinces of British Burmah. Nearly all the reductions and improvements in the administration recommended by them had been, or were being, carried out. A geological survey of Pegu and the adjoining provinces was sanctioned. Thirteen salt springs were visited. One, of unusual richness, was capable of yielding 920 lbs. of salt daily. Petroleum was found in the township of Myanoung, but apparently not of sufficient quantity to be profitably extracted. Traces of coal were found, but no indication of a seam of any value. A steam mill for husking and cleaning rice was established at Rangoon. It turns out 250 tons of rice daily. A locality for a sanitarium was looked for. The only place found was a plateau on the hills east of Toungoo, in 19' North Latitude. It is damp and inaccessible. A sanitarium on the sea coast would be preferable. Rangoon itself is shown to be a remarkably healthy station for troops. The average admissions per 1000 of strength of Europeans for three years ending March 1860 were 1020. The average of deaths per 1000 was 16·20. Dr. Ranking remarks upon these figures. "These tables exhibit the climate of Rangoon in a most favourable light, not only as compared with stations in India, but even when viewed in relation to the mortuary rates pertaining to British troops in any quarter of the globe. With such a low death rate as has pertained to this station for the last three years, it becomes a question whether any locality within the province will be found so deserving of the name of sanitarium as does the station of Rangoon."

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

1860-61.

THE report on the administration of Coorg for 1860-61 is submitted by Captain H. M. Elliott, the Superintendent, on the 18th of June 1861.

The Revenue amounted to Rs. 2,73,120 being an increase of Rs. 8,923-12-4, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,13,647 being an increase of Rs. 6,901-7-11. The surplus was Rs. 1,59,472-15-7, being Rs. 2,000 more than that of last year.

Land Revenue.—The increase on the actual cultivation of land paying revenue was equal to Rs. 8,248-6-6, or Rs. 4,000 more than the increase of 1859-60. Koomery cultivation was strictly prohibited.

Other Revenue.—From Excise a revenue of Rs. 49,640-11-10 was derived, showing an increase of Rs. 13,953-11-10 over the previous year. No revenue was gained from Stamps, none having been received for sale. Abkarry was taken under Government management and realized Rs. 48,616, which was Rs. 14,566 more than the contractors gave. The amount of Income Tax returned was Rs. 1,095, which was only the percentage stopped on Government salaries. The assessment of the district was not completed. The lump and punchayet system would be adopted as the most suitable. It was expected that Rs. 7,000 would be obtained.

Coffee.—The revenue from this source was Rs. 32,103 being an increase of Rs. 4,161. The year was not a favourable one for coffee. Out of 1,29,869½ maunds exported no less than 1,17,223¾ maunds were exported by natives, and only 12,645¾ by Europeans.

Mohaturpha.—The amount realized was Rs. 11,887 being an increase of Rs. 386. No deduction was made for income tax. The deduction would be provided for in the assessment of the tax. Cardamums yielded Rs. 2,187 more than the previous year.

Miscellaneous.—The uncollected balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 75,241, being Rs. 10,537 over the balance of the previous year. The balance on account of arrears was only Rs. 706. Three royal tigers and nineteen cheetas were killed. The population amounted to 1,19,161 as nearly as could be ascertained.

Judicial.—During the official year 1,044 original suits were filed in the different cutcherries; 985 of these were disposed of,

and 102 remained on hand. The value of property sued for was Rs. 50,449, of which Rs. 41,104 was decreed. Twenty-one appeal suits depended on 30th April 1860, and 274 were instituted during the official year. Two cases of poisoning, two highway robberies, and two arsons were brought to trial. The value of property stolen was Rs. 756. Thirty-three Courts of Inquest were held during the 12 months.

REPORT ON INDIAN LEGISLATION.

1860-61.

ACTS.—The Acts passed during the year were Nos. XXI. to LIII. of 1860 and Nos. I. to XI. of 1861 :—

Act XXI. of 1860 (An Act for the Registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies).

Act XXII. of 1860 (An Act to remove certain tracts on the Eastern border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts).

Act XXIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XXI. of 1856, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

Act XXIV. of 1860 (An Act for the solemnization of Marriages in India by ordained Ministers of the Church of Scotland).

Act XXV. of 1860 (An Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Bassein).

Act XXVI. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1855, relating to the office and duties of Administrator General).

Act XXVII. of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

Act XXVIII. of 1860 (An Act for the establishment and maintenance of Boundary Marks, and for facilitating the settlement of Boundary Disputes in the Presidency of Fort St. George).

Act XXIX. of 1860 (An Act to continue in force Act XXVIII. of 1857).

Act XXX. of 1860 (An Act to remove the Pergunnahs of Koonch and Calpee in Zillah Jaloun from the operation of the general Regulations).

Act XXXI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases).

The following are the chief points provided for by the Act :—

1st.—It prohibits, except under the authority of Government, the manufacture in India of any Cannon, and also the possession of any Cannon, without the permission of Government.

2nd.—It prohibits the manufacture or sale without license of Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Gunpowder, and other Ammunition. It also prohibits the purchase of Arms, &c., from an unlicensed dealer.

3rd.—It prohibits the importation of Cannon, Arms, Percussion Caps, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and other Ammunition, except under a license.

4th.—It empowers the Government at any time to seize and detain Sulphur, except Sulphur kept for medicinal purposes.

5th.—It empowers the Government to prohibit the transport from one place to another in India of Military Stores, Arms, Lead, Sulphur, Saltpetre, Gunpowder, and any other Ammunition, and to regulate such transport, if allowed.

6th.—It empowers Magistrates and other Police Officers to disarm any person carrying Arms without a license if deemed advisable for the public peace.

7th.—It empowers a Magistrate to search any house or premises for Arms, &c. whenever he may have reason to believe that it is advisable for the public peace to do so, first recording the grounds of his belief.

8th.—It empowers the Government, whenever it shall appear necessary for the public safety, to order, by notice in the *Gazette*, a Province or District to be disarmed, whereupon it will be unlawful for any person in such Province or District to have in his possession any Arms or Ammunition whatever, without a license, and it will be lawful for the Magistrate or other authorized Officer to search any house in which he may believe that any Arms or Ammunition are concealed.

Act XXXII. of 1860 (An Act for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

This Act imposes Duties of 3 and 1 per cent. on property and profits classed under 4 Schedules. The first Schedule comprises land and houses in India. The second Schedule comprises generally the profits from any kind of property, trade, or profession, received by a person resident in India, or accruing in India. The third Schedule comprises interest and the like payable out of any public revenue in India. The fourth Schedule comprises salaries of any public office in India and pensions received in India.

Act XXXIII. of 1860 (An Act relating to Emigration to the British Colony of Natal).

Act XXXIV. of 1860 (An Act to indemnify officers of Government and other persons in respect of fines and contributions levied, and acts done by them during the late disturbances.)

Act XXXV. of 1860 (An Act relating to the Transportation of Convicts).

Act XXXVI. of 1860 (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties).

Act XXXVII. of 1860 (An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1859).

Act XXXVIII. of 1860 (An Act to explain Act XXX. of 1858, to provide for the administration of the Estate and for the payment of the debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic).

Act XXXIX. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices).

Act XL. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860).

Act XLI. of 1860 (An Act relating to the Emigration of Native Laborers to the British Colony of Saint Kitts).

Act XLII. of 1860 (An Act for the Establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter).

Act XLIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859, for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

Act XLIV. of 1860 (An Act for providing for the exercise of certain powers by the Governor General during his absence from his Council).

Act XLV. of 1860 (The Indian Penal Code).

(Introduced 20th December 1856, and passed 6th October 1860.)

The question of enacting a general Penal Code for India had long been under consideration. In 1835, the preparation of it was entrusted to the Indian Law Commissioners, by whom it was completed and submitted to Government in 1837. In 1851, a revised edition of the Code was prepared by Mr. Bethune. On the 3rd June 1854, the Code prepared by the Commissioners was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council for consideration and revision. On the 7th of the following month, the Committee, in reference to a Despatch from the Court of Directors, made a special report in which they recorded their opinion that the Code, as originally prepared, should form the basis of a system of Penal law for the whole of the British Territories in India. The Code, as revised by the Committee, was introduced into the Council on the 20th December 1856. It was in due course again referred to a Select Committee for further revision after considering the observations and suggestions which might be elicited by the publication of the Code. The Code, as then further revised, was brought up for final consideration, and was at length passed into law on the 6th October 1860. It was provid-

ed that it should take effect from the 1st May 1861 throughout the whole of Her Majesty's Territories in India embraced by the Statute 21 and 22 Vict. c. 106 except the Straits' Settlements, and be applicable alike to the Supreme Courts and to the Mofussil Courts. By providing a uniform system of criminal law throughout India, it will supersede the Mahomedan law ; and by defining offences and punishments, it will render unnecessary the employment of Mahomedan law officers in the Mofussil Courts. The copious use of illustrations is a striking peculiarity in the framing of the Code, which is thus at once a Statute book and a collection of decided cases. The illustrations, however, are not intended to supply any omission in or to put a strain on the written law, but merely to be instances of the practical application of the written law to the affairs of mankind.

On the third reading of the Code, its history and principles were reviewed in a speech by Sir Barnes Peacock, the Vice President. Subsequently, by Act VI. of 1861, the time for the Code to take effect was postponed till the 1st January 1862.

Act XLVI. of 1860 (An Act to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native laborers to the French Colonies).

Act XLVII. of 1860 (An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXIII. of 1857).

Act XLVIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XIII. of 1856, for regulating the Police of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the several Stations of the Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca).

Act XLIX. of 1860 (An Act relating to Vessels carrying Emigrant Passengers to the British Colonies).

Act L. of 1860 (An Act to amend the law relating to Vacations in the Civil Courts within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

Act LI of 1860 (An Act further to amend Act XXXVI. of 1860).

Act LII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act XVIII. of 1854, relating to Railways in India).

Act LIII. of 1860 (An Act to amend Act X. of 1859).

Act I. of 1861 (An Act for the improvement of the administration of Justice and despatch of business in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bombay).

Act II. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act VI. of 1857, for the acquisition of land for public purposes).

Act III. of 1861 (An Act to provide for the collection of duty of Customs on Pepper exported by Sea from the British Port of Cochin).

Act IV. of 1861 (An Act for the levy of Port-dues at Calingapatam and Munsoorcottah within the Presidency of Fort St. George).

Act V. of 1861 (An Act for the Regulation of Police).

Act VI. of 1861 (An Act to alter the time from which the Indian Penal Code shall take effect).

This Act postpones the operation of the Indian Penal Code from the 1st May 1861 to the 1st January 1862.

Act VII. of 1861 (An Act to empower the Governor General in Council to increase the rate of duty leviable on Salt manufactured in, or imported into, any part of the Presidency of Bombay).

Act VIII. of 1861 (An Act for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Amherst).

Act IX. of 1861 (An Act to amend the law relating to Minors).

Act X. of 1861 (An Act to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter).

Act XI. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859, to provide for the limitation of suits).

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mysore Grants.—On the 8th December 1860, a Petition was presented to the Council, which was signed by 885 inhabitants and tax-payers of Calcutta, relating to the finances of India. Before moving that the Petition be printed, Mr. Sconce put certain questions to the Hon'ble the President of the Council of the Governor General on matters connected with the subject of the Petition.

At the following Meeting of the Council, on the 15th December 1860, Sir Barnes Peacock proposed a formal motion in the following terms :—

“That the Government of India be requested to lay before this Council, a copy of the account in which the stipends which have, from time to time, been paid to the descendants of Tippoo Sultan are debited, or such an abstract thereof as will show the total amounts paid and credited in each year, from the year 1799 to the present time.

“Also a copy of any Resolution or Order of Government by which the stipends now payable to such descendants were fixed, and of any correspondence between the Government of India and the late Hon'ble Court of Directors, or the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, in consequence of which the same was passed.

“And also a copy of any Despatch or Despatches received during the present year from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, by which any sum of money has been ordered to be paid or secured to any of the descendants of the said Tippoo Sultan, and of any document or documents showing the grounds on which such order was made,

“And further, that the said Government of India be requested to inform this Council whether any sums of money, so ordered to be paid to the descendants of Tippoo Sultan, are included in the estimate for the year 1860-61.”

It was contended by the Members of Government and other Members of the Council, that the Council was exceeding its constitutional powers in thus addressing the Executive Government, but the motion was carried on a division.

Subsequently the following Message was received by the Council :—

“In reply to the Message from the Legislative Council, No. 182, the President in Council, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor General, informs the Legislative Council that the interests of the public service forbid his ordering that the papers asked for by the Resolution, which accompanied the Message, should be laid before the Legislative Council, with the exception of the account specified in the first clause of the Resolution, which will be prepared and furnished to the Council as soon as practicable.

“The other papers specified in the Resolution relate to a correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, which is yet incomplete ; and the President in Council does not therefore feel that he would be justified in transmitting them to the Legislative Council.

“The request of the Legislative Council will, however, at once be made known to the Secretary of State.

“The President in Council has the honor to inform the Legislative Council, in reply to the concluding clause of the Resolution, that no payment beyond what has been usual of late years to the family of the late Tippoo Sultan is provided for in any account or estimate of which the results have hitherto been laid before the Legislative Council.”

Prison at the Neilgherries.—On the 9th March 1861, Sir Charles Jackson enquired as to the progress made in erecting a Prison at the Neilgherries, and what accommodation such Prison would afford for European and American Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude. The Members of the Executive Government declined to answer the questions, as being unconnected with Legislative measures before the Council. Sir Charles Jackson then put his questions in the form of the following motion :—

“That a Message be forwarded to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, requesting His Lordship in Council to inform this Council what progress has been made in erecting a Prison at the Neilgherries, and what accommodation such

Prison will afford for European and American Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude."

After a debate the motion was carried. Subsequently the following Message was received by the Council :—

"The Governor General in Council has the honor to inform the Legislative Council, in reply to the request conveyed in Message No. 190, that the Secretary to Government, in the Home Department, has been directed to furnish the Clerk of the Council with a Memorandum containing the information asked for in the Message."

Finances of India.—On the 27th April 1861, Mr. Laing made his Financial Statement to the Council, embodying the Indian Budget for 1861-62.

Paper Currency.—The Bill "to provide for a Government Paper Currency" which was introduced last year by the late Right Hon'ble Mr. Wilson, was during the present official year reported on by the Select Committee to which it had been referred for consideration, and passed through a Committee of the whole Council. Further proceedings were suspended to allow the Bill as settled, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for India.

REPORT ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—FINANCE.

1860-61.

The duty on Malwa Opium, it was resolved, should be fixed at Rs. 600 a chest from 1st September 1860.

Treasury Bills.—Nearly the whole were converted at or above the minimum rates into other stock, according to the notification of 8th May 1860. It was notified that the Treasury Bills issued under the notification of 6th January 1859, at the rate of 3 pie per day for each 100 rupees, would be paid off under the same terms.

Publication of Accounts.—At the request of the mercantile community of Calcutta, the state of the cash balances was published monthly instead of quarterly, an anticipatory estimate, beginning with that from 1861-62, was published, and it was promised to publish quarterly returns of income and expenditure when the new system of audit and account had been introduced. H. M.'s Government was requested to meet the wish that a Com-

parative Statement be published quarterly of balances in the hands of the Home Government of India, distinguishing the funds belonging to the different Railway Companies. And it was agreed, that the aggregate amount of returns to the Income Tax, and of collections under it and the new Stamp Act, be periodically made public.

Savings' Banks.—The substitution of Regimental Savings' Banks for the military branch of the Government Savings' Bank, was deferred till 1st May 1861.

System of Audit and Account and Reduction of Expenditure.—The new financial system was the great fact of the year. Before the commencement of each official year, the Supreme Government will require careful estimates to be framed of the anticipated income and the proposed expenditure of the Empire for the coming year. And after considering the various objects to be accomplished in relation to the means and resources for such accomplishment, after comparing the past with the proposed expenditure, after weighing the recommendations of the several Executive Governments and the Heads of Departments, the Supreme Government will allot and appropriate to each branch of the service and to the several detailed heads within each branch, specified sums. The several Executive Governments and the Departments will be charged with the due application of the sums assigned by the above Act of appropriation, which sums must on no account be exceeded. But if unforeseen emergency shall necessitate extraordinary expenditure, the Executive Government or the Local Authority must represent the case to the Supreme Government, without whose sanction no additional expenditure must take place, unless under circumstances of such emergency that application for prior sanction is not possible. The Military Finance Commission, subsequently constituted as the Military Finance Department, was appointed on the 29th June 1859 "to sift out the military accounts with a view to the introduction of economical reforms." It was ordered that the whole of the accounts of the various Departments of the Army, after examination at the several Presidencies, should be transmitted to the Military Finance Commission, and that the Commission should transmit the aggregates to the Audit Board for ultimate and appropriation audit. A Budget and Audit Committee was appointed on 11th May 1860 to report on the manner in which the specific sum sanctioned in the Budget should be placed at the credit of the various expending Departments; the mode in which such expenditure should be accounted for to the local Accountants; the mode in which the local Accountants should account to the Audit Department in Calcutta the manner

in which the audit should be constituted, and the rules by which it should be guided in the execution of its functions. This was followed by the appointment, on the 6th July 1860, of the "Civil Finance Commission" for the purpose of investigating all Civil charges excepting the charges of Covenanted and Commissioned Officers, the Civil and Military Police and Public Works, with a view to the suggestion of any reductions that could be properly made. On the recommendation of the Budget Committee the Marine Department was reduced in size; the appointment and the Office Establishment of the Superintendent of Marine are abolished, and that part of his duties necessary to be retained has been transferred to the newly created office of "Naval Secretary and Controller of Marine Affairs." The Marine accounts are to be submitted to the Military Finance Department. As regards Post Office and Electric Telegraph accounts, it was determined to allow the Director General of each of those two Departments to have under him a Compiler of Accounts, who shall be distinctly recognized as Departmental Examiner and Sub-Auditor, responsible for not permitting unauthorized expenditure. The Compilers are to transmit their accounts in extenso with vouchers to an independent Examiner acting under the Imperial Audit Board. After the Committee had drawn up all the details of the new system, Government appointed the Imperial Audit Board, consisting of the Auditor General for India and the Chief of the Military Finance Department. Both these functionaries are to act together in all matters of general organization, policy and economy as effecting Estimates, Budget, Audit and Accounts, and are to determine together any important questions that may arise in connection with the final appropriation audit and other arrangements of a general nature. In all other respects they are, as heads of the Civil and Military Finance Departments, to exercise independent jurisdiction over their respective divisions of the service.

Government Paper Currency.—Mr. Wilson's successor, Mr. Laing, objected to the principle of his Currency Bill which had been approved of and read a first time. He was supported by the Secretary of State for India. The original Bill was accordingly amended by the introduction of a clause declaring that all issues of Notes shall be made against actual coin or bullion, with the exception of an amount, in no case to exceed four crores of Rupees, which may be issued against securities. This fundamental change in the principle of the issue of Notes, made several changes desirable in the machinery of the Bill. Foremost among these was the alteration of the arrangement for the issue and payment of Notes. The new principle of issue adopted being one

which requires no attempt at self-regulating adjustment by constant sales and purchases of securities, the necessity for a costly and complicated machinery of semi-independent Commissioners of Issue, according to Mr. Wilson's plan, no longer existed. It appeared to Mr. Laing that the best Agency for issuing and paying the Notes would generally be that of the existing Banks, provided they would undertake the business on reasonable terms and give proper security. Mr. Laing's amendment had likewise for its object the raising of the lowest denomination of the new Notes from 5 to 10 Rupees. The Bill was passed 13th July as Act XIX. of 1861.

On 11th February 1861, formal notice was served on the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, to the effect that their powers and authorities would, from and after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the receipt of the notice, be modified by withdrawal from them of the privilege of issuing Notes. After much discussion an arrangement was made with the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, constituting it Agent for the Calcutta Circle of Issue for five years, depositing with it all the money in the General Treasury, and providing that the Bank shall transact all such business for the Government as is usually transacted by Bankers for their customers.

Calcutta Mint and Assay Office.—The Mint was steadily at work, the Stamping Department having been kept on extra half time during 122 days out of the 275 working days of the year. The quantity of bullion received into the Mint during the last year, and the three preceding years, was as follows :—

Years.	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	Govt. Assay.	Individual's value.	Govt. Assay.	Individual's value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
1857-58	2,263	4,86,577	88,37,245	6,05,49,693
1858-59	408	11,88,668	5,85,599	3,45,40,585
1859-60	3,109	9,61,124	4,05,51,240	2,66,89,869
1860-61	10	4,89,890	11,04,219	1,84,97,595

The total value of Government and Merchants' silver bullion was Rupees 1,96,01,814, being less than one-third of the amount received in the previous year.

The total number of pieces coined during the year of all descriptions was 10,87,54,043, in value Rupees 2,88,01,622-14-8½, which is less by 1,54,09,722 in pieces, and Rs. 3,32,04,151-0-2

in value than the coinage of 1859-60. This decrease is owing to the small quantity of silver bullion having been imported during the year, which occasionally interrupted the silver coinage. But the Mint was at such times fully occupied in coining copper.

The number of small silver coins struck during the year was 87,57,676, being 96,04,247 less than that coined in 1859-60. This deficiency is attributable to the demand for them made by the Sub-Treasurer having been limited to the extent coined.

The copper coinage numbered 7,50,56,096 pieces, being 2,59,37,779 more than was coined in 1859-60. The remittance in Gold on account of Government was only Rs. 10-5. Merchants' Gold was assayed to the value of Rs. 4,89,890-10. The value of gold coined was Rs. 6,50,385. The quantity of silver received and coined during the last four years is as follows :—

YEAR.	Remittance on Government account.	Merchants'.	Value Standard Melting.	Value Coined.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1857-58	88,37,244 8 2	6,05,49,693 2 0	12,19,00,790 9 0	7,30,93,307 0 0
1858-59	5,85,509 7 3	3,45,40,281 11 4	6,37,63,040 0 0	3,84,31,476 4 0
1859-60	4,05,51,239 12 7	2,66,89,868 14 8	10,71,79,133 0 6	6,06,01,157 2 0
1860-61	11,04,219 8 6	1,84,97,595 0 11	4,33,23,070 15 9	2,69,86,455 10 0
	5,10,78,303 4 6	14,02,77,438 12 11	33,61,66,634 9 3	19,91,12,396 0 0

The Bank of Bengal declared a dividend of 6-8 per cent. free of Income-tax during the half-year ending December 31, 1860.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AND FEMALE INFANTICIDE IN THE HILL TRACTS OF ORISSA.

1860-61.

ON 25th May 1861, Captain A. C. McNeill, Governor General's Agent for the Hill Tracts of Orissa, sends in a Report on this subject to the Government of India, which appears as one of the administration Reports for 1860-61.

The Agent's camp started for the hills towards the end of November. At Sooradah, it was found all the chief Khonds of the

infanticidal tribes had not remained true to their pledges, though many more female children are reared than formerly. No sacrifices had occurred, but several cases of female infanticide in the Guddapoor district of Chinna Kimeddy. The Khonds implicated were sentenced to the lenient punishment of three months' labor in irons, as they made their submission only the previous year. Seventeen new Meriahs were rescued from the Khond tracts of Jeypore. The Khonds of Ryabejee openly acknowledged that the only reason which kept them from sacrificing was the yearly repeated visits of the Agency, and that its discontinuance would be the signal for a return to the old state of affairs. The sacrificing Khonds of the hill tracts of Bundhasir of Karoonde are a much more civilized race than their neighbours of Chinna Kimeddy,—they all pay rent for their lands, and nearly all are able to converse in Ooriah. They also professed obedience to the orders of Government, but stated in the most unequivocal manner that compulsion alone caused them to refrain from sacrifice. For the last three seasons the rains were scanty in the Karoonde and Jeypore Khond Tracts, and the crops and cattle suffered much in consequence. The Khonds, dissatisfied and uneasy in their minds at the relinquishment of the Meriah, were only too anxious to revert to their long cherished rite—and with this object in view they appealed to the Paut Rajah of Tooamool for permission to sacrifice, and asked him for a Meriah. This he declined to give. The difficulty was got over by a Khond, named "Bottybis Magec," stating that he would hand over for sacrifice a "Toorie" who, though not purchased as a Meriah, was an Agrarian slave purchased for five Rupees. The offer having been accepted, the intended victim, an elderly woman, was removed to the village of Puckregoodah, and there heavily ironed. The Paut Rajah unsuccessfully attempted to rescue the Meriah. Captain McNeill, hearing of the intended sacrifice, despatched a guard of 58 Sebundies to Tooamool. It is a plateau, rising abruptly from the plains of Karoondo to a height of 4,000 feet, as measured by two Aneroid Barometers which read 26°250. This plateau, including Kassipoor, is about 50 miles in length, and its extreme breadth is from 15 to 20 miles. In its general aspect it is an undulating country well watered. The Khonds attempted resistance but were defeated. Eighteen Meriahs were surrendered to Captain McNeill's Assistant in Chinna Kimeddy. The school for their benefit at Ooposobhangs in the low country was attended by 45 children, either rescued Meriahs or the children of Meriahs rescued in former years, and established as Ryots—of this number six are studying Ooriah and Teloogoo, and the remainder Ooriah only. The Report concludes with statistics. In the 59 villages and

1,483 houses of Koradah Talook and Chinna Kimedy Talook, there were 2,907 males and 2,159 females. Of children under 6 years of age there were 661 males and 672 females. In the 134 villages and 2,848 houses of Sooradah there were 5,785 males and 3,034 females. Of children under 6 years of age there were 1,326 males and 933 females. In Goomsur Chinna Kimedy, Kalahundy and Jeypore there were of Meriahs 26 males and 27 females; of these 46 were restored to owners in adoption and 6 taken to the low country.

REPORT ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—

PUBLIC WORKS.

1860-61.

FINANCIAL.—The whole estimated expenditure chargeable to British funds was £3,917,184, of which 187,000*l.* were Electric Telegraph charges, 162,389*l.* for railway control and purchase of land and 223,900*l.* chargeable to local funds. The estimated foreign expenditure was 107,519*l.* in Mysore and the Hyderabad districts. The total expenditure was £4,024,703.

	New Works.	Percentage of total outlay.	Repairs.	Percentage of total outlay.	Total.	Percentage of total outlay.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Military Buildings	643,854	18	130,575	4	774,429	22
Civil "	257,506	8	87,972	3	345,478	11
Agricultural Works	233,661	7	352,660	10	586,321	17
Communications	319,627	9	321,279	9	640,906	18
Miscellaneous Public Works	91,593	3	24,001	1	115,594	4
	1,546,241	45	916,487	27	2,462,728	72
Reserved for unforeseen requirements and petty works	...	...	...	...	307,466	9
Establishment Charges	...	...	...	...	681,220	19
			Grand Total	..	3,451,414	100

Of this total £3,343,895 is British expenditure, the expenditure on new works is 54 per cent. of the whole ; 27 per cent. is for repairs, and 19 per cent. for supervising Establishments, consisting of Engineers and their subordinates, with the Offices for Correspondence, Drawing, Estimating, Accounts and Audit. The expenditure on new Military Buildings is 19 per cent. of the whole, and forms a charge of £1-16-10 per cent. on the whole revenue of the country. It ranges from a minimum of 8s. 4d. per cent. in Bengal to a maximum of 28½ per cent. in the Straits. In Madras it is only 17s. 10½d., in Pegu £6-4, and in Oudh £16-5. The outlay on works of public improvement bears exactly the same ratio to the whole revenue of the country as Military works. Speaking roughly, it may be said that Military works, works of public improvements, and Establishments, absorb each one-fifth of the whole expenditure, repairs one-fourth, reserved for unforeseen contingencies one-tenth, civil buildings one-twentieth. The whole outlay of every kind in the Public Works Department is £3-11-6 per square mile, and about 6 pence a head of the population, and is a charge on the Revenues of 9½ per cent.

The allotments to the several Governments were—

			Per cent. of its Revenue.	Per square mile.	Per Head.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Madras	...	62 lakhs.	10	4 10 7	0 0 6
" Bombay	...	50½ "	8.2	3 11 11	0 0 10
" Bengal	...	51½ "	4.9	2 0 8	0 0 3
" N. W. P.	...	61 "	9.2	5 13 0	0 0 5
" Punjab	...	51 "	16	5 6 8	0 0 8
" Oudh	...	25 "	20.9	10 0 0	0 0 9
" Nagpoor	...	6 "	14.7	0 15 8	0 0 3
" Pegu	...	12½ "	28	3 18 7	0 2 10
" T. and M. Provinces	...	2½ "	15	0 11 10	0 1 5
" Straits	...	6½ "	51.5	43 3 1	0 6 9
" Hyderabad (British Charges)	...	5½ "			
" Coorg...	...	4 "	7.1	0 17 0	0 0 3

Accounts.—In communication with the late Mr. Wilson, the arrangements for a distinct Department for the audit and control of Public Works accounts mentioned in last Report, was thus finally determined. That the Auditors and Controllers of Public Works accounts should be established under all Local

Governments, but under the name of Controllers and Examiners, and that they should be under the orders of the Chief Engineers instead of being independent Auditors. That the accounts of these Examiners should follow the same course as all other Civil accounts, and should undergo "concurrent audit" by the Civil Auditor of the Local Government. They would arrive in due course under the general audit of the Audit Department of the Government of India. But to preserve uniformity of system, and to afford the Public Works Office of the Government of India a proper control over the financial operations of the Department, that an Inspector of Public Works accounts should be appointed, who would be the Financial Officer of the Public Works Department of the Supreme Government, and to whom the other Local Civil Auditors and the Auditor General might refer for an opinion in all matters in which technical questions might arise in the audit of the Examiners' accounts which these Officers may need assistance to dispose of. The Inspector would, as the name imports, also inspect the Local Offices; he would receive returns from them and keep up the Financial records of the Public Works Office of the Government of India. Besides these a very difficult part of his duties would be to establish a system for the audit and examination of Railway accounts.

PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military*.—The question of the provision of quarters for married soldiers was raised. For cheapness sake, the Madras and Bombay Governments recommended the "Pat-cherry" system, by which convenient and healthy accommodation has been provided for the married men of Corps at a comparatively trifling cost, under certain Regimental arrangements. The other Local Governments were requested to supply precise information as to the existing methods of accommodating married soldiers in different places, and as to the number of married soldiers who have still to be provided with quarters, looking (first) to the actually existing number, and (secondly) to the allowed maximum. In the case of *Bangalore* it was decided that a series of detached earth-works, occupying well selected points round the ground and buildings to be defended, so placed as to aid in mutual defence, and as few in number as was consistent with this object, would form the best and cheapest defence of the position. It was decided that *Poona*, the site not only of a very large European station and of a dangerous native city, but the immediate base of all operations in the Deccan, should have a fortified position of rather a high class; general sanction was therefore given to the erection of the fortified post on the Sungum site. Extensive clearances and improvements in *Delhi* were carried out and the Punjab Government's recommendations for its de-

fence approved. The proposals for the removal of the Arsenal Establishments from Delhi, and their concentration at *Agra*, rendered it necessary to take measures for making the Fort at that place more secure. The recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on the subject were not approved, and the following orders were issued. The cardinal object of reducing to the smallest dimensions all strong places, the retention of which is a necessity so long as we retain India, had not been sufficiently kept in view by the Committee. The out-works proposed by the Committee were considered objectionable, as rendering it necessary to maintain a larger garrison, and being in themselves a source of weakness rather than of strength. The irregular ground outside of the Fort to be sloped off, so as to prevent a succession of glacis, and expose the whole extent as much as possible to the view and fire of the Fort. A glacis and covered way to be formed, the counter-scarp being strengthened by counter forts, where necessary to make it support the additional weight of earth. The Jumma Musjid to be neither destroyed nor occupied, but mined, so as to admit of its being blown up in case of necessity. Embrasures not concentrated in batteries, but scattered, to be pierced in the walls, so as to give a fire at a lower level than from the top of the walls. The Public Works and Civil Officer to be called upon to submit estimates of the cost of removing Jotee Persad's house, situated on the northern side of the Fort, and for effecting a clearance round the Jumma Musjid.

Ecclesiastical.—A London Committee proposed to erect a Church for native Christians in Cawnpore, as a memorial of the Mutiny. A meeting in India approved rather of the project of building a Church of suitable ecclesiastical character, in which the relatives and friends of those who fell might be able to place tablets or painted windows, and in which a place might be set apart for the inscription of the names of all who lost their lives at Cawnpore in 1857. Such an edifice, it was thought, would be most suitably erected in the immediate vicinity of Sir Hugh Wheeler's entrenchment. The Governor General approved and Rs. 60,000 were collected, including a grant by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, a sum which the state doubled. The commencement of the work was authorised.

Industrial.—A proposal was made by Mr. Hayman, as the projector of a Company, to work the Omrait or Chindwarra Coal in Nagpore. The field was reported on. Mr. Oldham reported on the Kumaon Iron Works to the effect that the management had been neither judicious nor successful. Government accordingly accepted an offer made by a Company, represented by Lieuten-

ant Colonel Drummond, to take over the works at a valuation. The Company is a real and substantial one. Major R. H. Keatinge, of the Bombay Artillery, Political Agent and Superintendent of Nimar, had long devoted his attention to the manufacture of iron, which abounds in the vicinity of Burwai on the Nerbud-da, and is manufactured by the natives in a very wasteful manner. At his suggestion a small Steam Engine and Rolling Mill were ordered from England, for the purpose of rolling into useful shapes the balls of iron produced by the natives. This was erected in the Mundlaisir Jail Workshops. After visiting the iron works of Sweden and North Germany, Major Keatinge recommended the erection of a small Blast Furnace at Burwai in Nimar, which he estimated to cost £2,700, including a Steam Hammer and a Rolling Mill. His suggestion was adopted, and a young Swedish gentleman, Mr. Nils Mitander, trained in the Government School of Mines at Falen, arrived as manager of the Works.

Marine.—The construction of the Alguada Lighthouse proceeded vigorously.

Agricultural and Irrigation.—There was an increasing demand for timber in the Public Works Department. Accordingly Superintendents of Forests were appointed in Oudh and the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and an Officer was deputed to explore the Government forest tracts of Nagpoor, whilst the Commissioner of that Province and also the Resident at Hyderabad were invited to submit proposals for placing under due supervision the forests within their authority. A Superintendency of the Forests in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Dohra Dhoon, is already in operation. To secure a uniform system of conservancy, all Forest business is to be dealt with in the P. W. Department. The excavation of the Bolundshuhur Branch of the Ganges Canal was undertaken to give employment to the famished population of the Muttra District. The cost of this branch of the Canal is roughly estimated at three lakhs, and the work is designed for the irrigation of the Doab lying between the River Jumna and the Kuroon Nuddee. Captain Turnbull makes an approximate calculation based on the results of the Eastern Jumna Canal for the preceding year, that the Ganges Canal brought into the market $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of maunds of grain, irrespective of sugar and cotton, besides greatly facilitating the transport of grain from the lower provinces. The Madras Government began the construction of a dam across the Punnyar River and certain works connected with it, for irrigating a portion of the South Arcot District. Its object is to afford irrigation to 78 villages on the south side of the river, and it is expected that the increased revenue obtained thereby will be Rs. 6,125, or ten per

cent. on the outlay, Rs. 61,000. Government authorised the excavation of the Doodiah Channel, about a mile in length, 100 feet in width, and 5 feet in depth, to increase the supply of water to the Ganges Canal at the head works. The Superintendent General reports that the total Canal revenues for the year were as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
North-Western Provinces.	{ Ganges Canal ...	3,05,096	13	11			
	{ Eastern Jumna Canal	2,59,272	11	8			
	{ Dhoon Canals ...	12,308	0	3			
	{ Rohilkund Canals ...	30,265	0	4			
	{ Agra Irrigation Works	11,669	4	2			
					6,18,611	14	4
Punjab	{ Western Jumna Canals	3,66,334	5	10			
	{ Nujafghur Jheel Works	16,240	1	10			
					3,82,574	7	8
Total ...		...	...	...	10,01,186	6	0

or in round numbers say ten lakhs of Rupees.

“If therefore the direct revenue to Government on the Eastern Jumna Canal of Rs. 2,60,000 produced an actual benefit to the community in the neighbourhood of that Canal, amounting to 60 lakhs of Rupees, (and this benefit is, I believe, rather under than over-estimated,) it will be but reasonable to assume that the aggregate benefit derived by the agricultural population bordering on the whole of the Canals before enumerated, will amount to a sum not less than 230 lakhs of Rupees for the past year.

“Thus then it will be seen that the agricultural interests at stake in the well-being of the Irrigation Department are by no means small; that though the Canals may not apparently return a large direct interest for the outlay upon them, yet their indirect value to the Government in the prosperity of the country and the people is considerable. While these advantages, however, are borne in mind, the direct returns in the form of interest are not to be despised.”

The annexed Statement shows in a brief form the total outlay on capital and detail of charges and income to 30th April 1860 :—

	Capital.		Interest at 5 per cent. on Capital.		Maintenance and Repairs.		Revenue.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Ganges Canal	1,82,63,874	13 0	39,86,492	4 4	19,26,219	12 10	7,15,801	11 9
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	14,02,861	3 2	11,07,123	0 4	22,78,617	1 6	31,55,205	6 4
Dhoon Canals	4,13,804	12 8	1,40,178	3 1	1,59,732	8 1	1,68,896	14 0
Rohilekund Canals ...	1,72,405	12 10	22,009	10 2	1,11,189	2 8	1,88,548	12 2
Agra Irrigation Works...	85,905	12 4	18,794	13 6	24,401	0 4	56,512	9 11
Total	2,03,38,852	6 0	52,74,597	15 5	45,00,159	9 5	42,84,965	6 2
Western Jumna Canals ...	16,49,659	15 10	4,72,723	0 3	42,59,140	15 6	82,49,967	9 3
Nujafghur Jheel Works ...	1,36,954	2 3	9,135	14 8	70,113	14 4	2,50,000	13 5
Total	2,21,25,466	8 1	57,56,466	14 4	88,29,414	7 3	1,27,84,933	12 10

The following statement of income since the Ganges Canal began to yield revenue shews that its growth is steady if slow :—		Rs. A. P.	
Income for 1855-56	...	...	48,600 5 2
" " 1856-57	...	...	1,09,760 0 10
" " 1857-58	...	...	88,790 0 0
" " 1858-59	...	...	1,63,554 7 10
" " 1859-60	...	...	3,06,096 13 11

Communications.—The Oolabaria canal was planned to provide a safer and a shorter water communication for the boats connected with the trade of the Damooda River, and the several lines of water communication in the Midnapoor District, when passing between Calcutta and the centres of trade in Burdwan and Mirzapoor. The canal would connect two points on the Hooghly and the Damooda Rivers, situated respectively 19 and 15½ miles distant from the junction of the two streams, and would thus afford an actual saving in distance of 27 miles, besides enabling boats to escape a somewhat dangerous river navigation. At first, acting on Lord Stanley's recommendations, it was proposed to carry out the work, which was estimated to cost a lakh of rupees, by local loans. It was, however, subsequently determined to carry on the works out of the surplus navigation tolls at the disposal of the Local Government. On the subject of maintaining trunk roads which run more or less parallel to railways, it was determined that trunk roads of manifest Military importance should be preserved from deterioration, and where unfinished should be completed with all convenient speed, but that they should not be constructed in the expensive style originally intended. For, to apply very large sums to the construction of roads on lines parallel and contiguous to those selected for Railways, would be as unwise as to abandon existing roads. The commercial and social utility of such roads need not be disputed, and it may be admitted too that they might on occasion prove of great Military value; still the necessity for them is not so obvious or so pressing as to justify a large outlay upon them in times when in every part of India public works, even more intimately connected with the advancement and material prosperity of the people, are left unexecuted for want of funds. It was also laid down as a general rule, that whatever new roads are made in the immediate neighbourhood of Railways, they ought to be such as will serve as feeders to them, without which no Railway of considerable length can fully answer its purpose. Tolls were abolished on Imperial lines of road. Of the Indus tunnel at Attock 388 feet on both sides were completed being 1,113 still unfinished. Large sums were sanctioned for the Lahore and Peshawur Road, and the following for roads in the cotton districts of Nagpore :—

100 miles	1st class road,	@ Rs. 7,000 per mile	...	7 lakhs.
1,000	" 2nd	" " 3,750	" ...	37½ "
300	" 3rd	" " 1,000	" ...	3 "
1,000	" 4th	" " 250	" ...	2½ "
Total				...
				... 50 lakhs.

134½ miles of this were sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 28,700 for the construction of a road from Russelkondah in Ganjam to Koinjoro, a small village near the extreme N. E. Madras frontier. This road was completed as far as the village of Sankarabol, about 4 miles north of Koinjoro. The work is to be continued to Sonepore. The scheme of a port at Dalhousie was finally abandoned, the place not being sheltered from the gales.

Railways.—The following rules were passed regarding Sunday labour. Work of every kind to be performed by contract or otherwise on Railways, and other works under construction by Companies working under Government guarantee, will cease on Sundays, except in cases of absolute necessity, certified to the satisfaction of the Local Governments; in cases in which the work is to be carried on at a distance from any European station, and does not require daily supervision by Christian overseers; in cases of existing contracts, under which it has heretofore been carried on in the belief that the clause of the contract prohibiting it would not be enforced. In entering into new contracts it is to be distinctly explained that the above rule will be strictly acted up to. Full details will be found under the head of Railways and in the Reports of the various local Governments.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS.

1860-61.

IN consequence of the recal of the Governor of Madras, Sir C. Trevelyan; the Senior Member of Council, the Hon'ble W. A. Morehead, acted as Governor from 8th June to 5th July 1860, when he was relieved by the Hon'ble Sir H. Ward, previously Governor of Ceylon. Sir Henry Ward died suddenly of cholera on the 2nd of August, and the Government then again devolved upon the Hon'ble W. A. Morehead, who administered it until the arrival of the present Governor, Sir W. T. Denison, K. C. B. Sir William assumed charge on the 18th February 1861. Sir H. Davison, Chief Justice, who died at Ootacamund on 4th November 1860, was succeeded by Sir Colley Harman Scotland on 23rd May 1861. Bishop Dealtry died at Madras on 5th March. Sir Patrick Grant resigned the command of the Madras Army on 27th February 1861, and Sir James Hope Grant was appointed to succeed him.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—The total number of suits instituted in the several Courts of Original Jurisdiction during 1860 was 1,37,834. Of these, 310 were entertained by Civil Judges, 680 by Subordinate Judges, 230 by Principal Sudder Amins, 2,015 by Sudder Amins, and 88,793 by District Moonsiffs. This shews a decrease of 25,435 in the number of suits filed. The number of additional decisions was 10,376. Of the whole number of suits pending at the close of 1859 and instituted during 1860, 27 per cent. were decided after full investigation of the facts; 28 per cent. were privately adjusted; 14 per cent. were disposed of in other ways, and the remaining 30 per cent. were pending at the end of the year. Of the suits determined 85 per cent. were decided in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 15 per cent. in favor of the Defendants. Of the total number of original suits disposed of, 2 per cent. were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 67 per cent. by Principal Sudder Amins, Moofly Sudder Amins and District Moonsiffs. Of the 68,855 original suits pending at the close of 1860, 16,996 or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. had been on the files for more than a twelvemonth, and 16,075 or $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for more than six months. Nine-tenths of the entire number of suits instituted, were for recovery of debts, wages, &c., while only 478 were connected with caste, religion, &c. The total value of the original suits pending at the close of 1860 was Rupees 148,15,664-5-5, being Rupees 66,42,557-7-5 less than at the close of the preceding year. There were 18,466 appeals, of which 11,603 were disposed of: viz., 2,198 or 12 per cent. were decreed on the merits for Appellants; 3,279 or 17 per cent. for Respondents; 243 or 1 per cent. were remanded; 531 or 3 per cent. were dismissed for default; and 5,352 or 29 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, the average duration of Appeals on the files being 1 year, 6 months and 11 days. Out of 58,367 applications for execution of Decrees pending at the close of 1859, and received during 1860, 53,862 or 92 per cent. were disposed of, leaving only 4,505 unexecuted at the close of the year. The Sudder disposed of 35 regular suits and 198 special suits under the old law, being 4 of the latter depending at the end of 1860. Under Act VIII. of 1859 it disposed of 4 regular and 140 special, being 21 and 588 respectively depending.

Criminal Justice.—There were charged with petty offences 2,29,867 or 684 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 85,857 or 58 per cent. were acquitted and released; 79,890 or 35 per cent. were discharged on Razeenamah; and 62,363 or 42 per cent. were convicted and punished—the number dealt with the Village Magistracy by being 17,727 or 9 per cent.; by the Taluq Magistracy,

2,02,411 or 87 per cent. ; and by the District Magistracy, 9,065 or 4 per cent. The ratio of persons charged, to population was 1 in 97, and of those convicted 1 in 360. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported to have been committed during the year amounted to 16,464, in which 61,366 persons were concerned, showing a decrease of 970 cases and an increase of 6,213 persons, as compared with the previous year. Of the above 16,464 offences, 972 or 6 per cent. were against the person ; 12,131 or 74 per cent. against property ; and 3,361 or 20 per cent. of various other offences. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 9,817 cases of crimes and misdemeanors with 24,730 persons brought before the Courts. Of these, 15,401 persons or 62 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy ; 3,903 or 43 per cent. were convicted and punished ; 342 or 4 per cent. were held to security ; and 4,727 or 53 per cent. were acquitted. Of the 8,972 persons brought under trial, 15 per cent. were tried by the Magistracy ; 55 per cent. by the Subordinate, Principal Sudder Amins', and Sudder Amins', Courts ; 27 per cent. by the Session Courts ; and 3 per cent. by the Sudder Court. The ratio of cases brought to trial, to population was 1 in 2,283, of persons charged 1 in 908, and of those convicted and punished 1 in 5,766.

Police.—There were 15 districts in progress of occupation and the arrangements were completed in seven districts. Of 18,000 men there had been raised 16,253. A country comprising 82,001 square miles and containing a population of 14½ millions of inhabitants had been brought under regular watch and patrol. The Constabulary was at work in 47 large Towns and Cantonments ; guarded 24 District Jails and 130 Treasuries ; had relieved all Military Guards and minor Detachments in the various Districts, and had undertaken all Treasury escort duty. A grade of Deputy Inspectors General was introduced for the five ranges known as Northern Circar, Ceded District, Western, Southern and Central. Crime was abundant during the year in consequence of distress, but the criminal returns would have been much heavier save for the presence of the new police. In the Presidency town there were 22,211 cases before the Magistrates against 23,123 in 1859, or a decrease of 912.

Jails.—The new prison for Europeans at Ootacamund was to be completed in August 1861. The deaths during the year in all the Jails amounted to 400, on an average daily strength of 5,955 prisoners. Of this number 1,402 occurred within, and 2,578 after the first year of imprisonment.

REVENUE.—The season was in some places unfavourable, in others disastrous from a failure of the S. W. and N. E. Monsoon.

Items.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Percent- age.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	70.82
<i>Sundry sources.</i>						
Abkarry, or tax on spi- rituous liquors	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,69,480	5.47
Salt	54,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,57,174	12.59
Sea Customs	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,00,862	4.82
Moturpha, or tax on professions, &c.	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,015	1.80
Stamp Revenue	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,197	8,58,008	13,87,738	2.47
Frontier Customs	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,362	.51
Total Sundry sources...	1,10,81,416	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	27.66
Extra Revenue	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	8,52,324	1.52
Grand Total	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	100
£	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,607,601	.....

Between 1856-57 and 1860-61 the revenue has steadily increased from £4,880,093 to £5,607,601, and the increase in the last year of the series over that which preceded it amounts to £108,820.

Land.—There was a net increase of acres 343,612 in the area of land occupied for cultivation over that of the previous year, the total being acres 14,017,583 against acres 13,673,971. This was mainly in dry cultivation. The decrease in the revenue necessarily resulted in part from the large remissions which were inevitable in so disastrous a season, but it was also largely due to the less amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and consequently collected within it.

Alkarry.—Except in the Presidency Town and in a few Military Stations, the revenue derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors is farmed out periodically for terms of five years, and consequently varies but little, save on the occasion of the renewal of a lease. There was a small increase in the year under review of Rupees 1,41,240 or £14,124.

Salt.—The price was raised from Rs. 1-2 to 1-6 per maund, or from '328 to '401 of a penny per lb., but only in the last month. There was an increase of £59,841. From Madras there were conveyed by Rail into the interior 5,36,000 Indian maunds or 19,690 tons, against Indian maunds 382,000 or tons 14,033 in the previous year.

Sea Customs.—There was an increase of Rupees 3,45,223 or £34,522 in 1860-61 over the preceding year; while at the same time the declared value of the Foreign import and export trade, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, rose from Rupees 6,86,89,833 or £68,68,983 to Rupees 7,62,54,150 or £76,25,415. There was a decrease at Madras but an increase at Tanjore of 2½ lakhs, owing to the stores required for the Southern of India railway.

Annexed is an analysis of the Foreign import trade for the whole Presidency in the past year. The value of "Piece goods," the largest item in the list, is in the proportion of 6½ pence to each inhabitant of the country, calculating from the census taken in 1856-57.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
Millinery and wearing apparel ...	8,24,720	Malt liquors ...	4,81,372
Gold and silver lace and thread ...	5,51,074	Metals ...	30,29,991
Books and stationery ...	4,66,168	Naval stores ...	2,46,219
Twist and yarn ...	38,84,154	Oilman's stores ...	1,81,178
Piece goods, dyed ...	10,29,214	Porcelain and Earthenware ...	1,53,019
Do. printed ...	7,00,739	Pipe staves and Casks ...	1,41,640
Do. plain ...	44,08,469	Provisions ...	1,59,100
Drugs ...	3,87,003	Railway stores ...	26,56,226
Dyes ...	1,36,653	Seeds ...	1,72,799
Betelnut, boiled ...	1,90,166	Silk, raw ...	1,03,279
Do. raw ...	2,92,451	Silk piece goods ...	2,04,728
Glassware ...	1,36,552	Spices ...	2,76,028
Paddy ...	5,49,346	Spirits ...	2,46,048
Rice ...	7,48,637	Tea ...	2,64,074
Wheat ...	2,59,689	Timber and planks ...	6,50,482
Grain of sorts ...	1,17,760	Wines ...	5,70,155
Gunnies and gunny bags ...	4,83,580	Woollens ...	3,68,340
Jewellery ...	3,75,186	Sundries ...	*61,50,587
Machinery ...	58,996	Total Rupees ...	3,16,55,812

* Includes Government Stores ...	26,64,239
Do. do. Salt ...	4,30,197

Moturpha.—There was a decrease in the Moturpha revenue of Rupees 86,719 or £8,671, due to the introduction of the Income tax, which superseded it in many instances, and to the anticipated introduction of the License Bill.

The Stamp Revenue.—There was an increase of Rupees 5,29,730 or £52,973, owing almost entirely to the operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860, and to the anticipated introduction of Act XIV. of 1859, regarding the limitation of suits.

The Frontier Customs on the French and Portuguese borders increased by half a lakh.

Income Tax.—So far as can be ascertained the results were,—

Demand of three Quarters ...	Rs. 5,89,398
Collection at 3 & 2 per cent....	3,93,184
Do. at 1 per cent. ...	99,648
—	4,92,832

Balance Rs. 96,566

Local Funds.—In 1859-60 there was a total income of Rupees 3,17,242, and an expenditure of Rupees 1,53,880 or

about one-half of the year's available resources, leaving Rupees 1,63,362 to be brought forward to the year under report.

District Presses were in every district except North Canara which alone was without its local Gazette.

The Huzur and Taluq revenue establishments were revised, with an annual saving of 12 lakhs. The Pearl Fishery off the coast of Tinnevely realised a net profit of £22,186.

Emigration.—From Tinnevely there emigrated to Ceylon in the course of the year 15,253 men, women, and children, being 6,426 in excess of the previous year; the increase being attributable to the pressure on the working classes from the circumstances of the season. There returned from Ceylon during the same period 13,909 previous emigrants, or 787 less than in the former year. From Tanjore there emigrated 1,699 persons, being little more than half the number for the previous year—a result due in great measure to the increased local demand for labor created by the Railway works, but also to some extent caused by the extension of cultivation. It is satisfactory to know that the Mirasidars or proprietary farmers of this wealthy District were compelled by the force of circumstances to raise the wages of their farm labourers; the insufficiency of which, combined with the influence which enabled them to secure for themselves a monopoly of the labor supply, had long afforded ground of local complaint. From Madura there left for Ceylon 26,883 Emigrants, while 17,094 previous Emigrants returned. This has led to the introduction of a gold currency in soverigns.

Income Tax in Madras.—There is reason to believe that the collections for the Town of Madras will not exceed 3 lakhs (exclusive of official salaries and Government Securities). This amount appears small in relation to a city with 700,000 inhabitants; but Madras has no large class of wealthy natives, while the European merchants are few in number, and the trade of Madras is small as compared with that of Bombay and Calcutta, added to which the various Banks, with the exception of the Bank of Madras, and the P. & O. Company, have Head Offices elsewhere, and have not therefore been assessed at Madras on their profits: in the same manner many of the principal Native merchants and Soucars only carry on business at Madras by means of branch Establishments, and claimed to be assessed at the places where the principals reside. The total number of special notices issued up to the 30th April 1861 was 23,286, to which date 18,927 returns were received. The cost of collection up to 30th April was Rs. 52,560.

The Revenue Survey was carried on in Godavery, Kistna, Trichi-

nopoly, Salem, Nellore and the Wynaad division of Malabar. 1673 villages were demarcated, comprising an area of about 4,810 square miles. 1,749 villages were classified for assessment, containing an area of 4,225 square miles, and 1,128 villages with an area of 3,568 square miles were surveyed during the year.

The *Inam Commission* confirmed 79,948 titles, referring to 958,523 acres whose estimated assessment was Rs. 12,62,948 with an existing *jodi* of Rs. 1,05,446. The additional quit rent agreed to be paid for enfranchisement was Rs. 1,52,034, and the quit rent not agreed to be paid was Rs. 7,002. There were 1,33,040 decisions by deputy collectors. Of cases redeemed there were 88. The quit rent redeemed was Rs. 178-8-5 and the amount paid Rs. 3,557. The settlement met with no opposition. The work of the Commissioner is thus summed up. In round numbers, one million and two hundred thousand acres, of the annual value of 17½ lakhs of Rupees, and bearing a present *Jodi* of Rupees 1,60,000, have been enfranchised ; bringing in an addition to the annual revenue of Government of two lakhs of Rupees.

Conservancy of Forests.—The discontinuance of public works lessened the demand for timber. Planting operations were systematically continued in the Annamallai forests. The demand was increased in the North Canara forests. Storing of timber was largely carried out in the Mudumallai and Segur forests. The Salem, Cuddapah and Neilgherry forests were strictly conserved. The future supply of teak depends merely on the Conolly Teak Plantations. The Australian trees progressed in the Wellington Plantations. The Cinchonas flourished in the Ootacamund gardens.

PUBLIC WORKS.—With 3 lakhs for the Upper Godavery the sum allowed was 48 lakhs exclusive of establishments. All this was not expended from want of supervision and of labour. On the Upper Godavery there was spent Rs. 82,362 thus.

Improvements in river-bed between Dowlaishwaram

and Buddrachellum ...	Rs. 19,560
Permanent works at the Sinteral barrier ...	45,905
Building hulls of two Steamers ...	16,897

142,300 tons of Government stores were carried by water one mile at a cost of 3 annas 1 pie per ton owing to the late period of the year. In addition to these stores and exclusive of timber and bamboos, the traffic of the river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry, is estimated at 32,000 tons. The removal of the old transit duties, and the cession of the left bank of the Godavery to Government, operated favorably on the timber trade ; 6,000 logs of teak were last year sent down to Coringa, from the Pranheeta, from whence it is believed teak was never before

exported. The expenditure on roads in Wynaad was Rs. 11,995.

The *Madras Irrigation and Canal Company* confined its operations to the detailed surveying and planning of the several sections of the project. The total expenditure in India up to 30th April 1861 was Rs. 6,46,689.

Railways.—On the 23rd May 1860, the Madras Railway Company opened to the public the portion of the South-west line between Vaniembaddy and Tripatoor, 14 miles; and on the 1st February 1861, a further length of 70 miles from Tripatoor to Salem, thus completing the communication from Madras to the latter place, a total distance of 207 miles. On the 4th March, they opened a small portion of the North-west line, viz., from Arconum, which is the junction station of the North-west and South-west lines, to Naggery, a distance of 17 miles; and on the 12th March they opened the South-west line from Beypoor, the Western Terminus, to Tiroor, a distance of 18½ miles. The line between Tiroor and Coimbatore, 85½ miles, is so far advanced that it will probably be ready for traffic on the 1st July, with the exception of 8 miles, west of a point 57 miles from Coimbatore, over which the earth-works will require the next monsoon to consolidate them. Between Coimbatore and Salem, 94 miles, all that is required to complete the line are a few small bridges, and the placing of the girders of the Cauvery bridges. The line through, from coast to coast, is likely to be opened by the end of 1861. The fares charged were

Passengers, per milc.

Fares for Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
	1 0	0 6	0 2
<i>Goods, per ton per mile.</i>			
For Goods.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	8 pice.	10 pice.	12 pice.

The traffic was.

PASSENGERS.

South-west Line.

Number of Passengers carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom.				RS. A. P.		
	1st Class	...	2,451	...	14,178	3 2
	2nd Class	...	9,555	...	18,837	12 9
	3rd Class	...	10,01,228	...	3,86,699	15 11

North-west Line.

* From 4th March to 30th April 1861.	1st Class	...	21*	...	21	3 0
	2nd Class	...	208	...	97	13 0
	3rd Class	...	19,022	...	2,366	15 2

GOODS.

South-west Line.

		Maunds.			
Number of maunds of Goods carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom.	1st Class	21,00,574	...	2,60,456	9 3
	2nd Class	7,25,112	...	1,13,718	12 8
	3rd Class	1,25,347	...	25,525	4 2

North-west Line.

From 4th March to 30th April 1861.	1st Class	...	22,414*	...	534 10 6
	2nd Class	...	35,204	...	1,059 13 10
	3rd Class	...	1,300	...	63 5 0

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement, in March 1853, up to 31st December 1860, amounts to Rupees 3,10,46,768-15-9. The whole Great Southern of India railway from Negapatam to Trichinopoly, will in all probability be opened to traffic in October or November 1862. It is expected that a section, 15 miles in length, from Negapatam to Trivellore will be first opened about the middle of June, and that another portion, 34 miles in length from Trivellore to Tanjore, will be opened in July or August.

MARINE.—There was only one instance of the overcrowding of a native passenger vessel. The survey of the Coast as far as Point Calimere was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, I. N., last season, and the vessels employed, the brig *Mutlah* and schooner *Charlotte*, returned to Calcutta in September 1860. The charts had not yet been received. The only remaining part of the coast left unsurveyed is, from the Santapillay rocks to the Northern extreme of the Ganjam District. The Bay of Bengal S. N. Company commenced running, under a subsidy, steamers between Madras, the Northern Ports and Rangoon. No damage occurred to the Madras Pier since its erection. Vessels of 11 feet draught freely use the Paumben Channel.

FINANCIAL.—The total expected Territorial Income was Rupees 6,72,60,200, and the charges, 7,69,78,000. The total expenditure above Income stands, therefore, at Rupees 97,17,800, or 14½ per cent. The excess of charge, inclusive of the outlay on Public Works extraordinary, viz., Rupees 97,17,800, will have to be met from the Cash balance at the beginning of the year, which was Rupees 2,42,46,953. The following Statement exhibits the Estimated Revenues and Charges of the several Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1861, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income :—

INCOME.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, % the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, % the proportion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.
Land Revenue	4,05,64,900	60½	<i>Political Disbursement, viz.</i> Carnatic and Tanjore Stipends Compensations, Pensions, &c. A Total, Rs. 52,09,600 or 7½ per cent.	27,41,200 24,08,400	A. 4 } 3½ }
Salt	69,22,300	10½	<i>General Charges.</i> Salaries and Establishments in the } General Department } Public Instruction } Charitable Contributions } B Total, Rs. 76,20,400 or 11½ per cent.	57,70,200 5,49,500 13,00,700	B. 8½ } 3½ } 2 }
Tribute	34,46,400	5	<i>Judicial Charges.</i> Supreme Court, including Small } Cause Court, &c. } Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adaulat } Judicial Charges in the Provinces ... } Police and Magisterial Charges at the } Presidency } Do. in the Provinces } C Total, Rs. 66,17,100 or 10 per cent.	3,24,900 2,49,200 21,19,800 2,79,400 35,43,800	C. 1½ } 3½ } 1½ } 5½ }
Abkarry	30,98,700	4½	<i>Revenue Charges.</i> Board of Revenue Other charges of collecting the Revenue D Total, Rs. 69,87,200 or 10½ per cent.	2,29,000 67,53,200	D. 1½ } 10 }
Land and Sea Customs	25,09,600	3½			
Income Tax	18,00,000	2½			
License Tax	3,50,000	½			
Muhatarafa	6,75,100	1			

Postal Collections	...	9,92,000	1½	Establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Out-Ports, &c. ...	3,76,600	½
Stamps	...	11,97,900	1½			
Miscellaneous, i. e., Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkarry collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seignorage, Local Fund, &c. &c.	...	16,86,000	2¼	<i>Military Charges.</i> European Force ... Native Force ... Staff of the Army and Military Offices ... Commissariat Charges ... Stores ... Contingencies ... E Total, Rs. 4,11,37,000 or 61 per cent. Extraordinary Charges ...	76,16,000 1,24,16,300 31,96,600 67,01,300 27,22,800 84,84,000 7,29,300	11½ 18½ 4½ 10 4 12½ 1
Extraordinary Receipts, i. e., Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c.	...	30,29,700	4½	<i>Public Works Ordinary.</i> Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies ... Repairs of various works ... F Total, Rs. 50,77,900 or 7½ per cent.	17,62,900 33,15,000	2½ 5
Profit and Loss	...	9,87,600	1½	<i>Public Works Extraordinary.</i> Charges for construction of Works ... Total Public Works Rs. 74,05,300 or 11½ per cent.	23,27,400	3½
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand	...	97,17,800	14½	Profit, and Loss—i. e. Loss sustained in the rates of Exchange, &c. ...	9,95,500	1½
Rupees	...	7,69,73,000	114½	Rupees ...	7,69,78,000	114½

Coinage.—The silver and copper coins put in circulation during the past 7 years were :—

					Amount sent to the Interior.	
					Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	...	...	...	...	3,28,500	2,08,000
„ 1855-56	...	...	...	...	4,03,500	84,300
„ 1856-57	...	...	...	...	8,38,300	1,68,450
„ 1857-58	...	...	...	...	8,19,500	2,60,000
„ 1858-59	...	...	...	...	6,17,000	3,48,600
„ 1859-60	...	...	...	...	4,53,000	2,31,700
„ 1860-61	...	...	...	...	11,11,000	2,61,000
					45,70,800	15,62,050
					Amount supplied to other Presiden- cies.	
					Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	...	...	...	...	.....	1,10,000
„ 1855-56	...	...	...	...	.....	10,000
„ 1856-57	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
„ 1857-58	...	...	...	...	1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59	...	...	...	...	.....	1,06,805
„ 1859-60	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	8,00,000
„ 1860-61	...	...	...	...	.....	5,00,000
					2,40,000	17,60,218

POLITICAL.—*Travancore and Cochin.*—On the 18th August 1860, H. H. Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died. He had just completed his forty-sixth year, and had reigned since the 26th February 1847. The next in the regular line of succession to the Musnud was His Highness Carelah Vurmah, the Elliah Rajah, eldest nephew of the late Rajah; but as this Prince continued in the same state of hopeless imbecility under which he had long labored, the next heir, his brother, the first Prince Rama Vurmah, was acknowledged as Rajah of Travancore. The character of His Highness is represented by the Resident to be such as to afford good promise that he will be an enlightened ruler, and do justice to his high station. The installation took place on the 19th October 1860. In consequence of the mental imbecility of the second Prince

Ravi Vurmah, next brother to the present Rajah, His Highness and the principal members of the family expressed a desire that, although the Prince should be invested with the rank and title of Elliah Rajah, his younger brother Rama Vurmah should take the position at public Durbars usually occupied by the Elliah Rajah, and be nominated to succeed to the Musnud. This arrangement was accordingly authorized, on the understanding that it would be open to reconsideration if any marked improvement should manifest itself in the mental condition of the Prince Ravi Vurmah. The pepper monopoly was abolished in both states and 15 rupees a candy on all exports from the port of Cochin levied instead, the net proceeds to be paid to the Rajahs. Many imports were introduced into both states in public works and the administration of justice. The dearth in the South of Travancore was met by subscriptions applied by the missionaries. The financial results were satisfactory :—

Travancore.

			Rs.
Total Revenue.	1857-58	...	42,11,698
Do.	1858-59	...	42,77,119
Do.	1859-60	...	51,41,918
Disbursements.	1859-60	...	46,40,784

Cochin.

Total Revenue.	1858-59	...	9,06,657
Do.	1859-60	...	9,26,945

Tanjore.—The Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore, having completed its inquiries, was closed on the 14th of August 1860. The total number of claims, including those for arrears of wages due to the servants of the Rajah's various establishments, was 3,957, and the aggregate of the sums claimed was Rupees 9,71,684. The total amount awarded was Rupees 1,86,332, of which Rupees 1,41,122 were awarded by the Commissioner, and Rupees 45,210 were added by Government. The Commissioner paid awards to the amount of Rupees 15,066, being for the most part those of petty sums which he was himself authorized to adjudicate. The awards on the heavier claims, amounting to Rupees 1,52,336, which form the major part of what remains for payment, were referred for the sanction of the Government of India.

Carnatic.—413 claims were filed against the late Nawab's es-

tate under Act XXX. of 1858, for a sum of Rs. 1,22,08,500. With one exception all were settled for Rs. 32,91,610. Only 21, of the 412 cases settled, were tried in the Supreme Court.

Poodoocotta.—The affairs of the Poodoocotta State continued to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent, whose interference is confined to watching the receipts and expenditure and to urging activity in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases. The interference now exercised was sanctioned in 1854, and is considered to act as a very good check on both the Rajah and Minister. The year 1859-60, being the last reported on, was an average one. The revenue from Land and Extra sources amounted to Rs. 2,88,890, and showed an increase above that of the preceding year of Rupees 5,115. The total actual receipts from all sources, together with the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,44,695, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 4,77,593; thus leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rupees 2,67,002. Government refused to restore to the Rajah his title of Excellency.

MILITARY.—The native infantry corps were reduced each from a strength of 1,000 to 700, or 4,886 less in the whole infantry, up to 1st May 1860. The strength of each was subsequently fixed at 600 in 8 companies. The result was that from a total effective strength of 48,543 combatants on the 1st May 1860, the number, according to the latest returns, was reduced to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, which leaves only 2,140 of *all ranks* in excess of the total revised establishment of the Native Infantry of this Army. Simultaneously with the re-organization of the Infantry, the Native Cavalry was reduced to four Regiments, by the breaking up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, and by the 31st of December following this measure had been fully effected. The Sapper Militia Regiment was disbanded in the month of May 1860. The Native Artillery was also reduced, the Golumdauze Battalion by 79 men and the Karkhanahs by 472. The two Native Veteran Battalions were reduced. The Hoonsoor Training Dépôt for Cattle was abolished. The requirements of the service in respect to draught cattle, will henceforth be met from the ordinary resources of the country. The surplus horses were sold at the Remount Dépôt at Osoor. The Pay Offices at Vellore and Masulipatam were abolished and incorporated with those of the Presidency and Vizagapatam respectively, from the 30th November 1860. The appointment of Brigade

Major to Her Majesty's British Forces in Madras, was also discontinued from the 31st January 1861, the duties being transferred to the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George. The experiment of employing East Indians as Artillery Drivers, which promised well at first, failed. Only men of an inferior class would present themselves for enlistment. The Secretary of State for India, considering the importance of diminishing as far as possible the demand on England for recruits, expressed a desire that the experiment should not be hastily abandoned. On a full review of the subject, however, the Madras Government concurred with the Commander-in-Chief in considering that any further measures for carrying out the object would not be productive of good.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Directing and Inspecting Agency consisted of a Director of Public Instruction, five Inspectors of Schools, one Deputy Inspector for the Districts of North and South Canara and Malabar, and eleven Deputy Inspectors of a lower grade. The number of schools connected with the department at the close of the year was 579 with an attendance of 23,965 pupils. As to the Agency by which they were managed, the schools were thus distributed :—

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the receipt of or have received grants-in-aid.					Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.	Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.
					Established by Missionaries.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	Others.	Pupils.				
Ganjam	27	871	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	1	65	29	973
Vizagapatam	4	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	217	6	347
Godavery	14	708	102	1,957	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	117	2,718
Kistna	1	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	390	2	61	6	473
Kurnool	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	...	1	120
Bellary	3	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	533
Cuddapah	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70
Nellore	8	83	...	...	4	...	1	...	240	...	...	13	323
North Arcot	9	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	2	61	...	...	11	1,356
Madras	17	2,136	...	...	4	...	...	1	3,142	...	...	42	5,278
South Arcot	9	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	560
Salem	5	344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	344
Tanjore	6	645	...	...	65	...	...	...	1,337	...	...	74	1,982
Coimbatore	8	274	...	...	10	...	1	...	251	13	273	32	798
Trichinopoly	1	30	...	...	14	...	...	...	316	...	...	15	396
Madurai	4	87	...	...	6	...	...	...	146	1	44	11	507
Tinnevely	0	10	...	...	175	1	...	...	5,842	...	...	176	5,842
North Canara	1	57	...	...	...	1	...	...	110	...	...	2	167
South Canara	4	121	...	...	5	3	...	...	355	...	...	12	476
Malabar	6	387	...	...	1	...	...	3	315	...	...	10	702
Total	132	8,542	102	1,957	307	10	2	7	12,806	19	660	579	23,965

Of these 44 with 7,323 pupils professed to educate up to the University Matriculation standard ; 132 with 5,930 pupils were of the grade of Taluk Schools ; 399 with 10,142 pupils were village schools ; and 4 with 570 pupils were professional schools. Of the whole 23,956 pupils, 267 were Europeans, 872 East Indians, 5,441 Native Christians, 15,567 Hindus and 1,718 Mahomedans. Of the whole 1,083 were girls, of whom 42 were Europeans, 12 East Indians, 398 Native Christians, 610 Hindus and 21 Mahomedans. As to language, 10,350 were instructed in English, 24 in Greek, 62 in Latin, 29 in Sanscrit, 4 in Arabic, 817 in Persian (of these 722 studied in Yeomiah Schools which are useless) 792 in Oorya, 4,994 in Telugu, 12,560 in Tamil, 439 in Canarese, 638 in Malayalum and 421 in Hindustani.

The Madras University held three examinations in February, one for the Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. At the Matriculation examination eighty candidates presented themselves, of whom forty-eight passed, seven in the first class and forty-one in the second. One candidate was compelled by illness to retire from the examination, and thirty-one failed. There were ten candidates for the degree of B. A., of whom nine had received their education in the Presidency College, and the other at the American Mission Seminary at Madura. Six candidates, all Presidency College students, passed, two in the first class and four in the second. The results of the examination were creditable to the Institution in which the successful candidates were educated, the lowest obtaining more than five-twelfths of the maximum number of marks ; but the Examiners again noticed that the Arithmetic of the successful candidates was by no means commensurate with their other attainments. Five candidates went into the B. L. examination, of whom four passed ; the Examiners reporting very favourably as to their attainments. The Senate resolved, with the view of encouraging a sound knowledge of Arithmetic, that a separate paper should be set in that subject, both for the Matriculation and the B. A. examinations. It was determined that the University Matriculation examination shall be held at the same time and place as the examination of candidates for employment in the public service, and that the University Graduates and Matriculated Students shall be registered in the lists of candidates eligible for employment, but in separate classes, the candidates who merely pass the service-test being ranked in the third or lowest class. The University examinations will thus be more closely connected with the examinations for admission to the public service. The University

Graduates and Matriculated Students will be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments desiring to employ well-educated young men, and by this means a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them. Separate provision is to be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for particular Departments or Offices, for which peculiar qualifications are required. These tests are to be settled by the Controlling Boards or Heads of Departments in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Service examination.

Grants-in-Aid.—The sum appropriated, Rs. 37,000, was all expended. There were 326 private schools with 12,806 pupils under inspection.

Expenditure.—The returns are not complete, but the following figures are given as a tolerably correct estimate :—

	Rupees.
Salary and Office charges of the Director of Public Instruction	45,200
Salary, Office charges and travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors	86,000
University of Madras	7,500
Government Colleges and Schools	3,20,900
Grants-in-aid	35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000
Preparation of School Books	26,000
Educational Buildings	38,300
Total Rupees	5,60,900
<i>Deduct.</i>	
School fees	7,000
Proceeds of sale of books	27,900
	34,900
	5,26,000

Donations amounting to Rupees 32,000 were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Of the forty Chaplains, the recognized strength of the Establishment, twenty-six were actually engaged on duty. Of the remainder, nine were on leave on sick certificate, (seven in England, two on the Neilgherry Hills.) One was in England on furlough, and one on private affairs. Three vacancies make up the number of forty. In the military cantonments of Bellary and Secunderabad, the churches were placed at the disposal of the Established Church of Scotland. Inquiries were instituted with the view of the Bishop preparing a scheme for

improving the education of the poorer classes of Protestant Christians. The Colonial Church and Additional Clergy Societies conferred great benefits on the diocese.

Missions.—During the eleven years of the late Bishop's episcopate, there was marked, though perhaps not rapid, progress in the Missions, both of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Church Missionary Society. Above 10,000 were added to the number of Native Christians and about 3,000 to the habitual communicants in connection with the Church of England. The total number of persons confirmed during the same period was 22,202, of which 17,379 were Natives, and 4,823 Europeans and East Indians, giving an average of more than 2,000 each year. The proportion of candidates confirmed to the Christian community will bear comparison with that of most Dioceses in England. The late Bishop held 24 Ordinations, at which 53 persons were admitted to Deacons', and 71 to Priests', Orders, giving a total of 124, a considerable number being Natives. The fact that above 20,000 Rupees are annually subscribed by Native Christians towards benevolent and charitable purposes, is noticed as a gratifying result of Christian teaching.

The two Missionary Societies afforded very large assistance to the cause of education. They had in the Diocese 730 schools, with an aggregate of 17,840 scholars. They gladly avail themselves of the grant-in-aid system, so far as practicable, and endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, while they thankfully acknowledge the aid which his Department renders to them.

MEDICAL.—There was a decrease of 10,701 of sick treated in the Civil Dispensaries :—

DIVISION.	TOTAL.			
	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of deaths to strength.
Presidency	1,26,387	579	1,939	0.4
Southern	88,228	458	1,455	0.5
Mysore	1,617	14	24	0.8
Malabar and Canara	19,753	60	385	0.3
Ceded Districts	20,205	61	289	0.3
Northern	21,182	117	59	0.5
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ..	3,761	49	83	1.2
Nagpore Force	2,565	39	61	1.5
Total	2,83,698	1,377	4,205	0.4
Total of 1859-60	2,94,399			
Decrease in 1860-61	10,701			

There was a decrease of 4,918 in the number of operations. The failures were at the rate of 85.3 per thousand. In the jails the death-rate diminished from 7.7 to 6.4 per cent. of average strength. There were 338,703 vaccinated of which 309,783 were successful. The ratio of failures was 85.3 per thousand. The European and Native troops in the Presidency proper were very healthy. The death-rate in the European Army was only 16 per thousand of mean strength, and of the Native Army, 13 per thousand.

EMIGRATION.—The number of emigrants was less in 1859-60, the number of souls embarked being 14,057, while during the year under review they did not exceed 6,479, of whom 984 proceeded to Natal and 259 to St. Vincent. Out of 3,446 souls embarked for the Mauritius in eleven ships, only twenty-four deaths occurred, which is an average of 0.7 per cent. Four ships reached the Colony without a single casualty, and in the "Thracian" there was only one.

Presidency Town Municipality.—The total income was Rs. 4,77,966-8-3 and expenditure Rs. 2,71,977-8-3. The population of Madras and its suburbs is estimated at 700,000. The number of deaths reported was :—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
	3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498
against	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266 in 1859—

Of the above, 2,576 were cholera cases, against 1,861 in 1859 ; 2,047 in 1858 and 1,775 in 1857. The Trevelyan Waterworks were nearly completed and thus led to increased expenditure. This was the first distinct work of any magnitude undertaken by the Board since its formation in 1857. The Board complain of their small income.

Observatory.—In consequence of frequent changes the mounting of the fine new Transit Circle, received nearly four years since, was still unfinished ; the projected equatorial room and dome had not yet been commenced ; astronomical observations were suspended, and the reductions of all kinds fell into arrears, while no fresh pursuit could be attempted, notwithstanding the urgent demands of the science for such assistance from every competent quarter. A new Planet, named Asia, was discovered by the Astronomer, shortly after his arrival. Observations were secured of it, as also of certain Variable Stars, in continuation of a former series of many years extent. The return to maximum brilliancy of the most remarkable object of this class, viz., U. Geminorum, was recorded at an undue and therefore unexpected and most important time. An ephemeris of the Variable Stars for 1861, and papers upon the new Planet, were communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

Museum.—The repairs and alterations on the building were completed during the year. The visitors numbered altogether to 5,27,753, of whom 70,807 were able to write their names in the Visitors' book. Of the signatures, 21,833 in English, 33,706 in Tamil, 9,951 in Malay, and 4,523 in Hindustani. There were 573 additions to the Museum of which 200 were donations.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

1860-61.

Civil Justice.—The number of Civil Cases tried in Prince of Wales' Island was 278, in Singapore 292, and in Malacca 145.

Criminal Justice.—The number of cases tried in Prince of Wales' Island was 81, in Singapore 38, and in Malacca 34. A case

of piracy was tried in the Supreme Court at Singapore. The offenders had attacked two boats' crews of Chinese about three years ago. When information of their hiding place was obtained the steamer *Hooghly* succeeded in capturing them.

Police.—The conduct of the force generally was good. In the three settlements the number of cases reported was 9,822 and of persons arrested 12,183. There was a diminution in the amount of crime, especially as regards offences of the more serious nature.

Revenue.—The land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,73,974, being an increase of Rs. 31,621. The revenue from excise was Rs. 11,42,531. The judicial receipts amounted to Rs. 46,440 and the general receipts to Rs. 1,35,052.

Public Works.—In Singapore a variety of unimportant works was undertaken. In Penang the progress made with respect to new roads and bridges was not so great as was anticipated. The old roads were maintained in a creditable state of repair. A Light House was constructed on Cape Rachado on a site granted by the Rajah of Lookoot with the sanction of the chief of Salangore.

Marine.—A chart room was established in the Sailors' Home, for the convenience of sea-captains. The Admiralty furnished a liberal supply of the newest charts.

Finance.—The disbursements amounted to Rs. 22,71,243. The great increase of expenditure at Singapore took place under three heads only, viz., General, Educational and Public Works. At Penang the increase of expenditure was comparatively slight. At Malacca the increase was owing to Public Works.

Political.—The Chinese miners in Joongie Ujong rose against the Malays, but were speedily overcome and sought refuge in the British territories and neighbouring native states. A petty chief established a toll upon the Lingie River at a point where it forms the boundary of the British territories, but the illegal exactions were stopped. The disturbances along the Perak bank of the Horeean river were suppressed and order restored.

Military.—The relief of the 22nd M. N. I. at Penang was effected towards the close of the year by the 20th M. N. I. The detail at Labuan was relieved by a party from the 40th Regiment. Consequent on the recent reduction in the Madras Army the strength of the native portion of the Garrison of the Straits was materially decreased. The health of the troops during the year was good. A considerable addition was made to the strength of the Volunteers, the number being raised to 110. Colonel Cavanagh assumed the command vacated by Brigadier Burn. A Volunteer corps was established at Penang.

Agriculture.—The yield of rice was satisfactory and in the Province the culture of the Sugar cane was still very general and that of the Carrava or Tapioca plant was extending rapidly. Improvements are continually effected in the system of manuring, &c., in the field and in the machinery used in the factories. At Malacca the harvest was poor owing to the inundations.

Survey.—Mr. Quinton completed his map satisfactorily. It is a sketch of territory 630 square miles in extent effected a cost of Rupees 11 per square mile. A Revenue survey map of the district of Malacca was in course of preparation.

Municipal.—At all three stations there was a slight increase in payments made to the Municipal Funds, the rise having chiefly taken place in the assessment of houses. A sum of Rs. 3,78,311 was raised in the three settlements during 1860 being an increase of Rs. 23,232 on the previous year. The disbursements shew a decrease of Rs. 92,231 and on this year brought within the receipts.

Jails and Hospitals.—The Lunatic Asylum was completed. In Her Majesty's Jail there was little or no sickness. The value of the labor of the Local prisoners is estimated at Rs. 18,821, and the cost of their maintenance was Rs. 14,214.

Commerce.—Imports during the year amounted to Rs. 5,81,26,880, and the exports to Rs. 4,18,78,748 ; in the former the increase arose chiefly from Great Britain and the rest of Europe to the extent of Rs. 16,12,995 ; and in the latter, the decrease amounted to Rs. 53,20,391 ; more than half of which was occasioned by a falling off in commercial transactions with China. There was an increase of trade with Australia.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

1860-61.

JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.—The new Code of Civil Procedure led to a marked improvement in the administration of civil justice. The majority of cases, from their first institution to their final decision, did not occupy six weeks. There was also an improvement in the quality of the work done in the subordinate Courts. While the Sudder confirmed only 196 out of 513 orders of the lower Courts in 1856, and 355 out of 822 in 1859, it confirmed

1,158 out of 1,453 in 1860. The decrease in the number of false suits is seen in the fact, that while in 1856 there were decided in favour of the Plaintiff 33,799 original suits and 16,601 against him, and in 1859 there were 40,764 for and 20,441 against him, in 1860 there were 60,070 for him and 21,763 against him. These figures, the Report remarks, shew either that under the present simple code of procedure just claims are not defeated by any technicalities of law, and that substantial justice is done to all parties; or that the provision regarding the verification of plaints, introduced into the new Code as a safeguard against fraud, has deterred false litigants, by the fear of incurring the penalties of perjury, from bringing forward frivolous or unfounded claims. The description of original suits instituted is seen from the following :—

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Connected with Land Rent -	17,192	14,745	17,860	20,654	2,234
Otherwise connected with Land -	8,662	8,735	13,066	11,347	12,201
Connected with Debts, Wages, &c. -	53,864	53,628	55,534	70,003	71,215
Do. do. Caste, Religion, &c. -	558	555	422	503	471
Do. do. Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c. -	2,155	2,172	2,675	3,078	2,563
Total	82,431	79,835	89,557	1,05,585	88,684

The great decrease in the number of suits connected with land rent is traceable to the operation of Act X., 1859, which transferred all cases of this description from the Judicial to the Revenue tribunals, in the first instance. The number of cases connected with debt, wages, &c., shows how greatly the number of commercial transactions between man and man has increased, and is conclusive proof of the growing wealth of the country. The total value of property under litigation, that is, upon which decisions were actually passed during the year, in the Regulation Provinces, amounted to £4,810,852. This large amount does not include the value of the suits decided before the Revenue tribunals. In the Non-regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Arracan, 14,698 cases were instituted during the year, and 4,985 were pending from the previous year. Of this number 16,805 were decided, 8,704 being given in favor of the plaintiff, and 2,671 in favor of the defendant. The following figures will exhibit the number and the description of cases which were brought in the Courts during the past three years :—

			1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Number of Cases instituted	{ English		5,450	6,452	6,524
		{ Native	21,506	25,835	25,253
	{ Total		29,956	32,287	31,777
Cases under Rupees	... 10		16,067	17,032	16,695
"	... 20		5,850	6,118	5,791
"	... 50		4,745	4,869	5,019
Above 50 & below	... 500		3,294	4,268	4,272

In a financial point of view the results of last year were most satisfactory. The amount of fees, fines, &c., carried to the credit of Government was Rupees 1,29,165 (£12,916), while the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,12,282 (£11,228), leaving an available balance of Rupees 26,283 (£2,628).

Small Cause Courts on the English system were established in the suburbs of Calcutta, in the provincial cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad, and in the Indigo Districts of Nuddea and Jessore. The jurisdiction of these Small Cause Courts is identical with the Sub-Divisions of the District, which comprise, on an average, an area of 400 square miles. A set of rules was published for the examination of Pleaders in five suburban and two provincial Districts, where Government Colleges have provided for adequate legal instruction. For the curtailment of native holidays a Bill was passed empowering the Sudder to fix, at the commencement of each year, the number of holidays to be observed. The number was reduced from 70 to 59. The Lieutenant Governor resolved that, as a general rule, native gentlemen should not be appointed as Judges in the District in which they resided. The deserving class of Principal Sudder Ameen were rewarded, by appointing them to be Registrars of Deeds in their respective Districts, and throwing the fees into one general Fund to be rateably divided amongst them at the close of the year.

Criminal Justice.—1,12,507 persons were under trial in the Regulation Provinces, and 11,455 in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Bengal. Of this number 78,516 were either punished by the Magisterial Officers or committed to the Sessions, and 40,611 were acquitted. The proportion of acquittals to convictions is certainly large, but more so in appearance than in reality, for among the 40,611 are included not only those who were

acquitted upon trial, but a number of persons who were merely arrested on suspicion and forthwith discharged for want of tangible evidence to put them upon their trial. An analysis of the particular crimes for which the 1,12,507 persons were tried in Bengal, will show how small a portion of the offences which were committed last year were of a heinous nature—

<i>Crimes.</i>	<i>Number of Persons tried.</i>		
1. Murder, Wounding with intent to Murder, and Culpable Homicide,	1,599
2. Dacoity,	2,099
3. Highway Robbery,	358
4. Burglary, Thefts, and Cattle-stealing,	12,812
5. Child-stealing,	31
6. Receiving stolen property,	507
7. Affrays and Riots,	897
8. Arson (including Incendiarism),	286
9. Forgery and Perjury,	569
10. Counterfeiting the Coin,	31
11. Rape,	143
12. Miscellaneous offences of a trivial nature not included in the above,	93,175
Total,			1,12,507

About 80 per cent., of the persons under trial were brought before the Criminal Courts on trivial charges. The paucity of heinous offences will, perhaps, be more strikingly exhibited by a review of the sentences passed upon the 69,247 persons who were punished during the year, in the Regulation Provinces of Bengal.

Released on security or simply fined,	...	...	50,427
Dismissed from office,	...	...	1,925
Flogged,	...	...	1,322
Sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months,			10,844
„ above six months and not exceeding three years,	...	...	2,310
„ above three and not exceeding sixteen years,			2,089
„ above sixteen and not exceeding twenty-one years,	...	...	72
„ for life,	...	...	19
„ Transportation,	...	...	192
„ Death,	...	...	47
Total,			69,247

As to witnesses 3,20,294 were detained 1 day, 40,892 two days,

7,202 three days, and 1,969 above 3 days. Plains were prepared to improve the arrangements of the Court rooms.

POLICE—Military.—The strength of the Corps, on the 1st of May 1860, consisted of 39 European Officers and 8,903 Natives of all ranks; and the duties on which they were then employed were as under :—

	European Officers.	Men.
On the usual Escort duties ...	0	3,189
On Command at Outposts ...	8	0
Sick, &c. ...	2	597
Recruits ...	0	332
On Furlough ...	0	247
On the Kookie Frontier ...	0	96
In the Indigo Districts ..	7	732
At Zillah Stations, as Reserve ...	22	3,710
	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 8,903

Civil.—Measures for their complete reorganization under a new system were under consideration when the year closed. The suburban police were placed under the Calcutta Commissioner. The Thannah and sub-divisional boundaries in Nuddea were adjusted. The district of Baraset was converted into a sub-division. Forty-five Honorary Magistrates were appointed in Calcutta and forty-five in the Mofussil.

Jails.—The number of prisoners in custody was 67,836, viz. :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1859 ...	17,524	616	18,140
Number admitted during the year 1860 ...	48,391	1,305	49,696
	<hr/> 65,915	<hr/> 1,921	<hr/> 67,836

The whole cost of the year 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 7,07,349-10-7½ against Rupees 7,95,109-11-7¼ of the previous year. The average cost of each Prisoner was Rupees 39-8-0 against Rupees 41-13-5 in 1859-60. Of 16,205 prisoners sentenced to labour more than one-half were employed in manufactures. The net profit was Rs. 2,65,121, or Rs. 40,420 more than in the previous year. The number of deaths was 2,440, against 2,116 the previous year. Of 46,696 persons admitted during the year, 872 males and 5 females were fairly educated for their position in life; only 3,268 females and 1 male could read and write; and 44,252 males and 1,298 females were altogether ignorant, 235 escaped and 77 were recaptured.

REVENUE.—*Land*.—The aggregate results, compared with previous years, are shown in the following Table :—

YEARS.	DEMANDS.	COLLECTIONS.	REMISSIONS.	BALANCES.
1845-46	4,01,61,606	3,54,56,162	7,86,560	39,18,884
1855-56	4,07,74,371	3,71,98,519	4,44,095	31,31,757
1859-60	4,12,02,482	3,77,24,615	2,48,251	32,29,616
1860-61	4,11,86,655	3,79,16,982	1,49,428	31,20,245

410 estates were sold by Government with a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,69,115 and a gross rental of Rs. 2,36,066 ; they realised Rs. 18,32,493. The upset price was generally fixed at one year's gross jumma. The number of Khas Mehals remaining for disposal is 4,747. Taking the results of past sales as a guide, it may be calculated that the price to be realized, at the average of seven and half years' sudder jumma, will amount to Rupees 1,19,64,728-8-10.

The following grants of Waste Lands were made under the local rules :—

DISTRICTS.				Number.	Area in Acres.
Soonderbuns	...	...	...	25	1,82,366
Durrung	...	...	...	1	280
Se. bsaugor	...	...	...	9	2,968
Akyab	...	...	...	28	16,425
Darjeeling	...	...	...	13	3,320

From the sale of the Soonderbuns Lots Rupees 25,984 were realised ; the revenue eventually expected from them, after the expiry of fifty years, is Rupees 25,984 per annum. 536 estates, paying a sudder jumma of Rs. 1,267 were redeemed at the price of Rs. 18,222.

Customs.—The net revenue was Rs. 2,21,52,344. A uniform tariff for all India was agreed on.

Salt.—During the past twenty years the consumption of Salt in Bengal has increased 63·19 per cent. In 1810-41 the annual consumption of Salt in this presidency was 54,72,719 maunds (201,040 tons) ; in 1860-61 it amounted to 86,60,996 maunds (318,141 tons).

The following Table shows the rates of duty and average annual consumption of Salt, from 1841 up to the end of the official year of 1860-61 :—

YEARS.	Rate of Duty per Maund.	CONSUMPTION.			Total.	Average Annual Consumption.
		Government Salt.	Excise Salt.	Imported Salt.		
1841-42	3 4 0	{ 47,86,303	.....	6,12,691	53,98,994	} 53,67,612
1842-43		{ 47,07,433	.....	8,92,740	56,00,173	
1843-44		{ 47,36,656	.....	9,67,013	57,03,669	
1844-45	3 0 0	{ 50,14,736	.....	9,70,595	59,85,331	} 60,18,571
1845-46		{ 43,14,496	.....	15,81,986	58,96,482	
1846-47		{ 47,07,158	.....	14,66,744	61,73,902	
1847-48	2 12 0	{ 49,07,387	.....	16,15,084	65,22,471	} 61,95,916
1848-49		{ 42,42,655	16,450	16,10,256	58,69,361	
1849-50		{ 44,71,456	23,630	21,03,218	65,98,304	
1850-51	2 8 0	{ 36,75,249	35,000	26,01,033	63,11,282	} 63,23,716
1851-52		{ 31,16,098	18,600	29,26,865	60,61,563	
1852-53		{ 42,48,068	13,560	37,98,923	80,60,551	
1853-54	2 8 0 and 3 0 0	{ 44,13,220	45,400	26,88,828	71,47,448	} 79,56,331
1854-55		{ 55,72,237	29,000	30,59,759	86,60,996	
1855-56						
1856-57						
1857-58						
1858-59						
1859-60						
1860-61						

The following Table exhibits the selling price of Salt and other articles of daily consumption at several periods during the last twenty years :—

ARTICLES.	June 1840.		October 1844.		April 1847.		April 1849.		December 1859		March 1861.	
	Rs. As.	Ks. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Salt per 100 Mds.	425	0	385	0	357	0	326	0	353	0	388	0
Tabacco per Md.	2	8	2	4 to 5	3	0 to 6	2	10 to 6	5	0 to 5	4	8 to 6
Gram (Patna)	1	0 to 1	3	1	5 to 1	6	0	15 to 1	1	1	2 to 1	4
Urrur Dhol	1	13 to 1	15	1	10 to 1	12	1	14 to 2	2	2	2 to 2	12
Paddy	0	11 to 0	15	0	10 to 0	15	0	9 to 0	14	1	2 to 1	4
Ghee (Cow's)	15	8 to 21	0	16	8 to 20	8	17	8 to 22	0	15	8 to 21	8
Oil, Mustard	4	10 to 4	14	6	4 to 6	8	7	4 to 7	12	6	12 to 7	0
										9	4 to 9	6
										17	0 to 18	8

But while there has been little or no fluctuation in the price of Salt during the last twenty years, the profits of those engaged in agriculture and the wages of the daily laborers have almost doubled. It follows, therefore, that the Salt Tax falls far more lightly upon the poorer classes now, than it did in 1840. The price paid to the Molungees for manufacturing Salt was raised from 6 to 8 annas a maund in Balasore, and from 7 to 8 annas a maund in the Agencies of Hidgellee and Tumlook.

Opium.—A short supply was counterbalanced by enhanced prices; the average price per chest last year being Rupees 1,960-13-6 against Rupees 1,708-15-6 in 1859-60, and the net receipt Rupees 3,60,93,619 (£3,609,361) against Rupees 3,63,62,276 (£3,636,227) of the preceding year, leaving a difference of Rupees 2,68,657 only in favor of the receipts of 1859-60 over those of the past year. The following Table exhibits the extent to which this diminution of the cultivation has taken place during the past eleven years, in the agencies of Benares and Behar :—

YEARS.	Number of beegahs cultivated in Behar.	Number of beegahs cultivated in Benares.	Total.	Price per Seer paid to the Cultivator.
1850-51	3,07,901	1,18,228	4,26,129	3 10 0
1851-52	3,57,330	1,37,841	4,95,171	3 8 0
1852-53	3,85,070	1,61,144	5,46,214	3 8 0
1853-54	4,28,327	1,87,924	6,16,251	3 8 0
1854-55	4,11,252	1,84,423	5,95,705	3 8 0
1855-56	4,06,394	1,76,147	5,82,841	3 4 0
1856-57	3,80,903	1,62,990	5,43,893	3 4 0
1857-58	3,41,650	*56,077	4,00,727	3 4 0
1858-59	3,41,495	1,26,143	4,67,638	3 4 0
1859-60	3,12,707	1,21,808	4,34,515	3 8 0
1860-61	2,81,126	1,39,441	4,20,567	4 0 0

* NOTE.—The small cultivation in the Benares Agency, in 1857-58, is accounted for by the mutiny.

Chests 29,350 of which 13,638 were Benares and 15,712 Behar was turned out against 21,427 the previous year. Since 1857, only six cases have occurred in which it has been necessary to have recourse to the extreme measure of realizing balances from defaulting Cultivators by the distress and sale of their property. These results cannot but be regarded as extremely satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that more than half a million of Cultivators yearly receive advances from the Opium Department.

Alkaree.—The net revenue was Rs. 41,62,576 showing an increase of Rs. 3,93,733. The charges of the year were a little below 16 per cent. Rum was reduced to Rs. 2-4 a gallon as duty. The duty on Gunjah was raised to Rupees 2 a seer, being double the amount which it formerly nominally paid.

Stamps.—The net revenue was Rs. 45,50,582 after paying as charges Rs. 1,42,891. Including the N. W. Provinces the revenue in 1845-46 was Rs. 37,38,483, in 1855-56 Rs. 41,63,325, in 1859-60 Rs. 51,75,894 and in 1860-61 Rs. 78,45,465. The gross collection of Postage Stamps was as follows :—

In the Lower Provinces	...	...	4,83,819	4	5
„ North-Western Provinces	...	...	2,47,952	15	9
„ Punjab	...	...	84,825	15	6
„ Oude	...	...	27,439	1	0

The Income Tax came into force from 31st July 1860. The total collections in the Presidency and Suburbs, up to the end of the year, amounted to Rupees 5,00,328, on an annual assessment of Rupees 10,76,540 ; of which Rupees 2,37,688 were assessed by the Special Commissioner. The May collections, so far as the District reports had been received, amounted to Rupees 5,64,377 ; to which may be added Rupees 1,94,926 for the Presidency collections for the same month, making a total of Rupees 7,59,303. The gross collections, therefore, of little more than five months, exceeded twenty-three lakhs of Rupees, out of a completed assessment of nearly thirty-six lakhs of Rupees. The Tax worked without producing any discontent or irritation.

The following Table sums up the general results :—

DIVISIONS.	Budget mate 1860-61.	Assessment up to 30th April 1861.	Collections up to 30th April 1861.	Estimated charges up to 30th April 1861.	Net produce of the Tax in 1860-61.
Presidency	15,50,000	10,76,540	5,00,328	46,962	4,53,366
Nuddea	4,34,000	3,35,452	89,474	31,332	58,142
Bhaugulpore	77,000	1,85,720	1,11,437	19,530	91,907
Burdwan	4,46,181	3,43,804	1,25,166	30,054	95,112
Chittagong	1,13,024	1,22,212	50,266	13,614	36,652
Cuttack	25,000	62,617	26,119	16,746	9,373
Dacca	3,28,358	3,66,825	1,81,749	35,076	1,45,973
Patna	10,68,445	5,01,702	2,68,800	35,028	2,33,772
Rajshah	5,38,250	3,23,175	83,166	20,940	53,226
Assam	84,514	75,714	28,288	8,160	20,128
Chota Nagpore	1,39,700	1,32,164	67,100	6,168	60,932
Arracan	48,273	48,128	8,778	5,352	3,426
Darjeeling	1,515	15,183	4,602	1,356	3,246
Total	48,54,260	35,89,236	15,44,573	2,79,318	12,65,255

Stationery.—Rs. 1,41,566 worth was imported from England and Rs. 2,15,974 purchased in India, the whole being a decrease of Rs. 81,093 on last year.

FINANCIAL.—The total revenue was £14,000,330 and the surplus of income over expenditure was £9,754,925. The indirect taxes were unusually productive. There was an increase as compared with 1859-60 :—

In Abkaree of	...	...	...	£ 34,070
In Customs of	...	...	...	£ 122,272
In Salt of	...	...	...	£ 672,310
And in Stamps of	...	...	...	£ 169,374

With regard to direct taxation the receipts are small, and amount to only £187,568. The Income Tax did not come into operation till the 1st August 1860, and the collections therefore of only two quarters fell due within the year.

Receipts.—

RECEIPTS.		1859-60.	1860-61.
CUSTOMS.	Land Revenue...	£3,749,044	£3,787,064
	Sayer ...	34,738	44,766
	Abkaree ...	404,058	438,129
	Assessed Taxes	.....	187,568
	Imports ...	1,175,175	920,741
	Duty on Salt ...	668,538	913,955
	Exports ...	212,222	343,511
	Salt ...	1,305,747	1,977,657
	Opium ...	4,311,483	4,197,176
	Stamps ...	305,769	475,143
	Law and Justice	86,901	85,758
	Police ...	10,676	10,672
	Marine ...	61,422	70,041
	Public Works ...	117,603	115,891
	Miscellaneous ...	194,864	432,258
Total		12,638,240	14,000,330

Expenditure.—

EXPENDITURE.	1859-60.	1860-61.
ORDINARY.		
General Department ...	345,506 0 0	308,726 0 0
Post Office ...	133,047 0 0	120,700 0 0
Assessed Taxes ...	.....	46,237 0 0
Public Instruction ...	103,846 0 0	105,142 0 0
Pensions ..	155,639 0 0	160,467 0 0
Judicial Department ...	736,061 0 0	768,628 0 0
Revenue ..	308,433 0 0	322,757 0 0
Excise ...	23,325 0 0	27,596 0 0
Stamps ...	16,846 0 0	9,492 0 0
Customs...	53,158 0 0	58,698 0 0
Salt ...	339,451 0 0	436,363 0 0
Public Works ...	423,272 0 0	473,176 0 0
Sayer ..	33 0 0	..... 0 0
Miscellaneous General ...	9,188 0 0	9,160 0 0
Opium ...	659,382 0 0	875,333 0 0
Marine ...	426,839 0 0	346,298 0 0
Total ...	3,734,026 0 0	4,668,773 0 0
EXTRAORDINARY.		
Public Works ...	110,658 0 0	105,000 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	52,728 0 0	31,472 0 0
Total ...	163,386 0 0	136,472 0 0
LOCAL FUNDS, viz. :—		
Convict Labor Fund .	4,685 0 0	6,150 0 0
Miscellaneous ...	33,144 0 0	34,010 0 0
Total ...	37,829 0 0	40,160 0 0
Grand Total ...	3,935,241 0 0	4,245,405 0 0

If we deduct the manufacturing charges of salt and opium the absolute administrative expenditure will be reduced to £2,933,708.

EDUCATION.—At the date of the last Returns the number of pupils in Schools under Government inspection was 49,654, and the number of Schools 816, as is shown in the following Table :—

Government Institutions.	No. of Schools.		No. of Pupils.	
Colleges (General and Professional) ...	9		1,295	
English Schools ...	45		7,175	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	7		381	
Vernacular Schools ...	164	225	8,952	17,803
<i>Aided Schools and others under inspection.</i>				
English (including Schools of Industrial Arts) ...	33		4,748	
Anglo-Vernacular ...	99		7,473	
Vernacular ...	271		11,504	
Girls' Schools ...	16	419	395	24,120
Indigenous Vernacular Schools under improvement in East Bengal ..	172	172	7,731	7,731

The figures give approximately one School to a population of 50,000, and twelve Scholars to a population of 10,000. The cost to the State is about Rupees 16 per annum for each Scholar ; and if the aggregate of the Schooling fees realized during last year be taken at two and a half lakhs, it is found that each Student on the average paid Rupees 5-0-4½ in fees towards the expense of his education. The schooling fees, which in 1856-57 were Rs. 1,78,174, next year 1,98,100, and next year 2,04,915, were in 1859-60 Rs. 231,072.

Calcutta University.—In December 1860 there were 809 candidates for entrance of whom 759 were from Bengal. Of these 399 passed, of whom 244 were from Government Institutions. Of 39 candidates for the degree of B. A. 15 passed—10 in the 2nd and 5 in the highest division. One was educated at Bishop's College, the rest at the Presidency College. Of 24 Law candidates 8 received the degree of L. L. and 8 of B. L. Of 20 candidates for the degree of L. M. and S. 14 passed. Of 10 candidates for the degree of L. C. E., 6 passed the theoretical part of the examination. In the five colleges the number of students increased from 234 to 422. The scholarships were thrown open to general competition. A Return shews in East Bengal the proportions of different classes of the population who availed themselves of School instruction :—

SCHOOLS.	Zemin- dars.	Government Servants.	Others.	Total.
Government English and Anglo-Vernacular ...	8	55	37	100
Aided English and Anglo- Vernacular ...	6	21	73	100

Rs. 978-6 were sanctioned as additional monthly expenditure under the Grant-in-aid rules. 289 institutions thus received aid; the monthly grants aggregated 8,147-2 Rupees. 1,732 officers were employed in the Educational Department exclusive of the Professional Colleges. The Secretary of State, in answer to a memorial from certain members of the department, decided that a system of succession from the lower to the higher grades should be established, and that the Officers should be stimulated to the zealous performance of their duties by the prospect of receiving such promotion; but that, although such a system is to be the general rule of the service, its operation must be subject to the condition of fitness in the candidates for promotion.

PUBLIC WORKS—Local.—There are eleven Imperial Trunk Roads existing, or under construction in Bengal, extending over a length of 1,994 miles, with Imperial Branch Roads aggregating in length 1,145 miles. All of these Roads are in a more or less completed state. The Grand Trunk Road, from Calcutta to the Kurrumnassa 392 miles, is the only one of any considerable length that is nearly completed: the Assam Trunk on the other hand being scarcely commenced. As these 3,139 miles of Road must ultimately be bridged and metalled, not more probably than one-third of the entire expenditure required to complete all these Roads had yet been incurred. The cost of a mile of metalled and bridged Road may be taken at Rupees 8,000, and the outlay of about 167 Lakhs of Rupees is required to complete even these existing Imperial Roads. This general calculation points out how slow the progress of completing these Roads must be, the limited funds available not exceeding seven to eight Lakhs of Rupees per annum. The Feeders already projected for the three lines of Railway, have the aggregate length of 665½ miles. Attention was given to the subject of forming Roads to

afford a transit communication from each place where Cotton is cultivated.

Imperial.—The sanitary state of Dinapore cantonment was improved. Measures for the general improvement of Dum-Dum were carried out. Sir Hugh Rose appointed a Committee to consider the question of enlarging the cantonment of Hazareebaugh. The limits of the Dehree cantonment were fixed. A somewhat costly scheme for securing improved drainage and for providing a water supply in Fort William was prepared, also for lighting the Fort with gas. Barracks were under construction at Dehree. Enquiries were made regarding Sanitaria. Works were ordered to be carried out on Parisnath Hill. Court houses were improved. Designs were prepared for a Church to replace St. James' Calcutta, and for Churches at Cuttack and Barrackpore. Designs for the new General Post Office and for the Telegraph Department at Calcutta were under consideration. The erection of an extensive new building for a Copper Mint in Calcutta, was commenced, and the foundations were well advanced. The most important of the new works mentioned by the Chief Engineer in his Report, is the completion of the Hidgelee Sea Dyke between the mouths of the Soobunreeka and Russoolpore Rivers. This great work, which is fifty-four miles in length, was suspended in 1857, and resumed in the past year. It will cost Rs. 4,70,490. The scheme for relieving the Damoodah River of the flood waters which its bed cannot contain and pass off to the Hooghly, by the removal of Embankments on its right bank aggregating a length of twenty miles, was carried out. The Survey of the Cuttack Rivers, on which Captain Harris had been engaged since 1855, was completed in a most able and satisfactory manner. Lieutenant Colonel Dickens was busy with a Report on the project for the irrigation of Behar. Several bridges were built and the Calcutta Circular Canal deepened. The Nuddea rivers almost defied attempts to improve them. The Photographer attached to the Chief Engineer's Department made three tours, which took him through the greater part of the Province. From 1st May 1859 to July 1860 he submitted 331 Photographs produced from 140 negatives at a cost of Rs. 2,856, including all charges for salaries, establishment, and travelling allowance, which makes the cost of each Photograph 14 Rs.

The Expenditure local and imperial was Rs. 51,03,321 by Public Works Officers; the cost of establishment was Rs. 10,57,941, or Rs. 26·15 per cent. on the outlay on works. By Civil officers Rs. 5,05,279 were expended on Imperial and Rs. 45,025 on Local works. Of Rs. 51,81,805 sanctioned imperial

expenditure Rs. 51,80,040 were spent. Full details of the Local works will be found at page 439 of Vol. V. of the "Annals."

RAILWAYS.—*East Indian.*—At the close of the year 248 miles were open. During the first half of 1860 the profit realized by the Railway was at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the Capital outlay; during the second half, it was at the rate of 5 per cent. Of passengers 19,657 were of the First Class,—yielding Rs. 78,974-8-3; 69,581 of the Second Class,—yielding Rs. 1,18,128-9-2; and 4,477,962 of the Third Class,—yielding Rs. 8,44,744-1-4. The total quantity of Ordinary Merchandize carried was 24,49,585 maunds,—yielding Rs. 5,24,324. The total quantity of Coal carried was 51,87,332 maunds,—yielding Rupees 8,74,871. On the whole the gross-earnings during

1860 amounted to	...	...	Rs. 27,01,958
Working Expenses	...	...	.. 14,42,723
Profits	...	...	Rs. 12,59,235

Eastern Bengal.—The works advanced so well that the opening of the line to Kooshtee on 1st May 1862 is promised. There are to be 472 vehicles in all at first, forming as it were the primary Stock of the Railway, and the supply of this Stock has been left to the Board of Direction in London. The line beyond the Ganges is estimated to cost £12,768 per mile, and the line to Dacca £9,264 per mile, exclusive of the cost of Rolling Stock and of the Ferries at Kooshtee and on the Jumoonah.

Calcutta and South Eastern.—The works are sufficiently far advanced to make it probable that an Engine may be run on the Section between Calcutta and the Pialee River, sixteen and a half miles in length, in October next. The diversion of the Pialee River will probably be effected in January 1862, and the Railway may be opened through to the Mutlah in the March following. The necessity for a Tram-road or rather for a City Railroad is fully established, and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company are prepared to enter on the construction of this work as a continuation of and the last link in their Railway project of connecting the Port of Calcutta with the auxiliary Port of Mutlah.

MARINE.—There were twelve cases of groundings, against sixteen in the previous year. Of these in four cases the ship was totally wrecked; in one instance dismissal of the Pilot took place. Two ships suffered some damage, the remaining six escaped uninjured. There were eight cases of collision. The num-

ber of Pilot Vessels in Commission was reduced from six to four. Changes were carried out in the Department at the recommendation of the Civil Finance Commission, by which Rs. 3,468 a month were saved. The Commission recommended the appointment of a Naval Secretary to Government and the making over to private parties of the inland Navigation lines. It was resolved to increase the Pilotage fees 25 per cent. and to allow the free list pilots 60 per cent. of the increased amount. The Lieutenant Governor proposed, however, to reduce the allowance to 50 per cent. to Licensed Pilots, *i. e.* Pilots coming from outside, and not from the Pilot Service, limiting at the same time all future accessions to the Pilot Establishment to this class. Of this, except as to remuneration, the Government of India approved.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Emigration.*—14,533 Emigrants left for seven colonies, Mauritius, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, St. Kitts, Re-union, and Natal, all of which have agencies in Calcutta, which makes the competition keen. The total number of Emigrants to Mauritius was 6,091 souls (equal to 5,417½ statute Adults) against 17,606 souls (15,980½ Adults) in 1859-60. The mortality rates on arrival in the Colony up to date of the latest advices, averaged 4.41 per cent. on the total embarked, whilst those in the passage of the River were 0.22 per cent., the lowness of which was ascribed to the careful management adopted by the Agency at the time of embarkation. To the West Indies within the last season twenty-four ships, carrying an aggregate of 8,442 souls, or 7,662 Adults, were despatched; being an increase of 458 souls over the previous year's operations to that quarter. The death rates in the River bear a proportion of 0.46 per cent. to persons embarked, and the mortality on the voyage, as far as it has been ascertained, was estimated at 7.33 per cent. to strength embarked. The results show a comparatively decreased mortality over the previous year. 610 were sent to Natal and 3,760 to the French Colony of Re-union. A Committee was appointed to enquire into the abuses attending the system of recruitment by unscrupulous natives, and several improvements were introduced into the Agencies.

Medical.—In the Medical College Hospital 4,799 in 1860 were treated against 4,616 in 1859. The rate of mortality amongst Europeans was almost identical with that of the year 1859, *viz.*, 9.64 in 1859 and 9.70 in 1860. Amongst Natives, however, there was a very considerable improvement, the percentage of deaths to treated having been reduced from 27.61 in 1859 to 22.83 in 1860. In the Midwifery Department of the Hospital

sixty-four Native Patients and thirty-four Christian Patients were confined, making a total of ninety-eight labors in the course of the year. This was an increase on former years, the numbers having been seventy-one, ninety, seventy, and eighty-five respectively in the four preceding years. The mortality was at the rate of 15·63 per cent. in Natives, and 2·94 in others. 12,705 were treated in the male Out-dispensaries and 1,334 minor operations were performed. In the Out-door Dispensary attached to the Female wards 2,666 women and 2,021 children were treated. The total number of new Patients seeking relief from the Ophthalmic Hospital during the year amounted to 3,227, showing an increase of 257 over that of the preceding year. Of this aggregate number 2,745 were Out-patients, and 482 In-door Patients. The number of the Operations on the eye during the year (exclusive of the minor ones) amounted to 153. Of these ninety-five were for cataract, eighteen for artificial pupil, and the remainder for tumours in the orbit and extirpation of the eye-ball. There were 24,608 Out-patients.

In the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum 142 Europeans and East Indians were treated, of whom 17 were cured, 53 sent to England 5 died and 67 were under treatment. In Dullinda 449 natives were treated, of whom 142 were cured. In Patna 168 were treated, of whom 44 were cured. In Moorshedabad 87 were treated, and 33 cured. In Dacca 303 were treated, and 74 cured.

Volunteer Corps were formed in Calcutta, Howrah, Shahabad, Rajshaye and Purneah.

Indigo Disturbances.—The enquiry of the Commission lasted from the 18th May to the 4th of August 1860, during which time 134 witnesses were examined, and 4,019 answers were taken down. The result of this enquiry was submitted to Government in a very full and able Report which was reviewed by the Lieutenant Governor in a Minute. The temporary Act of 1860 for the summary enforcement of contracts for the cultivation of Indigo, ceased to be in operation on the 4th October. The following Statement will show the result of the operation of this Act up to the 31st July 1860, in Breach of Contract cases, in the several Indigo Districts where it was put into requisition :—

Districts.	Breach of Contract.	Number of persons charged.	Number of persons condemned to pay damages.	Gross amount of damages imposed.	Average amount per Beegah.	Amount of damages paid by Ryots.	Amount realised by sale.	Number of persons imprisoned in default of payment.
Nuddea ...	1,344	8,654	1,245	60,880	6 1/4	31,225	2,387 14 11 1/2	383
Jessore ...	254	328	157	9,025	11 0 21	6,226	0	1
Rajshaye...	4	196	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0
Pubna ...	23	0	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0
Moorsshedabad ...	1	1	1	50	0 0 9	50	0	0
Maldah ...	10	10	0	0	0 0 0	0	0	0

The moral effect of the operation of this Act, and of the public assurance given to the complaining Ryots that proved grievances should be remedied for future seasons, was that most of the Planters were able to complete to a great extent their spring sowings. Some difficulty was experienced by the Planters in securing the cutting and delivery of the ripe Indigo plant, but this was got over by the exertions of the Magisterial authorities, and in some instances by the judicious concessions made by some of the Planters.

Towards September a Notification was issued in the excited parts of the Indigo Districts, disabusing the minds of the rural population of an erroneous impression said to have been conceived by them, that Government was opposed to the cultivation of Indigo ; and conveying an assurance to the Ryots that their position in regard to past arrangements would not be made worse than it was, and that in respect to all future arrangements, their right to free action in regard to Indigo, as in regard to all other crops, would be respected in practice. The only remedy the Committee recommended, which it was in the power of Government to apply, was a good and effective execution of the Law as it stood. Accordingly new sub-divisions were created, measures are in progress for the introduction of an improved system of Police throughout the Lower Provinces ; Courts of Small Causes under Act XLII. of 1860 have been established at the most important places in the Indigo Districts ; the efficiency of the existing Civil Courts has been much improved by the new Code of Procedure ; and, at the suggestion of Government, a system of classification of suits, and setting apart particular days of the week for the trial of cases of the description of Small Cause Court cases, has been introduced. The Lieutenant Governor submitted answers to charges contained in two memorials by the Indigo Planters' Association. The conduct of the Bengal Government was approved by the Government of India. Reports that the ryots would prevent the October sowings led Government to strengthen the Military Police in the Indigo Districts, to send two gunboats to the rivers of Nuddea and Jessore, and native infantry to these two stations. The Indigo excitement, which had been hitherto confined to the Nuddea and Rajshahye Divisions, towards the end of October manifested itself in a part of the district of Furreedpore, chiefly inhabited by the Ferazees, a sect of Mahomedans who have on previous occasions shown unity of action, and some disposition to turbulence. Timely precautions were taken by the Magistrate for the preservation of the peace, and beyond a few cases of petty assaults on Factory workmen and servants, which were brought to the notice of Government, the excitement in this district was confined to a passive refusal in some quarters to cultivate Indigo.

About this time the Planters complained of the difficulty of realising their rents, of being forcibly dispossessed of their *Neezabad* lands and of danger to their own lives and those of their servants. The difficulty as to rents was apparent and extra officials were posted to the spot. On 4th March a deputation of the Indigo Planters' Association represented these evils to the Governor General, and Messrs. Montresor and Morris were appointed

Special Commissioners to settle the rent difficulty. The reports of these officers were published. Meanwhile the Planters were assisted by a protective force, and extra courts and periods of grace were allowed to one or two of those who were zemindars for the payment of the land revenue. There were a few cases of serious outrage and even affray attended with loss of life. At the village of Shadhoochatty, in the Jenidah Sub-Division of the District of Jessore, six of the villagers were killed and wounded. But all were promptly dealt with by the authorities. The principal difficulties complained of by the Planters during the late Indigo crisis may be summed up as follows:—*first*, wilful repudiation of rents by the Ryots, and their inability to measure their lands owing to the refusal of the Ryots to attend the measurement and point out their respective holdings; *second*, forcible dispossession of their Neezabad lands by the Ryots, and the insufficiency of the summary process under Act IV. of 1854 to restore them the possession of such lands in time for the season's cultivation; *third*, wilful destruction of Indigo Crops by Cattle; and *fourth*, the commission of outrages on their servants and property by large masses of the people, in which it was difficult to obtain individual conviction.

Suitable recommendations were made by the Lieutenant-Governor for legislative action in all these matters, which, if adopted, would tend in a great measure to remove these difficulties. These recommendations are as follows:—*1st*. Provision by law for the award of penal damages in a suit for rent when the Plaintiff has been inexcusably forced into Court by unreasonable refusal or contest. *2nd*. Receipt of rent by the Collector in certain cases. *3rd*. Improvement of the process for the realization of rents under Act X. of 1859, by attachment of all the property of the Defendant at the outset at the discretion of the Judge. *4th*. Provision by law for the official measurement of lands when applied for by either Zemindar or Ryot. *5th*. Practical provision for registration of *Nijjote* lands and other lands in Ryottee tenure, so as to enable the Police in cases of dispute to give prompt possession to the party registered. *6th*. Amendment of the Cattle Trespass Act, so as to meet cases when the Cattle are not strictly *trespassing*, *i. e.*, when they are causing damage to their owner's land or crops by which damage another person having some interest in the crops is injuriously affected. *7th*. Joint village liability to fine for offences by masses.

Calcutta Botanical Gardens.—Twelve Wardian cases of plants were sent to the Gardens of Kew, Ceylon, Mauritius, Australia, and Java, each case containing an average of twenty-five plants. Several packets of seeds, the produce of the Calcutta Botanic

Gardens, were also sent to the Botanical establishments just mentioned, and to private gardens in England and India. From the surplus stock of the garden 3,455 plants were distributed to private gardens in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. English and Native vegetable seeds were also supplied for the use of the Soldiers' gardens. The contributions of plants and seeds were not so extensive as those supplied from the gardens. Dr. Anderson brought out with him a valuable collection of *Cinchona* seeds of the most important quinine-yielding species. They were sown on the first week of March and had germinated by 1st April. A large and very valuable collection of dried plants has been accumulating in the gardens for the last forty years. The work of preserving it from the ravages of insects, by saturating each specimen with a solution of Corrosive Sublimate, has been going on for some years, and will now soon be completed. The collections have also been all incorporated into one general Herbarium, but until the specimens are all poisoned and mounted, the Herbarium will not be available for scientific purposes. Contributions of dried plants were received during the year.

Tea and Coffee Cultivation.—In Assam 72,240 acres were appropriated to tea planting, of which 20,945 acres were actually under cultivation, being 12,521 acres in excess of the number of acres (8,424) under cultivation two years before. The out-turn of the Crops in 1858-59 was 1,380,999 lbs., while the estimate for the year under report amounted to 1,705,130 lbs., showing an increase of 324,131 lbs., or about 23½ per cent. in two years. This increase is distributed as follows, *viz.*, for Kamroop 235 per cent., Durrung 160 per cent., Nowgong 6 per cent., Seeksagur 15 per cent., and Luckimpore 32 per cent. The increase in the Kamroop District exhibits the gratifying result of our having a first-rate Tea-growing District in Assam, possessing the great desideratum of an abundant supply of labor, and the not trifling advantage of being only two-thirds of the distance of Debrooghur and Seeksagur from Calcutta, which, against the swift current of the Berhampooter, is equivalent to the saving of a month's journey by boat, or seven days by such Steamers as now ply on the river. The cost of production of a maund of Tea in Kamroop is stated by the Commissioner of Assam to be about 50 per cent. below that in Seeksagur and Debrooghur, while from the reports of the London Brokers it is assumed that the Kamroop Tea is, at the least, equal to any other Tea produced in Assam.

In Cuchar the Tea plant was discovered growing wild in 1855 when its cultivation was taken up by several enterprising persons, among whom were Mr. Williamson and Dr. Barry. Since then the cultivation has steadily increased, and every year has

seen large additions made to the Grants, which are now fifty in number, and each of considerable area. The total area under lease for cultivation is probably not less than 100,000 acres, though 68,149 seem only to have been applied for. Of this, however, only 5,957 acres have been as yet put under cultivation, owing to several of the Concerns having but just started. The quantity of Tea produced up to the present time is 128,112 lbs. The Crop of the present year amounts to 197,830 lbs., and the estimated Crop for the next to 382,360 lbs. leaving a broad margin for contingencies. Every pound of Cachar Tea sells at an average of 2 Shillings, or 1 Rupee. The expenses of the cultivation are said to be very great, and at the same time very uncertain. One acre of land under good management will yield about four maunds, or 320 lbs. of Tea, on a gross return of 320 Rupees; and estimating the expenses of all kinds at a little above half that amount, the net profit per acre will be about £15.

In Darjeeling the first trial of the Tea plant was made in 1841, with a few seeds grown in Kumaon from China stock. The original plants have now assumed a gigantic size, one of them being fifty feet in circumference, and twenty feet high. Nevertheless the elevation of the Darjeeling Station (7,000 feet,) seems to be too great for profitable planting. The frost kills the seedlings, and there is not a sufficiently rapid succession of leaf in the warm season to make the manufacture pay. At 7,500 feet the Plantation does not thrive at all. The elevations best suited for Tea are from 4,500 feet down to 2,000 feet; and for Coffee from 3,000 to 1,200 feet. It was not till 1856 that the first Plantation was started at Kursiong, and another at Darjeeling, by Captain Samler, who was also the first to grow Coffee. The success in both cases appears to have been complete. The yield of Tea to Captain Samler's Company this year will be about 20,000 lbs., and the yield of Coffee about the same. The following shews the details :—

	Extent of the Grants in Acres.	Area now under Cul- tivation.	Out-turn of Crop for the year.	Number of Laborers, employed.
Assam	74,240	20,945	lbs. 1,705,130	12,390
Cachar	68,149	5,957	197,880	5,327
Darjeeling	21,865	3,251	62,600	2,834
	164,254	30,153	1,965,610	20,551

The Iron Works near Sooree in Beerbhoom manufactured, on the English principle, the first pig iron Bengal has seen, in 1856, and it found a ready sale at 2 Rs. per maund. The quality, however, of the pig iron is stated by the professional officers of Government who examined the works, to surpass English pig iron; and if more of it were obtained and sold at the price of imported English pig iron, a considerable profit would be realized.

POLITICAL.—Towards the close of last year the *Sikhim* authorities made constant raids into our territories and carried off or killed our subjects. The Dewan Namgay, who seized Drs. Campbell and Hooker in 1850, was the real author of the aggression, the Rajah being an old man of 80 and in Thibet. After six months' negotiations reparation was refused and Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, took possession of the portion of Sikhim lying to the west of the Great Runjeet and to the North of the Rumman River, the western boundary of which is the Singalelah Range, and the northern the Snowy Range. On 1st November 1860, he had only 160 natives and a complement of English and non-commissioned officers, and was forced to retreat for lack of ammunition. Immediately we despatched 300 military police and 400 Europeans to his assistance. Finally Colonel Gawler of H. M.'s 73rd, at the head of a force of 2,600 men, with the Hon'ble A. Eden as Envoy and Special Commis-

sioner, started for Darjeeling on 1st February 1861 and reached Tumloong, the Sikhim capital on 1st March. The Dewan fled, we dismantled the forts, the old Rajah abdicated in favour of his son and on 26th March Mr. Eden effected a treaty with the new Rajah. It stipulated that full compensation should be made to those of our subjects who had either been kidnapped or plundered by the Rajah's people ; it provided for full indemnification for public losses sustained in Dr. Campbell's retreat ; it guaranteed the opening out of the country to trade, and the removal of all restrictions on travellers and merchants ; it fixed the maximum rate of transit duties to be levied on goods between British India and Thibet ; it provided for the construction of roads, and the security of those who traverse them ; and lastly, it contained a provision for the banishment of the Dewan Namgay, and for the future good conduct of the Sikhim Government.

The Kookies were punished for their raids into our territories last year. Early in January 1861 a force of 1,250 military police under Captain Raban started from Chittagong, penetrated into the Kookie country, carried the stockade of Rutton Poa, the ringleader, and retired. We surveyed the country. The Kookies, however, invaded the territories of the Rajah of Independent Tipperah, and subsequently made a less serious incursion into our own hill country lying to the South-East of the Kurnafoolee River, beyond our outposts, but under the protection of the Poang Rajah. One party was, however, intercepted and dispersed with loss, and another was partly cut up. For the future security of the eastern frontier, in addition to the frontier posts which had already been established with marked success within our own territory, the Civil Police were supplied with fire-arms, and endeavors are being made to train the villagers to habits of self-defence. The Superintendent has been instructed to keep a vigilant watch upon the trade of the hills, and to exclude from the markets of the plains all tribes which display a spirit of opposition to his authority. Such exclusion will be severely felt, for these markets are the chief outlet for the productions of the hills, where the savages barter their hill cotton and coarse cloth for rice, salt, hard-ware, gun-powder, and matchlocks. The Poang Rajah was compelled, as required by his agreement, to keep up his chain of frontier posts in an efficient state of defence ; and an officer was despatched to the durbar of the Rajah of Independent Tipperah, to insist upon similar measures being adopted along the Tipperah frontier.

The Garrows inhabit the hills which divide Assam from Bengal proper. On account of their repeated raids, two small forces, consisting of military police, were assembled, the

one to penetrate into the hills from Assam, the other from Myensing. Lieutenant Chambers commanded the former party, Captain Morton the latter. Both expeditions were attended with satisfactory results. Lieutenant Chambers remained for a month in the hills, from the 14th January to the 15th February, during which time he succeeded in punishing almost all the offending villages. So salutary was the dread produced by this Military display, that not only did the dependent Chiefs hasten to pay up the arrears of revenue which they had for a long time withheld, but independent Chiefs voluntarily came forward and tendered their submission. The villages of the recusant Chiefs were burnt and the crops destroyed. Captain Morton's expedition was equally successful.

Melay Singh was elected *Rajah of Moleem*, his predecessor Hazar Singh having oppressed his subjects. On the death of Singh Manick, *Rajah of Khyrim*, his grand-nephew, Rabbon Singh, was elected by the Chiefs and Elders of the country to succeed him; and this election was confirmed by Government on Rabbon Singh subscribing to the Nungklow Rules.

The Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.—The people who revolted last year were treated with clemency, and Captain Rowlatt prepared a scheme to improve the administration of the country.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

1860-61.

Civil Justice.—The limitation in 1856 of the period within which actions for unbonded debts can be brought, to 6 years, was in 1859 reduced to 3 years. Regular accounts were in all cases insisted upon, together with a registration of bonds for sums exceeding 50 Rupees. The result of this was that in 1860-61 there was a decrease of 50 per cent. in the number of suits between Bankers, Traders and Agriculturists, or from 53,478 to 26,512. A similar decrease is visible in suits for debt of all kinds, which fell from 1,07,414 to 56,865. In some classes of suits, as those founded on the law of pre-emption, and those connected with marriage and betrothal, there was an increase; but the total number of cases instituted diminished from 1,38,878 to 83,231. Including arrears of the previous year, 1,01,096 cases, representing a value of fifty-seven lakhs, were disposed of. In addition to the work performed on the Civil side, about 50,000 suits for rights connected with land were disposed of in the Revenue De-

partment. Owing to the heavy work remaining at the end of 1859-60, the average duration of cases was unusually long, and extended to 33 days. In 1860 appeals rose from 4,960 to 6,544, but a portion of these was from judgments given in 1859-60. Decisions were reversed or modified in the proportion of 16 per cent.; but the proportion remanded for further investigation was 21 per cent.

Criminal Justice.—There was a total of 24,954 heinous offences in 1860 as compared with 23,692 in 1859, and 22,502 minor offences in 1860 as compared with 23,226 in 1859. The total number shews an increase in 1860 of 538. The increase of crime is attributed in some cases to dearth of food in the Delhi, Hissar and Cis-Sutlej divisions, and to leniency of punishment in the Mooltan division. In the Umritsur, Derajat and Peshawur divisions heinous crimes much diminished in number. The crime most on the increase was simple theft. Murders diminished in number while Dacoity and Thuggee were of rare occurrence. Adultery greatly decreased, the punishment of flogging having been found efficacious. Of the criminal cases reported 74 per cent. were brought to trial, 75 per cent. of the persons brought to trial were convicted and 27 per cent. of the value of the property stolen was recovered. During the year 26 persons were punished with death (to 56 in 1859), 90 with transportation for life; 27 from 12 to 14 years' imprisonment; 8,876 with shorter terms; 8,219 with flogging; and 38,132 with fine. The system of inflicting combined punishments in lieu of prolonged imprisonment was enforced. Flogging led to the abolition of four district jails and an annual saving to the State of Rs. 15,556. The most striking measure of the year was the investiture of some of the principal subject Chiefs and Jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. Altogether twenty-seven Chiefs were selected, of whom fourteen belong to the Cis-Sutlej States. The Jagheerdars of the plains can inflict fine up to two hundred Rupees, and imprisonment not exceeding six months. The Rajahs of Seeba and Nadowan, whose domination in the Himalayan country is of great antiquity, were also empowered to award corporal punishment, to appoint their own Police, to have their own Jails, and to appropriate fines. Honorary European Magistrates, selected from the independent community, were appointed at Simla and Lahore.

Police.—A great reform was initiated in this department and a fusion of the military and civil police effected—the entire force being placed under the orders of an Inspector General who is in direct communication with the Local Government. Subordinate to him are four Deputy Inspectors General, whose control extends over all the Police stationed in a territorial circuit com-

prising two or more Revenue Divisions. Under these again are the Superintendents, one for each District, assisted by an Uncovenanted Officer. The subordinate grades are designated Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables. The total cost of the new Constabulary, exclusive of the Derajat and Peshawur Divisions, is estimated to amount to twenty-two lakhs ; of which the cost of European superintendence is at present Rupees 3,60,000. In the year 1860-61 the cost of the two bodies was as follows :—

Military police	...	...	...	Rs.	26,54,002
Civil police	...	...	...	„	9,15,669
Total Rs.					<u>35,69,671</u>

Jails.—The number of admissions was 23,187, of which 7,295 were released on acquittal or appeal and 1,790 on payment of fine or flogging, 16,048 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ; and 36,034 to other penalties not necessarily involving imprisonment. The remarkable healthiness of 1859 continued except in the Jail at Peshawur. The gross expenditure on account of Jails was Rs. 4,18,043 less Rs. 1,69,902 realized by the labor of convicts. The progress in instruction is seen by the following figures :—

Able to read and write in 1859	...	...	...	496
Ditto ditto in 1860	...	...	...	600
Increase				<u>104</u>
Able to read only in 1859	...	...	...	3,194
Ditto ditto in 1860	...	...	...	3,802
Increase				<u>608</u>

Revenue.—The following are the statistics in reference to the Land tax :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage on de- mand.	
				In train of liquida- tion.	Doubtful or unde- termined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of Balances.
1859-60	1,94,87,744	1,91,03,921	3,83,823	30,695	52,846	1,50,142	1,50,142,97	14 5	2 1 7
1860-61	1,92,93,580	1,80,52,738	12,40,942	60,773	5,48,309	4,67,015	1,64,845,93	5 8	6 10 4

The Collections for 1860-61 are thus divided :—

Land Tax	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,70,95,090
Tribute and Service Commutation	...	...	...	...	...	" 4,45,460
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	" 5,12,188

The difference between the demand of the two years amounts to Rupees 1,93,824. This is more than accounted for by the alienation by sale to the Chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States of a portion of the Jhujjur District, the Land Revenue of which amounted to Rupees 2,07,105. Excluding the nominal balances, a real deficit of nearly 11 lakhs is shewn, which accrued owing to the failure of the periodical rains and the consequent entire miscarriage in unirrigated tracts of the autumnal harvest. The drought was most felt in the Delhi territory and the Cis-Sutlej States bordering thereon. The following shows how the revenue of the several Districts was affected :—

Districts.					Amount of Balances.	Percentage on total Revenue.		
					Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	63,066	16	4	0
Georgaon	...	...	...	...	2,76,092	23	2	3
Kurnal	...	...	...	...	37,067	4	9	11
Hissar	...	...	...	...	1,05,103	23	7	5
Rohtuck	...	...	...	...	2,74,544	28	9	8
Sirsa	...	...	...	...	85,182	45	4	6
Umballah	...	...	...	...	88,002	19	7	1
Thunnesur	...	...	...	...	1,44,545	36	14	5
					10,73,601	22	5	4

In the remaining Divisions North and West of the Sutlej the revenue due for 1860-61 was fully realized.

Divisions.					Percentage of Revenue realized.		
					Rs.	As.	P.
Trans-Sutlej States	...	...	...	...	99	7	6
Umritsur	...	...	...	...	99	12	0
Lahore	...	...	...	...	98	13	3
Rawul Pindee	...	...	...	...	99	5	4
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	97	4	11
Derajat	...	...	...	...	96	15	0
Peshawur...	...	...	...	...	98	6	5

The whole of the Delhi territory and the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej suffered from want of rain. The great Nujjufghur Jheel became entirely dry; and scanty harvests were the consequence. Numerous deaths from starvation took

place—but no record of them was preserved. The periodical rains, however, of 1861 set in most favorably. There was a decrease of Rs. 82,484 in the yield of the excise on liquors and of Rs. 10,596 on drugs; while in reference to customs and salt there was an increase of revenue of no less than Rupees 12,48,205, and in regard to canal revenue, owing to the drought, there was an increase of Rs. 2,23,135.

The demand on account of Income Tax amounted only to Rs. 3,99,674 for 6 months in the following proportions.

Delhi ...	...	...	Rupees	57,493
Hissar ...	...	...	"	22,525
Cis-Sutlej States ...	...	...	"	41,188
Trans-Sutlej States	...	...	"	30,471
Lahore ...	...	...	"	28,047
Umritsur ...	...	...	"	1,19,802
Rawul Pindee ...	...	...	"	32,145
Mooltan ...	...	...	"	28,179
Derajat ...	...	...	"	24,928
Peshawur ...	...	...	"	14,896

The revenue arising from Law Stamps was much in excess of 1858-59 though less than that of 1859-60. The gross collections were—Excise on liquors Rs. 4,18,656; Excise on drugs Rs. 2,38,751; Customs and Salt Rs. 62,04,374; Canal Revenue Rs. 7,12,574, Stamps Rs. 6,51,046. The increase from all sources was Rs. 3,19,922, the total revenue in 1859-60 being £2,888,568 and in 1860-61 £2,920,560.

Education.—The Tehsilee schools fell from 140 in 1859-60 to 123 in 1860-61. The 10,353 scholars were reduced to 6,437 and the average daily attendance was 4,564 instead of 7,636. The village schools were also reduced from 1704 to 1686; the number of scholars fell from 37,000 to 32,165, and the daily attendance from 30,000 to 26,867. The Normal Schools are eight in number, and are placed at Delhi, Umballah, Jullundur, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawul Pindee, Dehra Ismael Khan, and Peshawur. The number of teachers receiving instruction increased during the year from 325 to 431, and the daily attendance from 292 to 352. Of the teachers, 334 were Mahomedans and only 111 Hindoos; altogether 273 received certificates of proficiency. In accordance with the scheme initiated in 1859-60, the number of *superior* Zillah Schools was raised from 6 to 20; and the number of *inferior* reduced from 6 to 3. The number of scholars at the close of the year was 2,309, and the average daily attendance throughout the twelvemonth 2,018. The sum granted by the State was not more than £15,000. The total population of the 10 Commissionerships of the Punjab provinces is 14,794,611 souls. If it be assumed that one-eighth is formed of children of a School-going

age then at the cheapest rate of education, or rupees 4-8-0 per head, a sum of Rupees 83,21,967 is required for the general diffusion of the most elementary learning. Copies of the Holy Scriptures in English, the Vernacular, and Romanized Oordoo were placed in the Libraries of all Government Schools; and to pupils desiring it, instruction may be given in the Bible out of school hours by Christian teachers, whether Native or English. A Medical College was opened at Lahore which contains at present 5 European and from 40 to 50 native students.

Public Works.—The total expenditure was Rs. 45,51,985.

Agricultural.—The whole projected length of the Baree Doab Canal, main line and branches, is 477 miles. The portions in progress during the past official year were

Main Channel	...	...	140	miles.
Lahore Branch	...	...	62	"
Kussoor Branch	...	...	30	"
Subraon Branch	...	...	30	"
Escapes and miscellaneous Channels	...	...	25	"

Total 287 miles.

The total excavations made, were 1,066 millions of cubic feet, leaving only 70 millions to be effected. The total amount expended on the canal during the past year was

Original Works	...	...	Rs. 6,16,311
Repairs	...	...	1,12,438
Establishments and Contingencies	...	...	2,19,529

Total Rupees 9,48,278

The total cost from commencement of the work to the close of the past year was Rs. 1,06,27,276 including expenditure on the Hulsee Canal.

The past year was the first year of Revenue from the Baree Doab Canal. The following figures represent the principal facts under this head :—

Area irrigated	...	...	Kunals* 8,68,842
Total value of crops	...	...	Rupees 25,35,945
Total income	...	...	" 2,26,876

The total expenditure under the Director of Canals in the Punjab during the year was

New Works	...	...	Rupees 6,63,518
Repairs	...	...	" 1,68,620
Establishment and Contingencies	...	...	" 3,09,459

Total Rupees 11,41,597

The area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canals largely increased during the year.

Communications.—There were no new works of impor-

tance on that portion of the Grand Trunk Road which stretches from Delhi to the Sutlej, except those connected with the large Hill torrents near Umballah. A bridge was thrown over the Sursootee at a cost of Rupees 17,998. From Loodiana on the Sutlej the road is continued in two branches to Lahore, one viâ Ferozepore the other viâ Jullundur. That portion which is included between Jullundur and Lahore was completed during the year; that from Ferozepore to Lahore will be so shortly. On the Lahore and Peshawur road great progress was made.

The Indus tunnel at Attock was a good deal impeded on the west side, and latterly altogether suspended. The total outlay during the year under this head was

Metalled Roads (with Bridges and Causeways)	Rupees	11,20,700
Unmetalled Roads with Bridges ..	"	64,905
Accommodation for Travellers ..	"	9,996
Total Rupees		11,95,601

The Railways—from Umritsur to Lahore (32 miles) and from Lahore to Mooltan (218 miles) were rapidly approaching completion. The total expenditure on railways in the Punjab during the year was Rupees 12,38,128. The total from the beginning has been Rupees 24,15,838.

The total cost of miscellaneous works executed by civil officers from local funds was Rupees 3,12,260.

The total expenditure on works undertaken to relieve the starving poor in the Districts in which Famine prevailed was Rs. 1,19,992.

Post Office.—In 1860-61 the total number of covers delivered was 5,72,057—total number undelivered 45,526; grand total 6,17,583 being an increase of nearly 12 per cent. upon 5,50,319 the total number carried the year before.

The dearth affected the returns of the Indus traffic—the total number of boats employed having been 2,945 with an aggregate tonnage of 39,708 tons thus showing a decrease from the previous year of 861 boats and of 13,335 tons.

Finance.—The total realization of ordinary revenue for the two years was as follows :—

1859-60	Rupees	2,95,70,583
1860-61	"	3,00,67,740
Increase Rupees		4,97,157

The receipts from local funds declined Rupees 17,83,594.

The total disbursements were				
1859-60	...	...	...	Rupees 1,76,96,410
1860-61	...	...	...	„ 2,03,16,775

Increase Rupees 18,47,287

which was owing to the heavy expenditure on Public Works.

Political.—Towards the end of August a Tartar nobleman, the *Kurawal Begee* of the ruler of Kokan, visited the Lieutenant Governor at Murree, to announce the accession of his Highness to the throne of Kokan in deposition of his younger brother. The country of Kokan is one of importance, with a soil fertile and easily irrigated. Trade is carried on with the Chinese settlements of Khoter and Yarkund and with the Russian settlements on the North. Its revenues derived from customs, land revenue, sheep, horses, &c. amount to 3,00,000 *tillas* which is equivalent to 21 lakhs of Rupees.

In *Bokhara* the only important incidents were the exchange of embassies between this State and Cabul, and the death of the Ameer Nasir-oolla-Khan, who was succeeded by his son Syud Meer Moozuffer Shah on the 20th October. The new Ruler is reported to be unsuccessful in his Government.

In reference to the *Affghan* conquered provinces of Balkh and Koondooz, the former is said to have advanced in prosperity since 1850. Koondooz in 1859 was occupied by Mahommed Afzul Khan to whom the people and the surrounding chiefs are disaffected. Sooltan Ahmed, a recognised vassal of Persia and nephew of the Ameer Dost Mahommed, is aiming at the supremacy and is preparing to play an important part in the politics of Central Asia. He has had however to cope with rebellion in his own country on the Upper River Moorgab. With Dost Mahommed Khan our relations continued satisfactory. He abstained from interfering in favor of the Mahsood Wuzeerees.

During the year that elapsed since the return of Brigadier General Chamberlain's expedition against the *Mahsood Wuzeerees*, the tribe did not make submission, and the embargo on their trade was consequently maintained. They lost no opportunity of making plundering raids into our country, encouraged by a delusive hope of assistance from the Ameer of Cabul, and the easy supplies of grain from the Affghan valleys of Dour and Khort.

In September the *Kohat* pass, a defile connecting Peshawar and Kohat but not British territory, was closed for a few days. The Afreedee inhabitants receive an allowance from our Government, and in return agree to become responsible for all crimes committed within the limits of their villages. They generally

satisfy justice by making restitution, but recently in consequence of the increase of offences the British authorities have closed the Pass, and the principal men of the offending party were reduced to come and sue for pardon, make restitution, pay a fine and promise obedience. The savage audacity of this tribe is gradually but surely being trained to peace and order. In the Kohat District, as on the frontier generally, the people are all of one religion—they are bigoted Mahommedans without any admixture of Hindoos. The Pindiali Mohmunds, who occupy the hills to the left of the river Swât, have been obstinately hostile to our power. Their chief, however, Nuwab Khan, who under the Sikh rule held a Jagheer in our territory worth 800 Rupees a year, at last voluntarily made his submission.

The *Maharajah of Cashmere* was chiefly occupied with the acquisition and administration of Ghilgit and Yasseen. The completion of the railways will force on the Government the development of trade with Central Asia.

Leh, the capital of Ladakh, is the great entrepôt of the Indian and Chinese trade. The following is the valuation of the imports and exports :—

<i>Imports.</i>				<i>Value.</i>
From the Chinese Territory	...	...	...	£26,765
Ditto Indian	Ditto	...	...	£22,020
Total	...	...	...	£48,785
<i>Exports.</i>				
To the Indian Territories	...	...	...	£23,800
Ditto Chinese	Ditto	...	...	£21,600
Total	...	...	...	£45,400

Yarkund, distant from Leh 364½ miles, had in 1852 a population of nearly 90,000, and a Chinese garrison of 5,000 men. Silks and porcelains are displayed in the Bazaars, which are 3½ miles long. There are routes for trade from Ladakh to Peshawur by land, and to Mooltan by water.

Military.—The attention of the Local Government was directed to reduction in fighting men and camp-followers of the Punjab Irregular Force, the re-constitution of the organized Police, the repression of raids on the Derajat frontier, and the maintenance of a strict blockade of the Muhsood Wuzeeree tribe, who were punished last year by an expeditionary force under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. The Wuzeerees are divided into three great branches, *viz.*, Ahmedzye, Ootmanzye, and Muhsood ; named after the three sons of Wuzeer, the first parent and founder of the tribe, and from

whom it takes its name. From these three great branches spring numerous smaller ones. The reputed number of fighting men that each branch can bring into the field is—

Ahmedzye	...	...	10,000 fighting men.
Ootmanzye	...	...	14,000 ,,
Muhsood	...	...	12,000 ,,

but of the two first branches not more than one-third, and of the last one-fourth, are armed with guns, the remainder carrying a sword and shield, to which many add a pistol and dagger. Prior to the annexation of the Punjab, some clans of the Ootmanzye and Ahmedzye had wrested certain lands and possessed themselves of certain privileges within the Kohat and Bunnoo districts, whereby, on annexation, they were necessarily brought into direct contact with the British Government and its laws. The Muhsoods had not acquired any such privileges, and consequently came not in any manner under direct control. The whole tribe are thieves, and, unless paid black-mail, systematically make raids upon their neighbours. On their becoming our neighbours, every endeavour was made to conciliate them; but from the very commencement some clans of the Ahmedzye and Ootmanzye, and the whole Muhsood branch, exhibited the most hostile spirit and committed constant aggressions. No traveller or caravan was safe within miles of the border, except under strong escort. The Salt Mines in the neighbourhood of Bahadoor Khael had to be protected by a fort and strong garrison. The Saidak Pass, through which runs the main road between Kohat and Bunnoo, could not be traversed with safety, until the heights were crowned. A line of forts had to be erected along the Bunnoo and Dehra Ishmail Khan borders, to check inroads, and every road within reach of the Hills to be guarded and patrolled. In 1852 Major John Nicholson undertook against the Omerzye clan of the Ahmedzye branch, who reside in the Hills to the North-East of Bunnoo, and had made themselves unusually obnoxious. The expedition was successful, and from that time the Omerzyes became changed. In 1855, 1856 and in the month of December last, the Cabool Kheil clan of the Ootmanzye branch were by successive efforts on our part convinced of their inability to resist our arms. The Muhsoods are pre-eminent for living by plunder and violence, and have committed a series of outrages in consequence of which the Governor General ordered that a force should enter their mountains, and there exact satisfaction for the past and security for the future. General Chamberlain therefore advanced and took possession of Chandola, and then leaving Lieutenant Colonel Lumsden in com-

mand of a detachment at Paloseen, four miles from Chandola, pushed on to Shahoon and then to Burrund whence he proceeded to destroy the fort and village of Jungee Khan the principal chief of the whole Muhsood tribe. Meanwhile Lieutenant Colonel Lumsden repulsed an attack by 3,000 men on his camp at Paloseen. Makeem was destroyed. These defeats resulted in the submission of the Muhsoods to the terms offered them by the Commissioner of the Derajat, the main provision of which is, that each of the three principal divisions of the tribe shall be responsible for outrages committed by its members in our territory. The Lieutenant Governor is, therefore, able to close the narrative of the events of 1860-61 with the announcement that, with the exception of one minor unadjusted dispute, our relations with the numerous independent tribes of the Frontier are peaceful.

In the Irregular force a decrease of 480 fighting men and 279 camp-followers was carried out, at an approximate annual saving of Rupees 1,16,032. The organised Police force was reduced with a total saving of Rs. 3,11,520 per annum, viz. Infantry Police, 867 fighting men and 24 non-combatants; saving Rupees 61,920 per annum. Mounted Police, 760 fighting men and 6 non-combatants; saving Rupees 2,49,600 per annum. The frontier station of Asnee was abandoned on account of its unhealthiness.

Miscellaneous.—The average fall of rain throughout the Province is reported to have been 33·8 inches in 1860-61 to 57·2 inches in 1859-60. The dearness of food caused by the famine will be seen from the following Price Current of best Wheat, taken on the 1st of January of the years specified :—

DISTRICTS.	1859-60.			1860-61.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Delhi	0	24	0	0	8	0
Lahore	0	39	8	0	14	0
Peshawur	0	35	12	0	29	5

The Agent of the Belfast Flax Company sowed an area, in Sealkote, of 1,070 acres with flax.

The interest which attaches at present to the cultivation of Cotton in the Punjab, will justify the insertion of the following return :—

Statement of Cotton cultivation in the several Divisions of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Division.	Cotton area in acres.	Estimated ag- gregate out-turn in maunds.	Estimated value, Rupees.	Quantity exported maunds.
Delhi	24,211	28,672	2,75,331	24,198
Hissar	40,819	76,208	5,22,275	32,776
Cis-Sutlej States	50,707	58,195	4,55,958	None.
Trans-Sutlej States	47,795	87,339	8,68,658	3,500
Umritsur	73,324	87,945	9,37,366	29,012
Lahore	42,230	36,552	3,75,604	10,292
Rawul Pindee	72,747	56,015	6,05,214	12,543
Mooltan	56,350	62,267	7,77,505	17,179
Derajat	39,400	34,465	4,48,110	36,700
Peshawur	19,930	13,812	1,98,866	1,775
Total	4,67,513	5,41,460	54,64,887	1,67,975

The cultivation of Indigo in the Dehra Ghazee Khan District increased so much, that the manufacturing apparatus was found insufficient for the quantity. The manufactured article is exported to Affghanistan. The revenue survey of the Derajat was concluded by Captain H. C. Johnstone. The operations were confined to the Pergunnahs of Dehra Ishmael Khan, Kolachee, part of Lukhee, and Tank. The area surveyed covers 4,737 square miles, and the cost amounted to Rupees 10-7-2 per square mile. The yield of Tea in the Government plantation was less than in the previous year, being :—

1860 29,312lbs.

1861 26,532 „

The distribution of seed was gratuitous :—

	Seed.	Plants.
To Europeans ... Mds.	452	29,000
To Natives ... „	406	2,000

Dispensaries.—13,123 in-door and 1,64,408 out-door patients were treated.

Population.—No fresh census of the population was made, but territorial changes led to a revision of returns made in 1855-56 with the following results :—

DIVISION.	Area.	Population.	Land Revenue.	Population per Square Mile.
Delhi	4,057	13,28,650	Rs. 23,51,300	327·49
Hissar	8,546	8,58,021	15,95,875	100·40
Cis-Sutlej States*	5,244	17,61,377	15,69,598	341·18
Trans-Sutlej States	6,741	22,50,941	32,92,016	333·91
Unnritsur	5,049	23,13,628	27,77,698	446·35
Lahore	8,989	15,58,715	13,27,448	172·29
Mooltan	19,350	12,30,632	15,37,024	63·59
Rawul Pindee	18,066	16,91,409	21,83,388	93·62
Derajat	16,776	9,10,696	11,30,465	54·19
Peshawur	7,588	8,62,756	8,86,812	113·40
Total ...	1,00,406	1,47,66,825	1,86,51,624	147·07

Estimates were also made for the Native States connected with the Punjab Government, of which the following is the total result :—

Area 93,907 Square Miles.
Population 71,54,538

* Exclusive of Simla, the exact area of which district is not known.

ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY.

1860-61.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice*.—The results are summed up in the following table :—

	For Adjudication during the year.				Decided on Merits.				Arrears.			
			1860.	Increase. Decrease.			1860.	Increase. Decrease.			1860.	Increase. Decrease.
ORIGINAL SUITS.	1859.	1860.			1859.	1860.			1859.	1860.		
	1,72,679	1,36,660	...	36,019	90,720	85,174	...	5,546	45,362	21,768	...	23,594
	760	564	...	196	410	252	...	158	187	180	...	7
	2,534	2,533	...	1	1,220	1,374	154	.	678	458	...	215
	1,75,973	1,39,757	...	36,216	92,350	86,800	154	5,704	46,222	22,406	...	23,816
APPEALS.	1859.	1860.			1859.	1860.			1859.	1860.		
	7,312	5,864	...	1,448	4,514	3,369	...	1,145	1,924	2,041	117	...
	21	17	...	4	11	12	1	..	7	4	...	3
	402	455	53	...	167	135	..	32	201	231	30	..
	7,735	6,386	53	1,452	4,692	3,516	1	1,177	2,132	2,276	147	3

There was thus a decrease in the number of suits disposed of as well as in those filed, in both the original and appellate Courts. The average duration of suits also, as exhibited in the following table, was longer in 1860 than in 1859:—

	1859.			1860.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Sudder Dewanee Adawlut	5	27	...	7	29
District and City Judges	6	27	...	7	6
Subordinate and Additional Judges ...	1	8	19	3	...	12
Assistant Judges	6	10	...	11	2
Principal Sudder Ameens	3	24	...	4	9
Sudder Ameens	3	12	...	3	5
Moonsiffs	2	19	...	2	24

In *Sind* the contrast is most favourable. There were 12,065 suits filed during the year, of which 11,722 were decided, leaving an arrear of 343 against 340 of the preceding year. There were thus 1,959 more suits filed in 1860 than in 1859, and 906 more decisions. The state of the appellate file is equally satisfactory. There were 386 cases in 1859 and 515 in 1860; 236 were decided in 1859 and 364 in 1860; 150 remained in 1859 and 151 in 1860.

Criminal Justice.—The returns exhibit an increase in the aggregate number of offenders apprehended and brought to trial during the year. There is an increase also in the convictions, whilst the acquittals are less than in the preceding year. The following comparative table gives the number of prisoners apprehended and brought to trial, and the manner in which the charges against them were disposed of:—

	Offenders apprehended and brought to trial.	Convicted,				Acquitted.	Confined as Insane.	Died before trial.	Total.	Grand Total.
		And sentenced to			Total.					
		Flog- ging, Fine, &c.	Imprisonment.	Trans- porta- tion.							Death.
1859	49,165	30,529	5,812	24	24 36,359	12,776	.....	12,776	49,165
1860	50,068	32,056	5,829	53	2~ 37,968	12,099	1	12,100	50,068
Increase	...	903	1,529	17	29	4 1,579	.....	1	.....	903
Decrease	677	.....	676	.....

In *Sind* there were 11,023 convictions and 6,217 acquittals or a total of 17,240, against 12,951 convictions and 7,061 acquittals, or a total of 20,012 in 1859. There was a general decrease of crime throughout the province, although there was a serious increase in cases of murder.

In the *Island of Bombay* the returns of crime contrasted with those for the previous year, are not very favourable. There is an increase of 864 in the number of offences, and of 1,591 in the number of prisoners. This increase is made up chiefly in the number of offences against the Person, Forgible Entry, Petty Robberies, Forgery, False Coinage, Drunkenness, and breach of the Conservancy Act.

Small Cause Court.—The result is most satisfactory. The subjoined statement shows a marked increase in the number of Suits instituted, and in the amount of receipts on account of Fees. &c. during the year :—

YEAR.					No. of Suits instituted.	Amount carried to the credit of Government.		
						Rs.	A.	P.
1860-61	...	...	...	...	17,673	1,15,061	8	10
1859-60	...	...	...	...	15,939	1,05,718	3	6
Increase					1,734	9,343	5	4

The expenses of the Court during the year amounted to Rs. 82,230-12-7, and the receipts to Rs. 1,15,061-8-10, leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 32,830-12-3 to the credit of the Reserve Fund of the Court, which now amounts to Rs. 1,29,116-10-2.

Police.—The remarks apply to both Bombay and Sind. The appointment of Commissioner was abolished, and the control of the Police vested in the two Revenue Commissioners, each exercising within his range the same degree of supervision that the former Commissioner possessed. This arrangement was permanently adopted in January 1861. It was attended with most satisfactory results, and a saving of expenditure. In the executive branch of the Police the principle was adopted of holding Superintendents of Police personally responsible for evil practices on the part of the men under them. Sattara was placed under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, in respect of all Police arrangements. Considerable reductions were made on all sides. The Nassick "Coolee" Corps, the "2nd Khandeish Bheel" Corps, the "Guzerat Provincial" Corps, the Extra Levies (chargeable to the British Government) of the Kolapore and Sawunt Warree Local Corps, and the remains of the Kutch Legion and Hussun Khan's Levies at Ahmedabad, all of which were organized during the rebellion, were disbanded. The strength of the ordinary Police Corps was reduced. In Sind, reductions to the extent of 1,30,000 per annum were effected in the Rural Police, the Chandia and Jakramnee Horse and the Jacobabad Burkundazes, and orders for further reductions in that Province, so as to bring the aggregate saving up to Rs. 2,29,000 per annum, and to leave its Police charges at 5 lakhs per annum only, were carried out. The total strength is not given.

Jails.—No statistics are given. There was a diminution in the number of prisoners, and the re-committals were fewer as well as the committals of juveniles, than in 1859. The total deaths from all causes amounted to 5·1 per cent. on the daily average strength; and, deducting the deaths from cholera, old age, and homicidal violence (of which one occurred), the mortality was only 2·6 per cent. Jail discipline was much improved, both as regards the prisoners and the Jail Establishments, and considerable reductions were effected in Jail Guards and Jail Establishment.

REVENUE.—Land.—In the Northern Division the Land Revenue in Broach, Kaira, and Surat increased; in Khandeish, Ahmedabad, and Tanna there was a decrease.

1859-60	Rs. 1,04,37,059
1860-61	„ 1,05,08,866

Increase in 1860-61	...	Rs. 71,807
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The *Sayer* Revenue showed a falling off of Rs. 1,38,648.

1859-60	...	Rs. 11,53,405
1860-61	...	„ 10,14,757

Decrease in 1860-61	...	Rs. 1,38,648
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By reducing Broach to a sub-collectorate a saving of Rs. 45,000 per annum was effected. In the Southern Division the Land Revenue in Poona, Ahmednuggur, Sholapore, Belgaum, and Sattara increased; in Rutnagherry and Dharwar there was a decrease.

1859-60	...	Rs. 93,08,782
1860-61	...	„ 94,41,917

Increase in 1860-61	...	Rs. 1,33,135
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In the *Sayer* Revenue there was also an increase of Rs. 4,16,768.

1859-60	...	Rs. 11,55,382
1860-61	...	„ 15,72,150

Increase in 1860-61	...	Rs. 4,16,768
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Orders were received for the transfer to the Bombay Presidency of the northern portion of the Canara Collectorate, including the Port of Sudashewghur. In the Island of Bombay the Revenue from land was Rs. 77,106. The Abkaree Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,19,032. This was for the year ending 30th April, the amount shown as Rs. 80,564 in the last Report being that for the year closing with October 1859. The Stamp Revenue exceeded by far that of several previous years, the

amount realized being Rs. 2,23,249. Of Sind it is reported that in Kurrachee the total revenue amounted approximately to Rs. 4,63,713, against Rs. 5,35,953 collected during the preceding year. In Hyderabad it amounted approximately to Rs. 9,51,602, against Rs. 9,57,045 realized during 1859-60. In Shikarpoor, however, there was an increase, the land Revenue for 1860-61 being Rs. 14,37,000, against Rs. 12,70,000, the amount collected during the previous year. The steady increase of the Revenue of the Shikarpoor Collectorate during the last six years is worthy of remark :—

1855-56	...	...	...	Rs. 11,57,655
1856-57	...	...	...	„ 13,27,152
1857-58	...	...	...	„ 13,78,095
1858-59	...	...	...	„ 14,21,338
1859-60	...	...	...	„ 14,37,000
1860-61	...	...	...	„ 14,37,000

As regards the Frontier District of Upper Sind, the realizations on account of Land Revenue show a considerable increase. The collections in 1859-60 amounted to Rs. 74,642, while the year under report shows a total of Rs. 98,345, being an increase of Rs. 23,703. The Biggaree, the principal canal in the Frontier District, appears to have been the means, since its first enlargement, of steadily swelling the returns, and larger returns in future years are anticipated. The Thurr and Parkur Districts, together with the villages likely to be irrigated from the Mitrow Canal, in course of excavation, were detached from the Hyderabad Collectorate, and formed into a Political Superintendency. The land revenue for 1860-61 of this Division is approximately stated at Rs. 82,000.

The *Sayer* revenue of Sind was Rs. 3,29,888.

1860 61	...	...	...	Rs. 3,29,888
1859-60	...	...	...	„ 2,42,707

Increase in 1860-61 Rs. 87,181

Alienated Revenues.—During the year, the Alienation Department was re-organized; the offices of Revenue Commissioner for Alienations and Inam Commissioners having been abolished, and the settlement of all claims to alienated lands, in accordance with the terms of the Summary Settlement, confided to the Revenue Commissioners, Northern and Southern Divisions. A reduction of Rs. 1,37,752 per annum was thus effected. Forty-five claims to hold land exempt from assessment were adjudicated in Guzerat. One thousand, seven hundred, and eleven claims to cash allowances, of the annual value of Rs. 47,802, were disposed of: of these 930, valued at Rs. 40,996 per annum, were continued permanently or temporarily, and 781, valued

at Rs. 6,806 per annum, were ordered to be discontinued. The result and cost of litigation regarding alienated revenue in the Northern Division during the year, were as follows :—

Number of Suits finally decided.	Nature of Decision.	Value of Suits.			Cost incurred by Govt.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
19	Decided in favour of Government	28,907	7	2	2	4	10
257	Ditto against Government	32,655	6	7	1,603	12	10
3	Withdrawn by the opposite parties	700	10	9			
<hr/> 279		<hr/> 62,263	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 1,606	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 8

Forty-eight bonds, of the value of Rs. 10,920, on account of compensation to individuals for abolished duties and cesses, were redeemed. In the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, 455 claims to alienated revenue, of the annual value of Rs. 22,784, were decided as follows :—

	No. of Claims.	Annual Value.
Declared permanent	4	720
Ditto hereditary	9	4,703
Continuable for one or more lives	27	4,822
At once assessed	121	3,151
Declared Surinjams	7	293
Disposed of on the terms of the Summary Settlement	287	9,095
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 455	<hr/> 22,784

Twenty-eight compensation bonds, amounting to Rs. 10,405, bearing interest at 10 per cent., were redeemed. Nine hundred and three claims to Cash Allowances, of the annual value of Rs. 55,016, were disposed of. Of these—

112, valued at Rs. 27,059, were declared permanent.	
237 " 6,696 " hereditary.	
116 " 5,773 " continuable for one or more lives.	
438 " 15,488 discontinued.	
<hr/> 903 55,016	

The expenditure of the Alienation Department was Rs. 1,13,678.

In *Sind* the alienations under the four classes amounted to—

	Rs.	...	5,46,098	8	0
Political Pensions to	Rs.	...	4,24,557	0	0
<hr/>					
Total Rs.	...		9,40,655	8	0

The Jagheer office was amalgamated with the office of the Commissioner in Sind, and the appointment of Assistant Commissioner for Jagheers ceased to exist.

Income-tax.—54,060 persons were assessed in the Town and Island of Bombay, and 1,80,906 in the districts in the interior. The percentage of persons assessed to the whole population is 7·405 per cent. in the Town of Bombay, and 1·614 per cent. in the interior. The collections on account of Income Tax, imposed during the year 1860-61, amounted to 36 lakhs of Rupees, of which sum Rs. 6,85,000 were raised by the duty of 1 per cent., imposed under Section 3 of Act XXXII. of 1860, for the purposes of roads, canals, and other reproductive public works.

The *Stamp Duty* yielded Rs. 23,91,139-12-4. The new Stamp Act was introduced on the 1st October 1860, and the sale for the 8 months from September to April amounted to Rs. 20,80,994-9-4, as compared with Rs. 6,34,267-1-3 realised during the corresponding 8 months of the previous year. This shows an increase of 228 per cent.

Customs, Salt and Opium.—There was a decrease of little more than 5 per cent. on the Import collections, caused partly by a decrease in the trade, by the abolition of the 20 per cent. duties, by a decrease in the imports of Spirits.

Imports.

1859-60	Rs.	95,57,020
1860-61	„	90,91,739

Decrease in 1860-61	...	Rs.	4,65,281
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The Export duties shew an increase, the frontier duties a decrease chiefly in Salt and the land customs in Guzerat an increase.

Exports.

1859-60	...	...	Rs.	6,51,934
1860-61	...	...	„	7,48,985
Increase in 1860-61				Rs. 97,051

Frontier Duties.

1859-60	...	...	Rs.	2,19,099
1860-61	...	...	„	2,07,983
Decrease in 1860-61				Rs. 11,116

	1859-60.	1860-61.	Decrease.
Salt ...	1,50,491	1,42,966	7,525
Other Goods	68,608	65,017	3,591
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rs. ...	2,19,099	2,07,983	11,116

Land Customs.

1860-61	...	...	Rs.	51,029
1859-60	...	...	„	49,521
				<hr/>
Increase in 1860-61	...	...	Rs.	1,508

SALT.

1859-60	...	...	Rs.	34,35,791
1860-61	...	...	„	30,10,300
				<hr/>
Decrease in 1860-61	...	...	Rs.	4,25,491

*OPIMUM.**Realizations.*

1860-61	...	...	Rs.	2,44,00,600
1859-60	...	...	„	1,53,62,700
				<hr/>
Increase in 1860-61	...	...	Rs.	90,37,900

Chests.

1860-61	...	...	Rs.	45,072
1859-60	...	...	„	32,506½
				<hr/>
Increase in 1860-61	...	...	Rs.	12,565½

The aggregate realizations on account of Customs, Salt and Opium, including miscellaneous items, amounted to Rs. 3,79,89,192, while in the preceding year the amount was Rs. 2,96,74,939, showing an increase of Rs. 83,14,253.

1860-61	{ Customs	...	...	Rs.	1,04,42,054	
	{ Salt	...	...	„	31,04,940	
	{ Opium	...	...	„	2,44,42,198	
					<hr/>	3,79,89,192
1859-60	{ Customs	...	...	Rs.	1,07,32,232	
	{ Salt	...	...	„	35,55,108	
	{ Opium	...	...	„	1,53,87,599	
					<hr/>	2,96,74,939
						<hr/>
Increase	...	...	...	Rs.	83,14,253	

In Sind the following shews the value of the trade.

CUSTOMS.

1859-60	...	Rs.	2,66,00,865
1860-61	...	„	2,68,36,499
			<hr/>

Rs.... 2,35,634

The Customs Revenue from all sources is stated to amount to Rs. 6,28,438-5-7, showing an increase on the preceding year of

Rs. 1,31,870-2-6. Deducting from this the Harbour revenues the income was Rs. 5,65,713-3-10. At Aden the trade was.

CUSTOMS.						
Imports	...	{	Goods	...	Rs.	57,94,563
			Treasure	...	"	13,74,466
						71,69,029
Exports	...	{	Goods	...	Rs.	18,15,686
			Treasure	...	"	10,10,275
						28,25,961
Grand Total						...
						Rs. 99,94,990

The total number of arrivals of square-rigged vessels was 261, aggregating 2,36,592 tons, being 34 less than in the previous year. The tonnage, however, increased by 9,602 tons. The number of arrivals of Country craft was 970, of the burden of 1,11,232 tons, being an advance over the preceding year of 29 boats and 73,654 tons. Trade with the interior of Arabia nearly doubled during last year, the increase being 8½ lakhs of Rupees. 1,43,012 camel loads, of the estimated value of Rs. 10,83,233, were brought from the interior.

FINANCIAL.—The following is an abstract view of the Disbursements and Receipts in 1859-60 :—

<i>Disbursements.</i>		<i>Receipts.</i>	
	Rupees.		Rupees.
Political Department	... 58,08,000	Political Department	... 85,000
General ditto	... 59,99,000	General ditto	... 32,59,000
Judicial ditto	... 66,77,000	Judicial ditto	... 4,84,000
Revenue ditto	1,11,18,000	Revenue ditto	... 6,30,02,000
Tribute	... 90,000	Marine ditto	... 5,21,000
Marine Department	... 39,56,000	Military	... 30,69,000
Military ditto	5,37,84,000	Tribute	... 9,94,000
Public Works ditto	... 45,29,000	Public Works Department	4,73,000
Interest	... 12,27,000	Interest on Bank of Bom-	
Profit and Loss	... 14,21,000	bay shares	... 30,000
	9,46,09,000	Interest	... 1,32,000
Deduct Receipts	... 7,22,90,000	Profit and Loss	... 2,41,000
Deficit...	Rs. 2,23,19,000	Total...	Rs. 7,22,90,000

The amount of Silver coin made over to the Treasury by the Mint was only about 198 lakhs, or less than one-half the amount coined during the previous year. Nearly 2,45,000 Rupees worth of Copper Pyce was coined during the year. Large reductions were effected in every branch of the Civil Administration. The reductions in the Permanent Establishments amounted to Rupees 16,61,905-2-0 per annum, whilst Temporary Establishments, to the extent of Rupees 6,37,048-5-0, were also discontinued.

POLITICAL.—North Eastern Frontier.—In May 1860 a body of rebels in the Banswarra district, attacked by several of the petty neighbouring chiefs with the assistance of the late Aden Horse, fled to Saloomber without fighting. A party of Pathans, headed by a Brahmin, issued a perwanna in the name of the Peishwa near the same place, but they also retreated towards Peit, in Meywar, on being threatened by the Raja of Loonawara. At the same time a considerable body of Bheels assembled in the Burwance districts, to the north of Khandeish, entered the Sultanpore Talooka, attacked the village of Kheir and plundered it. On 14th July Khajee Sing, a pardoned rebel, seized a convoy of twelve camels laden with treasure of the value of Rs. 2,75,000 on the way to Indore, and then hid himself in the Satpooora range. The Head-quarter's wing of the 26th N. I. and 150 sabres of the Poona Horse, came up with the Bheels in the hills on 1st August and routed them. Khajee Sing's uncle was taken, and the Naik himself only escaped after a pursuit of eight miles by taking on foot to a jungly ravine under cover of evening. Khajee Sing was subsequently treacherously slain. His son, Pholad Sing, was captured, and was shortly afterwards removed from Khandeish to Sind as a measure of precaution. Arrangements were made in concert with the Governor General's Agent in Central India, to prevent the occurrence of any further Bheel outrages on the north of the Khandeish frontier.

Guzerat.—H. H. Rao Desuljee of Kutch died in the end of July 1860. The present Rao, as heir apparent, succeeded to the Gadec, under the title and name of "Maharajah Mirza Rao Shree Pragmuljee." He inaugurated his reign by the inscription of Her Majesty's name upon his coinage. The famine was felt in Pahlunpoor and Kutch, on the N. W. districts of Kattywar and particularly in Okhamundel where Jodha Manik, the outlawed Wagher Chief, who had been the leader in the rebellion in 1859, taking advantage of the distress experienced by his clan, endeavoured once more to excite them to insurrection. He plundered the large town of Korinar but Major Honner dispersed his band. Arrangements were made for placing the Cackwar's districts in Kattywar under the administration of two British Officers subordinate to the Resident at Baroda. Measures were also in progress for raising a Corps of Police from the Wagher and other cognate tribes, and for otherwise ameliorating their condition. Major R. Johnstone promises to realise the hopes of the civilisation of the dreaded "Pirates of Okhamundel."

In January 1861 His Excellency the Governor made an

official tour through Guzerat and Sind. The re-transfer to the Bombay Government, in the month of November preceding, of the management of relations with His Highness the Gaekwar, rendered His Excellency's visit to the capital of that Prince specially desirable. At Ahmedabad His Excellency received the Chiefs of the Mahee Kanta and others in open Durbar, and presented to the Dewan of Pahlunpoor a Khillut, valued at Rs. 3,000, in recognition of his loyalty in 1857-58. From Ahmedabad His Excellency proceeded to Kattywar and held a Durbar at Limree. On entering the Bhownuggur territory he was received by the Thakoor of that place and others, accompanied by the Political authorities. His Excellency held a Durbar at Bhownuggur, at which the Thakoor and other neighbouring Chieftains were present, and he afterwards paid a return visit to the former before taking his departure for Gogo, at which place His Excellency embarked for Sind.

Southern Marhatta Country.—Sir G. Clerk, in November and December, visited the district, as well as Kolapoor.

Sind.—The Murree hostages fled from Khelat.

Aden.—The country in the vicinity of Aden enjoyed a measure of prosperity unknown for years.

Perim.—The Light on Perim was exhibited for the first time on the first of April last, and has since worked exceedingly well. It is a bright light, revolving once in four minutes, situated on the east side of the island towards the narrow strait, 241 feet above the level of the sea. It can be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 22 miles.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Budget, as revised, stood thus :—

Part 1, New projects proposed for sanction of Government of India, amount ...	Rs. 2,15,176
„ 2, Original Works in progress	„ 17,47,161
„ 3, Reserve Fund ...	„ 2,82,500
„ 4, Repairs ...	„ 16,35,838
„ 5, Establishments ...	„ 11,69,325
Total ...	Rs. 50,50,000

The expenditure was Rs. 48,06,361. The cost of Establishment, excluding “direction,” is equivalent to 24·9 per cent. upon the sum actually expended upon works.

Fortifications of Bombay.—The following was expended :—

Oyster Rock Battery	...	Rs.	85,573	1	2
Cross Island	...	"	26,389	3	5
Malabar Point	...	"	14,786	15	3
Butcher's Island	...	"	6,779	14	3
Pan Pir Quarry	...	"	25,427	9	0
Reclamation	...	"	9,735	9	10

Rs. 1,68,692 4 11

In *Sind* the expenditure was Rs. 16,66,914.

Railways, G. I. Peninsula.—On the 1st May 1860, 277 miles were open for traffic, and 856 let to contract. On June 6th the last portion, completing the South-Eastern line to Sholapoor, was opened for traffic, a length of $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and in January last, on the North-Eastern line, 22 miles from Shapoor to Kussara (below the Tull Ghaut), and $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Egutpoora (at the top of the Tull Ghaut) to Nassick, were also completed, so that 351 miles were open for traffic: of these, 114 are in the Concan, and 236 in the Deccan. The two breaks, viz., the Bhore Ghaut, 13 miles long, on the South-Eastern line, and the Tull Ghaut, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the North-Eastern line, remained unfinished. The expenditure on capital account in India for the past official year was Rs. 127,45,673, and since the commencement up to May 1st £3,829,070, at the Railway rate of Exchange, have been spent in India, and up to 15th April £2,876,656 expended at home. In passengers, an experiment was made by the introduction of the 4th Class at a very low fare, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pie (3-16th pence) per mile, for six months, to suit the poorer classes, who still travelled along the road.

The following were the results :—

384,091 3rd Class, earning Rs. 1,87,037,	} travelled,
and 618,059 4th Class, earning Rs. 2,39,935,	

1,002,150

Rs. 4,26,972,

while in the corresponding time of the previous year, only 584,301 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3rd Class travelled, earning Rs. 3,31,825. It is satisfactory to have induced 418,000 persons to use the Railway more than in the six months of the former year, and though the receipts increased only 28 per cent., against 71 per cent. increase of numbers, and the additional expenditure caused by the greater number has not been accurately estimated, it is certain the Company will always find in the 4th Class traffic a profitable source of revenue, and that 3rd Class fares are too high for the large masses of Indian population. The

total traffic receipts for the year, on a mean length of 288 miles open, were, for Passengers Rs. 10,40,148, Goods Rs. 11,03,421, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 12,96,900.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Line.—The year shows an increase of 70 miles to the open line, and the completion of the Taptee Viaduct. By the middle of June, an Engine will have crossed the Nurbudda, and another 30 miles will probably be opened. The account of the line and its prospects is thus summed up :—

		{ 99½ miles are open for traffic.
Bombay Extension ...	{ 9½	„ Sucheen to Newsaree, in May 1861.
	{ 22½	„ Newsaree to Bulsar, in June 1861.
	{ 7	„ Bulsar to Par River, about October 1861.
	{ 11	„ to Bombay, about June 1863.
Ahmedabad Line ...	{ 34	„ from Doolia to Memoodabad, with a break at the Mhyee River, about November 1861.
	{ 17½	„ Memoodabad to Ahmedabad and Mhyee Viaduct, possibly June 1862.

The Indian expenditure on capital account during the past year amounted to Rs. 48,40,676-14-8. It may be estimated at about 52 lakhs for the present year, and the same for the year after, when the line will probably be open throughout. Since the commencement to the 1st of May £1,184,957 have been spent in India, reduced by the Railway rate of exchange, and £1,340,554 in England up to the 15th April. Payments, however, in shares have only amounted to £2,157,829, Government having advanced the remainder.

Sind Line.—On the 1st May the road was laid through from Kotree to Kurrachee Station, 108 miles long ; almost all the fencing was finished ; all the bridges but three, and all the main works of the line, were completed. In the year ending 1st May 1861, Rs. 33,42,547 were spent in India on capital account, and the total expenditure on the line has been in India up to that time, £765,455, converted at the Railway rate of exchange, and up to April 15th, £600,308 in England. This gives a rate of £12,000 per mile already spent.

Indus Steam Flotilla Company.—On the 1st May 1861 the state of progress of the Indus Steam Flotilla was thus reported :—The “Stanley,” Passenger Steamer, and one Tug Steamer called A, were afloat, parts of a second steamer had arrived at Kurrachee, and five Tugs were in different stages of progress. The Company spent in India this year Rs. 409,923 ; their expenditure since the commencement in 1859 up to May 1st, 1861, has been in India £51,519 reduced by the Railway rate of exchange, and £189,700 in England, up to April 15th,

1861. It is estimated that the total cost, before the proposed complement is completed, will be £350,000, the capital first estimated, and all that is at present guaranteed is £250,000 and £83,000 debentures.

MILITARY.—The European Force was reduced, by sending away H. M.'s 57th and 64th Regiments of Foot, the 8th Hussars, one Troop of Royal Horse Artillery, and one Battery of Royal Artillery, without relief. Seven Batteries of Artillery were converted into Garrison Companies. The established strength of all Native Regiments was fixed at 600 privates, or 712 of all Native Ranks. The Regular Cavalry were converted to the Sil-ladar system. The force on the Sind Frontier was reduced from 2,400 Cavalry to 1,800; and the two corps of Jacob's Rifles, which were each 800 strong, were reduced to 400 strong. The detachment of Golundauze was removed from Jacobabad, and the guns manned by men of the other Arms. The Joint Remount Agency was abolished, and the purchase of Horses left to separate management by each Regimental Commanding Officer. A Brigade, consisting of a Native Cavalry Regiment, two Native Infantry Regiments, and a detachment of the Artillery Mountain Train, was furnished to Aurungabad. Large additional reductions of Cattle Establishment were made, the Waggon Train in Sind abolished, and the Transport Train between Bombay and Mhow reduced to a small establishment. The Ordnance Establishments were generally revised and reduced. The principal portion of the stores in the Kurrachee Arsenal were removed to Hyderabad; a Depot was established for the supply of the troops at the former station. The Arsenal at Sholapoor and Depot at Malligaum were broken up, and the stores removed to Poona, Belgaum, and Ahmednuggur. The stores in the Ajmere Arsenal were distributed to Mhow, Neemuch, and Ahmedabad. The strength of the Bombay Army of all ranks, excepting European Commissioned Officers, was—

		On 1st May 1860.		On 1st May 1861.	
Artillery	...	{ European ...	2,395	2,560	
	...	{ Native ...	1,771	1,604	
				4,166	4,164
Cavalry	...	{ European ...	2,052	1,349	
	...	{ Native ...	6,128	4,672	
				8,180	6,021
Sappers	...	{ European ...	55	58	
	...	{ Native ...	576	566	
				631	624
Infantry	...	{ European ...	11,028	8,773	
	...	{ Native ...	31,979	25,349	
				43,007	34,122
				55,984	44,931

MARINE.—During the past year the Indian Navy undertook as heretofore, the Naval duties in the Persian Gulf and Red Sea. Several of the vessels were despatched to China in the early part of the year, where they were employed with the Royal Navy until the conclusion of Peace, when they returned to India, bringing back a portion of the Military Force. The *Assaye* and *Punjaub* Steam Frigates were sent to England under sail towards the close of the year, in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of State, and conveyed a number of invalid and time-expired soldiers.

EDUCATION.—*The University* held its third matriculation examination in March. There were 86 candidates from different schools; of these, 39 passed, viz. 19 Hindoos, 19 Parsees, and 1 Portuguese. There was only one Mahomedan candidate, who failed. The first examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine was held in March 1860. There were in all 8 candidates; the passed men were—3 Parsees, 2 Hindoos, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Mahomedan. The following institutions were during the year affiliated to the University :—1. Elphinstone College, General; 2. Poona College, General; 3. Grant Medical College, Medical; 4. Government Law School, Law. No private college applied for affiliation.

In Sind, the introduction of the Income-tax led to a cessation in collecting unlegalised local funds, which checked education. Cholera drove away numbers of pupils. In Sind and Bombay there were 680 schools and 36,705 scholars against 555 schools and 30,630 scholars in 1859-60, shewing an increase of 132 schools and 7,129 scholars.

MEDICAL.—The Fort of Raicee, on the sea-coast, was repaired and occupied as a Sanitarium, and promises to be a valuable place of resort for sick and convalescent Soldiers of the European Regiment at Belgaum. A small new European Artillery Hospital was built at Aden, in the front bay of Camp, close to the sea, freely exposed to the prevailing winds, and capable of accommodating 12 patients. Relief was afforded to upwards of 11,800 outdoor patients at the Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries during the year, and nearly 2,000 persons presented themselves daily at the several Dispensaries. The details of the relief afforded in each division will be found in the following table. Of the applicants about 58 per cent. were Hindoos, 26 per cent. Mussulmans, Christians 7 per cent., and Parsees 7 per cent.

Divisions.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Daily Sick.	Sex.				Caste.			
								Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	Christians.	Hindoos.	Mussulmans.	Parsees.
Presidency	523	28,487	29,015	28,379	19	617	337-8	16,545	5,622	6,848	29,015	5,800	11,168	7,730	4,106
Poona	331	20,993	21,324	20,974	46	304	179-8	11,502	3,698	6,124	21,324	836	16,907	3,040	352
Northern	690	33,479	34,169	33,446	182	541	531-5	18,181	6,663	9,325	34,169	696	23,816	5,341	3,892
Southern	243	12,926	13,169	12,902	40	227	191-2	8,034	2,179	2,956	13,169	513	10,445	2,149	57
Sind	301	20,404	20,705	20,083	167	455	478-4	14,155	3,168	3,882	20,705	391	7,614	13,177	80
Total	2,093	1,16,289	1,18,382	1,15,786	454	2,144	1,718-7	68,417	21,330	28,635	118,382	8,236	69,350	31,437	8,427

About 2,75,000 persons were vaccinated during the past year ; of this number 2,50,000 were successful vaccinations. The relative numbers of the different castes vaccinated were as follows :—Hindoos 70 per cent., Mussulmans 25 per cent., and other castes 5 per cent., whilst the ratio of Males to Females was as 54 Males to 46 Females. Of those vaccinated, 33 per cent. were under one year old, and the remainder above that age.

Conservancy.—The operation of Act XXVI. of 1850 was suspended in the five Towns of Bunkapoor, Patree, Ranpoor, Mandul, and Byle Hongul; and it was introduced into several towns in the province of Sind, where the different Municipalities continued to contribute greatly towards the comfort and well-being of the people. The Municipality of the Presidency Town did the following business :—

RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on the 31st December 1859 ...	2,99,493	8	4	Police charges ...	77,181	4	10
Assessed Taxes ...	4,14,278	13	3	Establishment and Con- tingencies ...	97,430	15	3
Fees and Fines ...	1,11,288	2	4	Roads ...	3,41,545	1	5
Town Duties ...	3,13,942	15	1	Repairs ...	8,611	15	1
Stores and Live Stock, sale proceeds of ...	14,555	3	11	Contribution on account of Vehar Water Works	1,75,000	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	20,870	0	3	Ditto ditto Drainage	2,50,000	0	0
				Stores supplied to the Surveyor ...	32,556	6	1
				Miscellaneous ...	14,230	1	8
				Balance on 31st Decem- ber 1860	1,77,872	14	10
Rs. 11,74,428	11	2		Rs. 11,74,428	11	2	

The total payments made into the General Treasury, for the purposes set forth in Sections 30 and 31 of Act XXV. of 1858, were

Vehar Water Works ...	Rs. 2,46,438	5	8
Drainage ...	„ 3,52,054	12	8

Total ... Rs. 5,98,493 2 4

The *Survey* went on under Captain W. C. Anderson in Sattara, the Southern Mahratta Country and in the Raichore Doab. Under Captain C. J. Prescott the Revenue Survey continued at work in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat. The total area surveyed was a little over 404 square miles, divided into 81,156 fields, comprising 2,58,985 square acres. The total area classified was 2,24,475 acres, divided into 55,427 fields. The total area subjected to both operations was 4,83,460 acres, divided into 1,36,583 Revenue Survey numbers or fields. In Rutnagherry the work went on under Captain

J. T. Francis. Settlement Survey operations were in progress in all the three Collectorates of Sind. In Kurrachee, Boundary Marks were erected, and Boundary Surveys completed in 106 villages, and in 11 villages field-measurements were completed. The total cost in Sind up to 30th June 1860 was Rs. 1,97,013-9-4.

Forests.—The Sind Forests were under the management of Messrs. N. A. Dalzell and W. Fenner. Their Revenues increased from Rs. 1,06,301 in 1859-60 to Rs. 1,12,285 in 1860-61, or by Rs. 6,984. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 56,162 to Rs. 49,542, or by Rs. 6,620. The net revenues of the Forests thus show an increase of Rs. 13,604.

Agriculture.—There were two cases in which parties were convicted at Broach of exposing cotton to heavy dews at night previously to packing it for sale. The attempts to introduce Foreign Cotton into Sind were unsuccessful, in consequence of the seed received from the Cotton Supply Association, through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, having arrived too late for the sowing season. The experiments in the cultivation of Im-pee or Sorgho Sucre were continued with considerable success.

Emigration.—Only three ships were despatched with Emigrants to the Mauritius, conveying 860 Emigrants. In the previous year, nine ships, with 3,471 Emigrants, were sent from Bombay.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST OFFICE.

1861-62.

THE number of new Post Offices opened in 1861-62 was 53, and of letter-boxes 36, a total of 89 against 60 the previous year. The total number of Post Offices and Receiving Houses in each Presidency is 984, of which 203 are Head, and 721 Sub-offices. The Post Offices in the Punjab and Sind were transferred to the control of a separate Post Master General. The mails were conveyed 45,554½ miles throughout India. Of these 1,798½ were by railway, 4,722 by mail cart, and 30,034 by runners and boats. The average cost per mile of foot line was Rs. 1-16, per horse line Rs. 12-13-11½, per mail cart line Rs. 21-6-3, and by boats Rs. 5-11-4½. The loss of a registered letter is now a very rare occurrence in the Post Office of India. The maximum weight carried by a runner is only 18 pounds, so that unless efforts be made to reduce the necessary weight of official covers, increase of the road establishments to meet the progressive increase in the weight of the mails will be unavoidable. Instructions were issued to convey pamphlets and other printed and engraved papers, weighing less than 12 tolahs, by letter mail.

Letters.—The subjoined statement, though at first sight unfavourable, indicates an increase of 27,483,212 or 144·02 per cent. over 1854-55; of 17,768,288 or 61·69 over 1854-55; and of 14,263,928 or 44·12 per cent. over 1855-56. The decrease in the correspondence of the whole of India is 511,522 or 1·8 per cent. as compared with the past year, owing to the large decrease in the Native Army and the reduction in the number of European Troops in the country; the closing of many Newspaper Presses in the North-Western Provinces, and other circumstances:—

PRESIDENCY.	One year to the end of the year 1854-55.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Bengal	4,607,316	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,177,492	9,054,810	9,357,518
Madras	3,954,564	5,466,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,108,191	8,264,857	8,937,423	8,732,297
Bombay	3,511,056	6,304,260	7,101,768	8,709,828	11,607,108	15,145,272	12,978,684	12,375,436	10,645,100
North-Western Provinces	7,009,740	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,709,741	12,094,231
Punjab and Scind ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,348,387
Pegu ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,355
Total	19,082,676	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,980	50,978,035	47,788,105	47,077,410	46,565,868

Only the commercial class of natives prepay their correspondence. A large proportion of the unpaid correspondence in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Bengal and Bombay is owing to the large number of places of pilgrimage in those Provinces, to and from which a vast number of covers bearing postage is despatched owing to the uncertainty of their reaching the addressees, who have no fixed abode. The Bombay Post Master remarks on the disinclination of the Chiefs of Native States that border the several postal divisions to aid in any way in the delivery of letters, whether paid or bearing postage, especially the latter. Another cause of non-delivery is in the difficulty of reading the handwriting of the lower orders which is, as a general rule, most puzzling and undecipherable. Such are the letters of the domestic servants, shoe-makers and other low castes, who are compelled by their profession to move

about constantly,—added to this the extensive faultiness of the addresses, which are without any guide to the locality as the name of the street or lane. The Director General thinks that the time for making pre-payment of all letters compulsory will arrive, when the District shall have been amalgamated with the General Post.

Newspapers.—

PRESIDENCY.	One month in 1855-56.	One month in 1858-59.	One month in 1859-60.	One month in 1860-61.	One month in 1861-62.
Bengal ...	66,092	111,307	85,782	84,553	76,382
Madras ..	48,283	79,372	82,092	72,724	61,918
Bombay ...	45,583	167,819	107,123	92,657	65,010
North-Western Provinces ...	83,494	143,500	123,672	103,623	65,247
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	39,707
Pegu Provinces .	...	...	...	...	6,870
Total ...	2,43,452	501,998	398,669	353,557	315,134
Estimate for one year ...	2,921,424	6,023,976	4,784,028	4,242,684	3,781,608

Official Letters.—The number increased from 4,293,660 in 1854-55, and 8,769,876 in 1860-61 to 8,989,464 in 1861-62. The number of service parcels declined from 246,504 in 1860-61 to 242,304 last year, and of chargeable parcels increased from 317,172 in 1860-61 to 319,248 last year.

Book Post.—The number of books posted in India was 227,940, and of imported books 93,144, a total of 321,084. The number in 1860-61 was 219,540 and 73,020 respectively, and in 1854-55 was 97,860 and 35,664 respectively. The increase in 1860-61 is this 9.74 per cent.

Registered Letters numbered 591,612 against 556,560 last year. In the Post Offices at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the

number of Registered letters posted is nearly equal to the number posted in all the other Post Offices in India.

District Post.—The chargeable and service covers, including Newspapers sent for delivery through the District Post during 1861-62, were 4,051,987 against 3,988,685 the previous year.

The number of unclaimed and refused letters received at, and disposed of by, the Head Letter Offices was 52,922 in Bengal, 28,132 in Madras, 44,177 in Bombay, 114,203 in the N. W. Provinces, and 41,156 in the Punjab. There were mis-sent in the year from Post Offices 98,661 letters and papers, 1,166 packets and parcels, and 27 mail and transit bags. At the end of 1861-62 the staff of Post Office employés was 4,885 in Bengal, 4,659 in Madras, 3,922 in Bombay, 7,594 in the N. W. Provinces, 1,405 in the Punjab, and 245 in the Pegu Provinces, or 22,710 in all. The number of *complaints* was 107 well-founded, 253 groundless, 624 unsuccessful and 50 under enquiry, a total of 1,334. The complaints consist chiefly of enquiries regarding missing or mis-sent letters, delay in delivery, and over-charge of postage on letters. Post-office employés committed 95 offences in the year, on which there were 59 legal convictions, and 36 were departmentally punished. There were 53 highway robberies of the mails. There was a surplus of Rs. 13,361-5-9 of receipts from dāk bearers over disbursements, and of Rs. 34,657-2-4 from the Staging Bungalow Fund in Bengal and North-Western Provinces during the last two years. The total number of Dāk Bungalows was 64 in Bengal, 119 in the N. W. Provinces, and 63 in the Punjab. The sum of Rs. 1,55,142-4 was derived from passengers travelling by Mail Cart and Parcel Van during the year. The total number of miles of road in Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab over which the Bullock Train runs, is in Bengal 300, North-Western Provinces 1,100, and the Punjab 673, total 2,073 miles. The surplus receipts in 1861-62 were 6,01,882-15. There was a falling off in the receipts by Rupees 87,942-7-1, which is apparently the effect of the reduction of the Bullock Train Establishment in the Bengal Division, and of the closing of the Train between Agra and Indore during the rainy season of 1861.

Finance.—Postage labels were sold to the value of Rupees 1,759,922-1-5 as follows:—

1	Annas	Rs. 19,713,834	8	Annas	Rs. 379,426
1	"	5,163,253	1	Envelope	192,601
2	"	1,367,129	1	"	74,761
4	"	1,764,763	1	Note paper	201,252
			8	pie label	310,452

The postage collections amounted to Rs. 36,14,727-12. They were in excess of the previous year by Rupees 1,91,514-12-7; and when they are compared with those of 1853-54 and 1859-60, they exceed by Rupees 10,21,857-9-1, and Rupees 3,30,010-7-11 respectively. The gross receipts of the Post Office were Rupees 43,78,880-5-8 against Rupees 42,03,107-11-4 the previous year. Of this the official postage is calculated at Rupees 28,68,883 against 23,84,734 the previous year. It is calculated at the rate of an anna *above* the rate heretofore charged, viz. 2 annas per tolah, as authorised by Government in consideration of the loss to the Department by the charge being made on the *aggregate* number and weight of letters, in place of being made on each letter separately, as is done with chargeable correspondence. In England the postage on service letters is paid in cash by each Department, so that the credits thereof are real, no portion of them being nominal or *pro forma*. The gross disbursements of the Post Offices throughout India were Rupees 47,68,923-1-5 against Rupees 50,22,015 the previous year. The Report shews a surplus of Rupees 22,66,148-12 adding the Indian share of steam postage to London; and a deficit of Rupees 6,62,684 net deducting official postage. The most important change in the Department during the year was the transfer of account and audit from the Post Masters General and Civil Pay Masters, to an Officer specially selected for the combined duty, under the designation of "Compiler of Post Office Accounts."

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

1860-61.

ON the 13th of June 1860 Sir William O'Shaughnessy left India on fifteen months' leave of absence to Europe for the benefit of his health, and the direction of the Department, during his absence, was placed in the hands of Colonel Douglas as Director General. On the 1st of May the number of Divisional Superintendents was increased from one to three. The Training School at Coonoor in the Neilgherry Hills was closed; and on the 1st October 1860, 17th and 21st January 1861, four Training Schools were opened at Meerut, Bombay, Barrackpore and Madras respectively. Establishments were created to trace errors and delays not complained of by the public, to check the misuse

of the Telegraph by the Public offices, and to check the cash collections. The connection of India with Pegu was completed by a Sub-marine Cable between Akyab and Kyook-Phyoo, the laying of which was completed on the 2nd February 1861; and by two subsidiary Cables, the one across the Harbour of Akyab and the other across the Straits which separate Ramree Island from the main land of the Province of Arracan, the laying of which was completed on the 17th of April 1861. The extent of ground traversed by such of the lines of the Department as were open to the public at the beginning of the year was 10,436 miles, of which 10,137 miles had a single wire, 225 miles had two wires, 29 miles three wires, and 45 miles four wires, giving an aggregate of 10,854 miles of line wire. The following new lines have been since constructed, all with single wires:—

From Cox's Bazar to Prome	376 miles.
„ Paumben to Tuticorin	98 „
„ Shahjehanpore to Bareilly	55 „
„ Moradabad to Nynee Tal	65 „
Total	<hr/> 594 miles.

The aggregate mileage of line wire was, therefore, at the close of the official year 11,448 miles. Lines were opened from Paumben to Tuticorin, Shahjehanpore to Bareilly, and Moradabad to Nynee Tal. Several lines were reconstructed. The experience of the current year during which eleven river Cables failed, proves how little reliance can be placed on this mode of communication. Several new signal offices were opened. There were 59 self-supporting and 145 unprofitable.

Messages.—There were, exclusive of those on Departmental service, 2,40,611, of which 35,489 were on the Government service. The cash receipts on private messages for the year were Rupees 503,849-15-10, being Rupees 81,238-15-3, or 19-22 per cent. in excess of the previous year. The cash receipts on service messages were Rupees 1,20,243-12-0, being Rupees 34-6-3 in excess of the previous year. The Red Sea Line, which was opened for the transmission of Indian messages on the 1st of November 1859, was interrupted between Suakin and Aden on the 10th of February 1860, and failed between Aden and Kur-raden on the 22nd May 1860. When the line was working there were 24 service and 320 private messages sent from India yielding to the Company Rs. 18,514.

Complaints.—There were 565 in all of which 84 related to service and 481 to private messages. The sum of Rs. 1,488 was

refunded, and Rs. 1,720 recovered by fines on Assistants. The percentage of total complaints to total of messages sent is 0·2348. The percentage of total refunds to total collections is 0·275.

Service Messages.—Of 15,681 sent, 333 were reported to Government as objectionable, being a percentage of 2·124.

Signalling Instruments.—For the transmission of messages three descriptions of instruments were in use, viz. the needle instrument as introduced by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy on the first establishment of Telegraphs in India, the American Morse instrument introduced early in 1857, and a simplification of the latter devised by Sir W. O'Shaughnessy in 1859, in which the tape record of the message was dispensed with, the messages being taken down by ear. Of these three classes the Morse instruments, constructed by Messrs. Siemens and Halske of Berlin, are incomparably the best, both for speed and accuracy of signalling. Difficulties connected with these led Colonel Douglas to devise an instrument which proved in all respects as efficient as the Berlin-made Morse instruments without their objectionable complexity, size and weight, and in which, with exception of the facility of taking a paper record of the message, no one useful feature of the Berlin instrument is sacrificed. The number of Offices in the Department, either always open for work, or liable at any time to be opened, and for which a provision of instruments is required, are 145, of which 24 require one instrument each, 85 require two instruments each, 30 require three instruments, 5 require four instruments, and one requires seven instruments. If to these be added for temporary Offices liable to be opened on river banks on the failure of Cables 40 instruments, and for the four training Schools at five each, 20 instruments, and to these 20 per cent. spare, we get 446 instruments as the complement at present necessary for the efficient service of the Indian lines. Of this number there were but 190 of the Berlin-made Morse instruments in the Department during last rains, the period of the year when the demand for instruments is greatest, of which seven were in the Calcutta Workshop under repair. The deficiency had to be made up with needle instruments, the modified Morse instruments made at Bangalore not having, given satisfaction. The employment of Siemen's instruments was necessarily limited to lines of principal importance, whether in a commercial or political sense, leaving the work of all other lines to be carried on with the old needle instrument. Efforts were made to make up the deficiency by the instrument constructed on a new design in the Calcutta Workshop, but without success. The two modes of receiving Morse signals are

by eye from impressions embossed on a paper-tape drawn slowly along through the instrument, and by ear from the sound produced by the action of the portion of the instrument by which these impressions are produced. As in America so in India the latter simple method of receiving originated with the Signallers themselves. In America the method of receiving by sound is preferred and it is most economical. In Germany, where the Morse system is more exclusively employed perhaps than elsewhere in Europe, the Clerks receive by ear; but as the Telegraph in Europe is exclusively under the Government, the tape record has been retained as well for the proof absolutely required by the administration as also for control to be referred to by the Signaller in case of doubt as to any part of the message. The former necessity has not been felt in this Department; and the latter convenience if it be taken advantage of by Signallers would, Colonel Douglas considers, be purchased by the re-introduction of the tape record at a price beyond its value.

Establishment.—During the year the number of employés rose from 1,161 to 1,193. The discipline of the signallers' branch was satisfactory, 32 were trained and posted to offices during the year.

Finance.—Rs. 13,83,897-11-3 were spent on working account and Rs. 3,33,965-15-7 on construction account. There was a saving of Rs. 1,32,299. The collections on service and private messages during the year were as follows :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Service	...	...	1,20,243	12	0
Private	...	...	5,03,849	15	10
Total	...	...	6,24,093	11	10

A comparison with the previous year shews an increase on the former class of messages of Rupees 34-6-3 or '028 per cent.; and of Rupees 81,238-15-3 or 19'22 per cent. in the case of the latter class of messages. Whereas the expenditure is Rupees 13,83,897-11-3, the income from all sources is Rupees 6,35,817-6-11, or only 45'943 per cent. of the expenditure, exclusive of Telegraph Service Messages and those sent and received by the Marine Department. Every effort is being made to reduce, as far as may be possible, this disparity between the expenditure and the income.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

1861-62.

GOVERNMENT sanctioned, in July, the free transmission of Commercial Messages at stated periods to Mr. Reuter's Agent at Calcutta and between the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Galle. Priority of transmission was given to all messages of European public news for the Press received by each overland steamer. On the 1st November the Malta and Alexandria submarine telegraph, forming part of the line intended to connect India with Europe, was opened to the public. The construction of 594 miles of line was sanctioned, but as no line was completed the length of wire opened remained at 11,030 as in last report. Proposals for the construction of 852 miles were under consideration. A new office was at Sironcha, and offices were closed at Monghyr and Chinnor. Owing to the unusually wet season the frequency and duration of the interruptions of lines greatly exceeded those of last year. Colonel Douglas, the Director General, recommends that the office should be so classified, as in Europe, as to be open only a certain number of hours out of the 24, according to their importance.

Messages. The total number of messages sent through the lines of the department throughout the year was, exclusive of those on departmental service, 2,44,012, of which 35,970 or 14.33 per cent, were on the Government service. The following shows the number of messages sent from the various circles:—

CIRCLES			Private.	Service.	Total.
Bengal	...	...	14,349	8,218	52,567
Bombay	...	...	60,724	6,612	67,363
Central India	...	...	3,472	1,163	9,635
Dacca	...	...	3,531	358	3,889
East Coast	...	...	15,808	2,363	18,171
Indore	...	...	8,450	1,322	9,772
Madras	...	...	36,164	4,666	40,830
Pegu	...	...	8,829	1,844	10,670
Punjab	...	...	14,385	7,349	21,734
Scinde	...	...	5,284	2,021	7,305
South-East Coast	...	...	2,076	57	2,133
Total	...	...	208,072	35,970	2,44,042

The Cash receipts from private messages for the year were Rupees 5,48,582-12-1, being Rupees 42,860-13-11, or 8·47 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year. Those from service messages were Rupees 1,25,841-7-5, being Rupees 6,359-14-0, or 5·32 per cent. in excess of those for the previous year. In 1860 when the offices were open on Sunday to all messages, on 8 Sundays 32 service and 315 private messages were sent as against 701 service and 3,600 private on the 48 week days. In 1862, when the offices were closed except in certain cases, 4 service and 137 private messages were sent as against 701 service and 3,933 private on week-days. 702 complaints were received of which 194 were for service messages. On these Rs. 1,544-4 were refunded, of which signallers paid Rs. 1,209-13. The percentage of complaints of all kinds and of refunds, to the total number of messages and total amount of cash collections for this year and the year preceding, were as follows :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Percentage of complaints to messages sent during the year	... .. 0·234	0·287
Percentage of refunds to cash collections of the year	... .. 0·275	0·229

Madras time was fixed as the time for all India because Madras is as respects longitude about equi-distant between Calcutta and Bombay, the adoption of its time involves the minimum of difference between Telegraph and local times generally, and as it has a Government Observatory, true time from it can more readily be obtained than from any other station in India. Of 35,970 service messages, 383 were considered objectionable—10 by wording, 79 not urgent, 291 not strictly on the public service, and 3 for claiming a clear line needlessly.

Instruments.—Sir W. O'Shaughnessy sent out a description of Morse instrument of recent invention, in the recording part of which every objection that had hitherto been felt to the existing plan of tape record was removed. 198 Morse instruments were in use at the beginning and 282 at the end of the year. The Bangalore workshop was abandoned. That of Calcutta met the wants of the whole department.

The *Establishment* was 1,194 strong against 1,193 last year. A general increase was made in the pay of the higher ranks of the department. The proportions of the various grades of Signallers and the pay assigned to each was for the first time laid down. The same was done in respect of the various office servants. A large number of idlers under the designation of horse patrols, line guards, &c., were struck off the departmental list ; and in

their stead it was arranged that a native mounted Artificer should be stationed at every office under the orders of the Assistant in charge, whose duty it would be to ride out on the occurrence of an interruption and take steps to remedy it. An increase from 10 to 15 was made in the number of Superintendents. A new grade, viz., that of Assistant Superintendent, was created for the special purpose of permitting that a chief Officer of the circle, whether the Superintendent or his Assistant, should at all times be occupied in the very important duty of inspecting and controlling the working of the Lines and Offices. The result was a marked improvement in the conduct of signallers since last report. The newly created grade of Assistant Superintendent will prove a powerful auxiliary in weeding out the remaining bad characters. Dismissals, and resignations to avoid dismissal, were already much less frequent than formerly.

Finance.—The year was one of confusion in accounts and of extreme labor to every one in the department at all connected with them. Part of this was due to the change of system, and was so far unavoidable; but much was chargeable to the absence of detailed explanations and of the minor arrangements indispensable for the success of the new budget scheme. The working expenses were Rs. 9,15,931 against 8,81,005 the previous year and Rs. 10,01,178 in 1859-60. In the year under report the total expenditure was Rs. 16,35,165-2-10. The revenue was Rs. 6,74,424-3-6, of which Rs. 1,25,841-7-5 was from service and Rs. 5,48,582 from private messages. A comparison of the above receipts with those of the previous year exhibits an increase of Rupees 6,359-14-0, or 5·32 per cent., on account of *service* messages, and of Rupees 42,860-13-11, or 8·47 per cent., on account of *private* messages, the total increase being Rupees 49,220-11-11, or 7·87 per cent. Deducting the amount from departmental messages the final result stands thus.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Working Expense of the year	...	14,05,422	15 0
Receipts	...	6,86,551	14 4

these last being 48·85 per cent. of the Working Expenditure.

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

1861-62.

THE total comparative value of the trade of all the Ports of Bengal, except those of Tenasserim, was, for the past four years.

			IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59	...	...	17,22,26,836	17,67,92,130	*34,90,18,966
1859-60	...	...	23,56,81,940	14,61,95,086	*38,18,77,026
1860-61	...	...	16,47,20,756	16,21,20,627	*32,68,41,383
Three years' average			19,08,76,511	16,17,02,614	35,25,79,125
1861-62	...	...	16,91,87,244	16,48,70,389	33,40,57,633
Increase or Decrease in 1861-62 on average of 3 years	Increase	.....		3,16,774	.....
	Decrease	2,16,89,266		.....	1,85,21,492
Ditto in 1860-61	Increase	44,66,488		27,49,762	72,16,250
	Decrease	.....		.....	.....

Imports.—The Imports in ordinary trade in 1861-62 shew a falling off of about 88 lakhs, which is traceable mainly to the continued and extraordinary glut of Cotton Goods in the market. Less railway iron was imported, the Liverpool salt trade fell back a little and there was a decrease in coal, metals and wines. The principal changes were :—

			<i>Decrease.</i>
Cigars	...	...	3,20,066
Cotton Twist and Yarn	...	...	20,88,540
Do. Piece Goods	...	...	56,34,162
Machinery	...	...	39,95,320
Salt	...	...	2,93,540
Wines	...	...	2,36,649
			<i>Increase.</i>
Apparel	...	...	2,13,816
Malt Liquor	...	...	6,42,014
Metals	...	...	16,07,371
Spirits	...	...	3,52,545
Timbers and Planks	...	...	4,53,786

Exports.—After allowing for Bullion and Government Ex-

* The figures given here differ from those in previous reports in consequence of the exclusion of Tenasserim.

ports, the total value is Rs. 15,46,08,553 against Rs. 14,42,56,600 in 1860-61, whereas in 1856-57, the year before the Mutiny they were 14,16,68,179. The trade therefore is recovering itself but slowly. The principal changes were :—

			<i>Increase.</i>
Cotton Wool	...	...	4,85,563
Grain	...	...	61,10,587
Hides	...	...	14,14,104
Jute	...	...	16,09,907
Lac of all sorts	...	...	7,99,459
Opium, Behar and Benares	...	...	84,11,090
Saltpetre	...	...	18,92,409
Silk Piece Goods	...	...	5,16,841
Tobacco	...	...	1,86,370
			<i>Decrease.</i>
Indigo	...	...	50,77,106
Gunnies and Bags	...	...	5,26,804
Seeds of all sorts	...	...	22,71,788
Silk Raw	...	...	27,10,481
Sugar	...	...	10,48,267

The increase in cotton is small, that in rice is 30 per cent., that in saltpetre is due to the American War. On the other hand the Export of Indigo fell to the extent of nearly 30 per cent., owing partly to a very bad season and partly to the disturbances in Lower Bengal. The American War continued to tell on the Export of Linseed and Rape Seed, causing a general fall in the article "Seeds." A very bad season shortened the supply of Raw Silk by one-fourth.

The Duty Collections were

		IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
1858-59	...	1,39,30,396	16,90,740	1,56,21,136
1859-60	...	1,79,21,553	21,70,781	2,00,92,334
1860-61	...	1,86,50,305	34,35,113	2,20,85,418
Three years' average	...	1,68,21,993	24,32,211	1,92,66,296
1861-62	...	2,28,76,784	38,97,304	2,67,74,088
Increase	...	60,42,699	14,65,093	75,07,792

The charges amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the collections.

Shipping.—The United Kingdom, Singapore, China and Australia added to their Shipping, but almost all others fell off, and the general result was a decrease both of Shipping and Tonnage.

ARRIVALS.		1860-61.		1861-62.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Calcutta	...	947	6,24,997	979	6,88,448	32	63,451	...	...
Chittagong	...	66	9,743	114	15,047	48	5,304	...	...
Arracan	...	226	1,12,827	241	1,18,429	15	5,602	...	...
Balasore	...	15	1,886	68	7,485	53	5,599	...	...
Cuttack	...	4	1,414	8	3,448	4	2,034	...	...
Pooree	...	6	2,294	23	3,559	17	1,265	...	...
Total	...	1,264	7,53,161	1,433	8,36,416	169	83,255	...	...
DEPARTURES.									
Calcutta	...	908	5,91,449	988	6,72,049	90	80,600	...	...
Chittagong	...	100	14,499	116	16,667	16	2,168	...	...
Arracan	...	225	1,17,394	233	1,15,225	8	...	...	2,169
Balasore	...	18	2,238	277	18,738	259	16,500	...	...
Cuttack	...	4	1,414	8	3,556	4	2,142	...	...
Pooree	...	6	2,294	22	3,559	16	1,265	...	...
Total	...	1,261	7,29,288	1,654	8,29,794	393	1,02,675	...	2,169
Deduct		...	...	...	...	...	2,169	...	...
Net Increase		...	...	...	...	393	1,00,506	...	...

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea, in 1861-62, compared with similar Imports in 1860-61.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel ...	2014212	2228028	213816	.....
Beads ...	502298	372860	.....	129438
Books and Stationery ...	1595457	1437655	.....	157802
Cabinet-ware ...	62816	46903	.....	15913
Chanks ...	115142	161859	46717	.....
Cigars ...	510828	190762	.....	320066
Coals ...	893956	693700	.....	195256
Coffee ...	139787	83110	.....	56677
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	10394287	8305747	.....	2088540
Cotton Piece Goods ...	54039433	48405271	.....	5631162
Drugs... ..	319245	171148	.....	148097
Dyes ...	366323	236006	.....	130317
Fruits and Nuts ...	1196654	1210231	13577	.....
Glass-ware ...	705044	542359	.....	162185
Gums ...	90276	81418	.....	8858
Slides ...	448403	480844	32441	.....
Ice ...	72899	56042	.....	16857
Instruments, Musical ...	167411	161994	.....	5417
Jewellery ...	1093569	955859	.....	137710
Machinery ...	7144393	3149073	.....	3995320
Malt Liquors ..	886887	1528901	642014	.....
Manufactured Metals ...	9160184	9241126	80942	.....
Medicines ...	138638	158513	19875	.....
METALS {	Copper	4076810	4990064	913254
	Iron	1645058	2395169	750111
	Lead	150851	99806	.....
	Quicksilver	97154	265041	167887
	Spelter	731625	581243	.....
	Steel	142239	185888	43649
	Tin	727030	830847	103817
Yellow Metals	768201	598281	.....	169920
Military Stores ...	32418	140724	108306	.....
Naval ditto ...	835028	755389	.....	79639
Oilman's ditto ...	225118	299530	74412	.....
Paints and Colors ..	432715	401535	.....	31180
Perfumery ..	235834	151347	.....	84487
Porcelain and Earthen-ware	147674	167398	19724	.....
Provisions ...	768318	60008	.....	168230
Salt ...	3511430	3217890	.....	293540
Silk Goods ...	957813	1075884	118071	.....
Spices ...	1414815	1511187	96372	.....
Spirits ...	765222	1117767	352545	.....
Timbers and Planks	1332593	1786379	453786	.....
Umbrellas ...	402340	279668	.....	122672
Wines ...	1804449	1567800	.....	236649
Woollens ...	1092183	1267044	174861	.....
Sundries ...	5141328	4340561	.....	800767
Merchandise ...	119496388	103531439	4426177	15391126
Treasure ...	38734059	44088087	5354028	.....
Total Rupees ...	158230447	152619526	9780205	15391126
Deduct Increase			...	9780205
Net Decrease, Rupees			...	5610921

Calcutta Customs

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Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea in 1860-61 compared with similar Exports in 1860-61.

	1860-61	1861-62	Increase	Decrease
Apparel	47249	45433	.....	786
Books and Stationery	1019	1934	924	.....
Cotton Goods	308052	210650	.....	91402
Cotton Wool	742329	1227952	485623	.....
Cowries	1008	.....	.....	1008
Drugs	181894	212674	31780	.....
DYES, { Indigo	16075111	10998005	.....	5077106
{ Other sorts	1099611	875465	.....	224146
Grain	17995364	24105951	6110587	.....
Gunnies and Bags	5540702	5013898	.....	526804
Hides	5073813	6487917	1414104	.....
Horns	155320	143683	.....	11687
Jute	4107452	5717360	1609907	.....
Lac	1737228	2536745	799459	.....
Naval Stores	125556	193779	.....	1817
Oils	602555	474155	.....	129430
OPIMUM, { Behar	23933855	29764460	5830605	.....
{ Benares	11785082	14365567	2580485	.....
Provisions	281086	233504	.....	47582
Saltpetre	5938863	7831272	1892409	.....
Seeds	7622236	5350448	.....	2271788
Shawls, Cashmere	412128	391305	.....	20823
SILK, { Piece Goods	3116191	3633032	516841	.....
{ Raw and Cocoons	10640620	7930139	.....	2715481
Spirits, Rum	91548	54738	.....	36810
Sugar	10874229	9825962	.....	1048267
Tallow	206358	93494	.....	112864
Tobacco	217992	404863	186870	.....
Wax and Wax Candles	152176	114360	.....	36816
Sundries	3024016	2872051	.....	151965
Total	132162792	141116196	2149034	12502250
Imports, Re-exported	6292501	8125565	1903064	.....
Treasure	17302752	2677874	.....	7725878
Total Rupees	155758043	150892435	23362098	20227709
Deduct Decrease			20227709	
Net Increase, Rupees			3134889	

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea, in 1861-62, compared with similar Imports in 1860-61.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel	2014212	2228028	213816	.....
Beads	502298	372860	.....	129438
Books and Stationery	1595157	1437655	.....	157802
Cabinet-ware	62816	46903	.....	15913
Chunks	115142	161859	46717	.....
Cigars	510828	199762	.....	320066
Coals	893956	698700	.....	195256
Coffee	139787	83110	.....	56677
Cotton Twist and Yarn	10394287	8305747	.....	2088540
Cotton Piece Goods	51039433	48405271	.....	5631162
Drugs... ..	319245	171148	.....	148097
Dyes	365323	235006	.....	130317
Fruits and Nuts	1196654	1210231	13577	.....
Glass-ware	705011	542859	.....	162185
Gums	90276	81418	.....	8858
Hides	418403	480844	32441	.....
Ice	72899	56042	.....	16857
Instruments, Musical	167411	161994	.....	5417
Jewellery	1093563	955859	.....	137710
Machinery	7141393	3149073	.....	3995320
Malt Liquors	886887	1528901	642014	.....
Manufactured Metals	9160181	9241126	80912	.....
Medicines	138638	158513	19875	.....
Copper	4076810	4990064	913254	.....
Iron	1645058	2395169	750111	.....
Lead	150851	99806	.....	51015
Quicksilver	97154	265041	167887	.....
METALS Spelter	751625	581243	.....	150382
Steel	142239	185888	43649	.....
Tin	727030	830817	103817	.....
Yellow Metals	768201	598281	.....	169920
Military Stores	32418	140724	108306	.....
Naval ditto	835028	755389	.....	79639
Oilman's ditto	225118	299530	74412	.....
Paints and Colors	432715	401535	.....	31180
Perfumery	235834	151347	.....	84487
Porcelain and Earthen-ware	147674	167398	19724	.....
Provisions	768318	600008	.....	168230
Salt	3511430	3217890	.....	293510
Silk Goods	957813	1075884	118071	.....
Spices	1414815	1511187	96372	.....
Spirits	765222	1117767	352545	.....
Timbers and Planks	1332593	1786379	453786	.....
Umbrellas	492340	279668	.....	122672
Wines	1804449	1567800	.....	236649
Woollens	1092183	1267044	174861	.....
Sundries	5141328	4340561	.....	800767
Merchandise	119496388	105531439	4426177	15391126
Treasure	38734059	44088087	5354028	.....
Total Rupees	158230447	152619526	9780205	15391126
Deduct Increase ... ..			.....	9780205
Net Decrease, Rupees ... ..			.....	5610921

Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea, in 1861-62, compared with similar Exports in 1860-61.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apparel ...	47219	46433	.....	786
Books and Stationery ...	1010	1934	924	.....
Cotton Goods... ..	308050	216650	.....	91400
Cotton Wool ..	742389	1227952	485563	.....
Cowries ...	1008	.....	.....	1008
Drugs ...	181894	213674	31780	.....
DYES, { Indigo ...	16075111	10998005	.....	5077106
{ Other sorts ...	1099611	875465	.....	224146
Grain ...	17995364	24105951	6110587	.....
Gunnies and Bags ...	5540702	5013898	.....	526804
Hides ...	5073813	6487917	1414104	.....
Horns ...	155320	143683	.....	11637
Jute ...	4107453	5717360	1609907	.....
Lac ...	1737286	2536745	799459	.....
Naval Stores ...	195596	193779	.....	1817
Oils ...	603585	474155	.....	129430
OPIMUM, { Behar ...	23933855	29764460	5830605	.....
{ Benares ...	11785082	14365567	2580485	.....
Provisions ...	281086	233504	.....	47582
Saltpetre ...	5938863	7831272	1892409	.....
Seeds ...	7622236	5350448	.....	2271788
Shawls, Cashmere ...	412128	391305	.....	20823
SILK, { Piece Goods ...	3116191	3633032	516841	.....
{ Raw and Cocoons	10640620	7930139	.....	2710481
Spirits, Rum ...	91548	54738	.....	36810
Sugar ...	10874229	9825962	.....	1048267
Tallow ...	206358	93494	.....	112864
Tobacco ...	217993	404363	186370	.....
Wax and Wax Candles ...	153176	114360	.....	38816
Sundries ...	3024016	2872951	.....	151065
Total ...	132162792	141119196	21459034	12502630
Imports, Re-exported ...	6292501	8195565	1903064	.....
Treasure ...	17302753	9577674	.....	7725079
Total Rupees ...	155758046	158892435	23362098	20227709
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	20227709	...
Net Increase, Rupees ...	...	...	3134389	...

The following tables shew the export of Cotton Wool and Indigo from Calcutta :—

COTTON WOOL.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom ...	550	375287	374737	.....
America, North ...	927	.....	.....	927
Bourbon ...	.....	20	20	.....
Bremen ...	.....	17661	17661	.....
Ceylon ...	.....	736	736	.....
CHINA, { Hong-Kong ...	634718	596398	.....	38320
{ Other Ports ...	78877	152803	73926	.....
France ...	.....	28683	28683	.....
Hamburg ...	795	24389	23594	...
New South Wales ...	.....	1579	1579	.....
Penang, Singapore and Malacca	26397	27040	643	.....
Suez ...	.....	155	155	.....
Madras ...	.....	384	384	.....
Moulmein ...	125	2469	2344	.....
Rangoon ...	.....	348	348	.....
Total Rupees ...	742389	1227952	524810	39247
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	39247	.....
Net Increase, Rupees ...	...	...	485563	.....

INDIGO.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
United Kingdom ...	11366525	7857788	.....	3508737
America, North ...	466757	292525	...	174232
Arabian Gulf ...	579	.....	.....	579
Bourbon ...	14525	.....	.....	14525
Bremen ...	.....	67826	67826	.....
France ...	3393948	2585851	.....	808097
Hamburg ...	60480	73379	12899	.....
Persian Gulf ...	207437	3922	.....	203515
Saint Helena ...	.....	7801	7801	.....
Suez ...	114842	84752	.....	30090
Bombay ...	448698	21299	.....	427399
Masulipatam ...	100	.....	.....	100
Rangoon ...	1220	2862	1642	.....
Total Rupees ...	16075111	10998005	90168	5167274
Deduct Increase ...	...	...	...	90168
Net Decrease, Rupees ...	...	...	...	5077106

EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BOMBAY AND SIND.

1861-62.

THE total value of the Trade of Bombay was Rs. 21,85,65,797 in imports and Rs. 21,29,99,605 in exports and re-exports, thus divided :—

<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
Merchandise	Rs. 12,32,34,229	Merchandise { Opium	Rs. 6,14,65,492
Horses	3,20,500	{ Other Goods	13,45,89,636
Treasure	9,50,11,068	Horses	1,600
		Treasure	1,69,92,877
Rupees 21,85,65,797		Rupees 21,29,99,605	

The trade of the Port of Bombay for the last five years is seen :—

Nos.	Years.			Imports.	Exports and Re-Exports.
				Rs.	Rs.
1	1856-57	...	...	14,48,46,391	12,57,93,939
2	1857-58	...	...	16,31,60,036	14,67,53,599
3	1858-59	...	...	18,38,15,410	15,95,08,825
4	1859-60	...	...	19,87,49,906	15,51,54,526
5	1860-61	...	...	18,62,63,013	19,48,80,399
	Five Years' average Value			87,68,34,756	78,20,91,288
				17,53,62,951	15,64,18,257
	Value for 1861-62			21,85,65,797	21,29,99,605
	Increase in 1861-62, Rupees			4,32,02,846	5,65,81,348

Imports.—The trade was from the following places:—

	Merchandise.	Bullion and Specie.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
From	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.					
United Kingdom ...	6,94,25,884	26,60,064	7,20,85,948	1,04,312	.....
Aden ...	15,09,758	32,30,420	47,40,178	17,79,128	.....
Africa, Coast of ...	18,70,588	2,19,150	20,89,738	3,00,794	.....
America, North ...	4,36,984	.....	4,36,984	4,867	.....
Arabian Gulf ...	4,99,173	10,49,650	15,48,823	.....	1,63,359
Antwerp ...	1,89,166	.....	1,89,166	.....	1,97,336
Batavia and Java ...	19	.....	19	.....	81,982
Bourbon ...	10,761	.....	10,761	4,679	1,304
Cape of Good Hope ...	35,525	71,52,254	71,87,779	39,71,424	.....
Ceylon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany ...	.....	18,000	18,000	18,500	.....
Gibraltar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa ...	1,13,040	.....	1,13,040	80,844	.....
Hamburg ...	77,63,695	1,89,86,955	2,67,50,650	89,29,555	.....
Hong-Kong ...	4,58,097	90,05,593	94,63,690	69,22,709	.....
China and other Ports ...	7,81,114	4,65,150	12,46,264	4,48,479	.....
France ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madagascar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla ...	1,08,502	3,93,110	5,03,012	.....	3,08,675
Mauritius ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples ...	4,28,506	24,95,970	29,24,476	.....	12,03,850
New South Wales ...	1,168	.....	1,168	.....	10,222
New Zealand ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penang, Singapore, and Straits of Malacca ...	9,75,979	3,19,869	12,95,848	.....	5,15,366
Persian Gulf ...	40,29,816	22,54,100	62,83,746	.....	1,94,401
Rotterdam ...	4,36,411	.....	4,36,411	3,50,854	.....
Siam ...	1,52,049	.....	1,52,049	10,178	.....
Sonmeanee and Meckran ...	39,260	.....	39,260	.....	2,59,363
St. Helena ...	4,39,886	4,66,11,787	4,70,51,673	1,47,96,104	.....
Suez ...	1,36,050	.....	1,36,050	2,690	.....
Sweden ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
INDIAN OR HOME PORTS, INCLUDING PORTS NOT BRITISH.					
Calcutta ...	87,80,850	24,100	88,13,950	.....	22,61,836
Moulmein ...	44,564	.....	44,564	.....	1,08,149
Rangoon ...	1,23,935	.....	1,23,935	71,793	.....
Fort St. George ...	27,785	.....	27,785	.....	16,408
Malabar and Canara, British and Foreign ...	1,52,61,370	8,300	1,52,69,670	20,64,650	.....
Cutch ...	87,16,168	1,11,590	88,27,758	1,07,715	.....
Goa, Damaun, and Diu ...	6,61,525	.....	6,61,525	1,20,948	.....
Concan, Foreign ...	47,562	3,000	50,562	.....	7,997
Guzerat, ditto ...	81,703	.....	81,703	.....	25,02,182
Total Company's Rupees ...	12,35,54,729	9,50,11,068	21,85,65,797	4,00,85,223	77,82,439
Deduct Decrease ...				77,82,439	
Net Increase in 1861-62 ...				3,23,02,734	

The chief items of Import from the United Kingdom were—

				Value.
Cotton Goods	...	...	Rs.	3,67,88,228
Machinery	...	...	"	19,57,023
Malt Liquor	...	...	"	14,88,278
Metals	...	...	"	90,82,920
Manufactured Metals	...	...	"	10,82,117
Military and Naval Stores	...	...	"	71,62,248
Railway Materials	...	...	"	29,06,652
Wines and Spirits	...	...	"	9,60,902
Woollens	...	...	"	8,48,619
Apparel	...	...	"	5,02,936
Beads	...	...	"	4,50,688
Books and Stationery	...	...	"	6,54,370
Coal	...	...	"	19,15,981
Glassware	...	...	"	3,27,815
Dyes	...	...	"	3,80,120
Oilmen's Stores	...	...	"	3,61,965

From China the chief Imports were—

				Value.
Fireworks	...	...	Rs.	1,05,457
Silk and Silk Piece Goods	...	...	"	44,07,713
Sugar and Sugar Candy	...	...	"	16,52,203
Glassware	...	...	"	1,14,192
Spices	...	...	"	2,08,000
Tea	...	...	"	6,82,522
Metals	...	...	"	1,85,752
Umbrellas	...	...	"	1,52,979

There was an increase in Merchandize to the extent of Rs. 14,54,359; in Treasure to the extent of Rs. 3,11,18,925; while in Horses there was a decrease of 2,70,500 Rupees.

Exports and Re-Exports:—

	Merchan- dize.	Bullion and Specie.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
To FOREIGN OR EXTERNAL PORTS.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
United Kingdom ...	10,26,03,205		10,26,03,205	3,17,02,874	
Aden ...	13,55,882	17,700	13,73,582	2,93,053	
Africa, Coast of ...	8,33,545	34,150	8,67,695	1,45,404	
America, North ...	5,21,449		5,21,449		6,72,067
Amherst ...					
Amsterdam ...					1,77,326
Antwerp ...					
Arabian Gulf ...	23,28,715	2,67,225	25,95,940	10,21,271	
Batavia and Java ...	41,698		41,698		11,853
Cape of Good Hope ...					
Ceylon ...	1,36,193	31,48,485	32,84,681	7,52,743	
Genoa ...	1,78,210		1,78,210	1,78,210	
Germany ...					2,33,647
Gibraltar ...	225		225	225	
Hong-Kong ...	6,04,99,983	17,875	6,05,17,838		1,38,41,791
China and other Ports ...	56,07,620	1,36,200	57,43,820		14,26,750
France ...	11,37,809		11,37,809		4,81,872
Madagascar ...					
Hamburg ...					1,46,320
Lisbon ...					
Manilla ...					
Mauritius ...	3,11,004		3,11,004		7,87,576
New Zealand ...					900
New South Wales ...	6,225		6,225	4,956	
Norway ...	1,44,974		1,44,974	66,674	
Pegus ...					
Penang, Singapore, and Straits of Malacca ...	9,41,036	58,015	9,99,051		10,85,344
Persian Gulf ...	56,93,017	5,87,450	62,80,467		3,83,988
Rotterdam ...					
Siam ...	4,26,694		4,26,694	3,10,874	
Sonmeance and Meckran ...	68,048		68,048		98,529
Suez ...	6,41,593		6,41,593		6,19,286
Sweden ...					243
Tricste ...					
INDIAN OR HOME PORTS, NOT INCLUDING BRITISH.					
Calcutta ...	19,41,984	7,63,880	27,05,844	8,34,243	
Moulmein ...	64,727	44,000	1,08,727	88,512	
Bangoon ...	17,840		17,840	17,840	
Fort St. George ...	1,73,278	2,26,350	3,99,628	1,12,896	
Malabar and Canara, British and Foreign ...	65,62,594	79,40,710	1,45,03,304	10,26,230	
Cutch ...	31,73,485	35,45,842	67,19,327	18,29,653	
Goa, Damaun, and Diu ...	4,67,509	2,05,495	6,73,004	35,238	
Concan, Foreign ...	31,467		31,467		9,282
Guzerat, Foreign ...	96,756		96,756		3,25,570
Total Company's Rupees	19,60,06,728	1,69,92,877	21,29,99,605	3,84,21,546	2,08,02,340
Deduct Decrease				2,03,02,340	
Net Increase in 1861-62				1,81,19,266	

The chief items of Export to the United Kingdom were—

	Value.
Cotton Wool	Rs. 8,76,56,045
Hides and Skins	1,85,704
Horns	1,05,350
Oils	1,13,999
Saltpetre	2,97,944
Seeds	30,26,927
Silk	5,26,172
Cashmere Shawls	38,33,009
Wool	87,74,163

To China the chief items of Export were—

	Value.		Value
Cotton Wool	Rs. 40,99,071	Opium	Rs. 6,12,22,530

Continental Ports.—There are altogether fifty Government Ports, but many of them merely carry on trade with other Government Ports within the Bombay Presidency. The following 24 alone have any trade either with Foreign Ports or with any Indian Ports beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency.

Names of Ports.	1861-62.						Total		
	Amount of Import Customs received.			Amount of Export Customs received.			Amount of Customs received.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Guzerat Division.</i>									
Broach	2,197	9	10	4,311	0	0	6,508	9	10
Bulsar	989	10	10	1,655	9	3	2,645	4	1
Dholerah	3,740	0	2	.....	.....	.....	3,740	0	2
Gogo	648	15	1	44	5	11	693	5	0
Jumbooseer	45	0	2	123	9	11	168	10	1
Oolpar	8	12	10	1	10	0	10	6	10
Parnerah	745	6	7	148	9	10	894	0	5
Surat	1,130	12	1	5,110	11	9	6,241	7	10
Wagra	.....	.....	.....	205	4	6	205	4	6
Total	9,506	3	7	11,600	13	2	21,107	0	9
<i>Concan Division.</i>									
Alibaugh	1,527	13	5	262	0	3	1,789	13	8
Hassein	755	0	9	802	7	1	1,557	7	10
Caranjah	79	8	8	1,400	12	0	1,480	4	8
Ghorebunder	107	9	3	516	1	3	623	10	6
Malwan	2,240	4	10	51	1	5	2,291	6	3
Oomergaum	94	14	1	94	6	9	189	4	10
Panwell	1,036	4	3	9,184	1	10	10,220	6	1
Rajpooree	73	5	6	20	4	0	93	9	6
Rutnagherry	4,341	7	0	27	11	10	4,369	2	10
Sooverndoorg	2,413	1	10	999	0	4	3,412	2	2
Tarapore	1,477	4	11	2,464	6	2	3,941	11	1
Trombay	25	2	1	13,458	9	3	13,483	11	4
Unjunwell	1,507	11	3	321	6	1	1,829	1	4
Vingorla	2,263	1	5	233	0	9	2,496	3	2
Viziadoorg	4,002	5	0	505	13	4	4,508	2	4
Total	21,944	14	3	30,341	2	4	52,286	0	7
Grand Total	31,451	1	10	41,941	15	6	73,393	1	4

Statement of the Quantity and Value of Cotton

TO WHAT PLACE.	1858-59.		1859-60.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	Rupces.	lbs.	Rupces.
Aden ...	50,738	6,750	2,27,640	38,610
Africa, Coast of ...	30,128	4,220	42,672	6,540
America, North ...	...	...	8,66,712	1,11,496
Amsterdam ...	15,71,136	1,85,700	10,38,128	1,46,700
Antwerp ...	...	...	...	...
Arabian Gulf ...	3,44,393	61,125	4,32,215	85,215
China, { Hong-Kong	3,34,28,589	68,12,770	5,55,36,880	1,21,99,711
{ Other Ports	51,79,160	10,26,792	26,15,368	5,03,615
France ...	41,524	8,759	9,44,914	1,52,510
Genoa ...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	5,94,272	1,06,120	54,31,080	7,47,680
Gibraltar ...	17,80,072	2,47,630	7,33,236	1,30,700
Great Britain ...	15,72,89,419	2,98,64,309	24,11,93,027	3,65,63,948
Hamburg ...	...	...	21,62,560	4,23,525
Madagascar ...	...	...	392	80
Mauritius ...	...	...	812	115
Norway ...	...	...	...	...
Penang, Singapore, and Straits of Malacca	28,74,312	5,60,531	74,96,664	15,31,880
Persian Gulf	2,65,566	38,551	69,475	6,795
Rotterdam ...	...	...	...	...
Siam ...	...	...	...	...
Trieste ...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	33,72,499	6,42,877	24,32,752	4,64,709
Malabar and Canara, British ...	8,960	1,000	...	...
Malabar, Foreign ...	63,728	6,400	...	...
Ports in Cutch ...	784	120	172	35
Goa, Demau, and Diu	1,232	205	...	...
Guzerat, British and Foreign ...	...	...	1,344	185
Concepcion do. ...	1,442	205	5,214	521
Scindia ...	17,920	1,575	32,760	2,600
Total ...	20,69,15,874	3,95,75,639	32,12,64,017	5,30,57,170

Exported from Bombay during the last Four Years.

1860-61.		1861-62.		Average of Four Years.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.	lbs.	Rupees.
1,11,272	18,020	8,400	2,000	88,895	14,446
18,760	2,025	.....	.....	64,288	8,377
.....	.....	5,51,656	1,34,206	2,86,451	49,950
7,84,000	1,28,000	.....	.....	12,33,098	1,64,800
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,05,329	36,666
4,90,476	82,728	2,25,904	48,635	3,96,494	70,251
6,61,44,785	1,44,38,732	1,78,42,475	40,99,071	3,72,74,336	80,40,847
14,29,288	2,83,569	18,68,048	3,62,950	27,22,522	5,28,585
.....	.....	10,67,808	1,78,210	28,27,413	4,28,559
14,13,552	2,32,847	.....	.....	12,07,674	1,63,142
.....	.....	.....	.....	16,88,646	2,48,197
27,88,68,126	5,35,23,208	32,07,28,628	8,76,56,045	11,88,544	1,63,151
11,64,240	1,46,320	.....	.....	23,66,87,103	4,77,76,703
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,96,559	1,44,459
11,760	2,850	.....	.....	78	16
5,89,960	75,300	7,81,300	1,42,775	3,858	873
34,60,464	6,96,168	.....	.....	2,74,852	43,615
91,112	15,262	88,564	4,280	38,89,878	7,43,891
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,11,173	13,767
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,78,752	45,600
.....	.....	.....	.....	24,069	3,684
6,88,027	1,31,315	.....	.....	5,84,433	89,344
12,740	1,181	784	40	14,88,341	2,79,955
7,840	700	.....	.....	1,05,465	19,853
61,488	9,475	50,386	7,319	17,270	1,684
.....	.....	.....	.....	22,818	3,423
1,288	70	4,480	267	622	103
14,112	1,160	5,600	600	5,510	752
30,604	2,705	560	50	5,520	526
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,942	2,502
35,53,93,894	6,97,91,644	34,32,27,593	9,26,36,448	29,35,06,933	5,90,87,721

Statement showing the Quantity of Cotton Imported into the Port of Bombay for the last Two Years, distinguishing the Districts whence it was brought to Bombay.

WHENCE.	1860-61.			1861-62.			Average of Two Years.		
	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.		Value.
	lbs.		Rupees.	lbs.		Rupees.	lbs.		Rupees.
Great Britain	784		150	21,569		7,414	4,471		1,513
Guzerat	14,57,22,315		2,01,13,080	12,57,44,976		2,83,88,853	11,25,37,606		2,05,45,748
Concan, the produce of									
the Ghauts	9,09,67,899		1,20,85,074	7,96,64,976		1,53,94,443	7,89,27,683		1,26,20,831
Malabar and Canara	5,51,82,181		76,36,820	4,57,94,420		89,36,921	3,67,60,353		60,18,610
Cutch	5,32,44,520		75,21,468	3,55,02,544		77,43,537	4,33,76,894		74,37,439
Africa, Coast of	.....		....	.....		.....	739		106
Arabian and Persian Gulfs, including									
Aden	1,43,808		19,200	5,71,984		87,970	2,30,129		30,980
Hong-Kong	.....		.....	.....		.....	67		3
Kurrachee	32,572		8,805	21,41,621		4,67,111	4,84,289		1,03,728
Goa	5,86,236		82,826	3,95,465		72,641	2,88,192		41,880
Mauritius	47,656		6,900	9,408		3,000	24,517		3,480
Sonmeanee and Meckran	.....		.....	.....		.....	336		45
Total	34,59,27,971		4,74,74,323	28,98,46,963		6,11,01,890	27,26,35,276		4,68,04,363

Financial Results of the Customs, Salt Duty, and Opium Administration of the Presidency of Bombay, exclusive of the Province of Scinde, in 1860-61 and 1861-62.

ITEMS.	Realization in					
	1860-61.			1861-62.		
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Import Duty	80,55,492	14	1	77,48,681	2	8
Export Duty	7,48,985	7	8	5,44,618	0	11
Duty on Spirits imported from beyond the Presidency	2,53,875	5	4	3,42,276	3	8
Still Head Duty on Spirits manufactured under Act III. of 1852 in the Presidency	5,02,995	9	2	4,49,181	10	6
Duty on Salt imported by Land and Sea	1,78,054	10	9	2,25,444	11	9
Excise Duty on Salt removed from the Salt Pans in the Presidency	30,10,300	3	5	34,26,172	0	0
Frontier Duties	65,017	4	8	59,527	5	6
Transit Duties	51,029	1	11	54,588	12	9
Import Duty on Tobacco	1,82,104	4	3	17,090	2	10
Special do. do.	1,12,183	3	0	1,08,191	6	5
Ground Rent on Salt Pans and Proprietary Share in the sale proceeds of Salt	91,123	3	8	83,446	4	11
Ganja Licenac Fees	4,117	8	0	4,609	0	0
Tobacco do. do.	298	0	0	304	0	0
Profits by the sale of Confiscated and under-valued Goods and other Petty Items	5,320	13	8	4,715	7	6
Warehouse Rent	15,511	7	5	19,416	0	6
Crane Collections	3,433	5	4	4,266	10	8
Registry Fees in Guzerat and Conkan	5,625	15	0	4,555	12	0
Anchorage Fees in Guzerat	647	13	6	570	2	7
Hard Fees	12,344	4	5	14,027	9	2
Total Rupees	1,32,48,460	7	3	1,31,11,682	8	4
Opium Pass Fees	2,44,00,600	0	0	2,44,41,400	0	0
Interest on Opium Hoondies	41,598	8	8	34,151	9	0
Total Rupees	3,76,90,658	15	6	3,75,87,234	1	4
Straits Light Dues	5,983	13	0	4,540	6	6
Total Rupees	3,76,96,642	12	6	3,75,91,774	7	10
Port Fund of the Port of Bombay	1,23,972	8	3	1,19,872	8	6
Port Fund of the Gulf of Cambay	27,856	9	0	25,673	14	0
Port Fund of the Ports of Concan ... ..	.....	.....	.....	34,443	5	0
Total Rupees	3,78,48,471	13	9	3,77,71,764	3	4
<i>Fees Collected by the Master Attendant.</i>						
Registry Fees	5,152	4	0	5,835	5	6
Measuring Fees	9,542	0	0	6,877	0	0
Pilotage Fees	1,04,437	8	0	92,112	8	0
Transporting Fees	20,510	0	0	19,350	0	0
Pilots' attendance Fees	1,080	0	0	1,320	0	0
Total Rupees	1,40,721	12	0	1,25,494	13	6
Grand Total Rupees	3,79,89,193	9	9	3,78,97,259	0	10
Deduct—Drawback, Refunds, Establishment, and other Charges	14,54,104	2	7	18,59,236	2	11
Net Amount Rupees	3,65,35,089	7	2	3,65,38,022	13	11

Shipping.—The number of Vessels which arrived and departed during the year 1861-62 was as follows :—

Arrivals in 1861-62.

Description.	Vessels.	Tons.
Under British Colors ...	406	3,24,103 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ American „ ...	45	41,683 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ French „ ...	24	11,011
„ Other „ ...	30	10,951 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ...	505	3,87,749 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steamers ...	86	65,367 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Vessels and Steamers	591	4,53,116 $\frac{3}{4}$
Native Craft ...	6,774	3,08,264
Grand Total ...	7,365	7,61,380 $\frac{3}{4}$

Departures in 1861-62.

Description.	Vessels.	Tons.
Under British Colors ...	387	3,04,283 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ American „ ...	34	30,665
„ French „ ...	20	9,122
„ Other „ ...	26	13,043 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total ...	467	3,57,113 $\frac{3}{4}$
Steamers ...	83	62,380
Total Vessels and Steamers	550	4,19,493 $\frac{3}{4}$
Native Craft ...	5,434	2,59,739
Grand Total ...	5,984	6,79,232 $\frac{1}{4}$

SIND.

The total imports into Sind are valued at Rs. 53,66,138, the Exports at Rs. 35,16,928, and the Re-Exports at Rs. 2,19,018. The value of the cotton wool exported was Rs. 4,06,952, of the indigo Rs. 3,94,061, and of the wool Rs. 1,03,280. As to shipping 54 square rigged vessels with 30,224 tons arrived and 684 native craft with 30,252½—a total tonnage of 60,476½. There departed 62 square-rigged vessels with 36,818 tons and 433 native with 19,225½ tons—a total tonnage of 56,043½.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

1861-62.

THE Report for this official year is divided into two parts,—the first showing the course of legislation in the Legislative Council, and the second showing the subsequent course of legislation under the Indian Councils Act at meetings of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. The Acts passed by the Legislative Council from the 1st May 1861 to the date of its adjournment (16th November 1861) prior to its abolition, were Acts XII. to XXXIII. of 1861.

Act XII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XLIII. of 1860). The Act empowers Local Governments to invest Judges of Small Cause Courts with the powers of a Principal Sudder Ameen within fixed limits; also with the powers of a Magistrate; and with power to try suits under Act X. of 1859 (to amend the law relating to the recovery of rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal).

Act XIII. of 1861 (An Act to regulate temporarily the procedure of the Police enrolled under Act V. of 1861, for the Regulation of Police.)

Act XIV. of 1861 (An Act to remove certain tracts of country in the Rohilcund Division from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts). The tracts affected by this Act lie in the Terai, on the north of the Province of Rohilcund, skirting the Kumaon Hills.

Act XV. of 1861 (An Act for the levy of Port dues in the Ports of the Concan).

Act XVI. of 1861 (An Act for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages). This Act was passed with the view of putting a stop to the cruelties practised on the horses (generally undersized) employed in the service of the various Dawk Companies established for the conveyance of passengers to and from the Upper Provinces.

Act XVII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1843, for regulating the Customs Duties in the North-Western Provinces).

Act XVIII. of 1861 (An Act for imposing a duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings). A Bill for the licensing of Arts, Trades and Professions was prepared and brought in by the late Right Hon'ble James Wilson simultaneously with the Income Tax Bill in March 1860. In June 1860 the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the subject submitted an amended Bill. This Bill was last before the Council in September 1860, and no steps were taken to carry it before the 31st July 1861. On that day Sir Bartle Frere, on behalf of the Government, stated that the condition and prospects of the Revenue rendered it necessary to proceed with the Bill.

Act XIX. of 1861 (An Act to provide for a Government Paper Currency). This Bill was originally introduced by the late Right Hon'ble James Wilson on the 3rd March 1860. Subsequently the Secretary of State communicated the opinion of the Home Government, that the principle ought to be the same as that adopted in England, of permitting issues of paper only against actual coin or bullion, with the exception of a certain limited amount to be defined by Law, below which it might be reasonably supposed that the paper circulation could never fall. In this opinion the Select Committee concurred, considering the principle safer and more applicable to the circumstances of India. The Bill was accordingly amended by the Select Committee, and a Section introduced providing that all issues of Notes should be made against actual coin or bullion with the exception of an amount not exceeding four Crores, which might be issued against securities. An amendment was also introduced providing that the Government might, by special order, issue Notes to a specified amount, not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion under the Act, in exchange for gold coin of the Government of India or for Foreign gold coin or bullion to be computed at certain fixed rates.

Act XX. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act XXV. of 1858 for appointing Municipal Commissioners and for raising a fund for Municipal purposes in the Town of Bombay).

Act XXI. of 1861 (An Act for limiting in certain cases, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1861, the amount of Assessment to the Duties chargeable under Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices; and Act XXXIX. of 1860, to amend Act XXXII. of 1860). The object of this Act was to enable Government to dispense with fresh annual returns under the Income Tax Act. It was limited to the year commencing from the 31st July 1861.

Act XXII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act III. of 1857 relating to trespasses by cattle.)

Act XXIII. of 1861 (An Act to amend Act VIII. of 1859 for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature not established by Royal Charter.)

Act XXIV. of 1861 (An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing

the issue, payment and exchange of Government Currency Notes and certain business hitherto transacted by the Government Treasuries.)

Act XXV. of 1861 (An Act for simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.) This important measure was first introduced to the Council on the 24th January 1857 in four separate Bills, for Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, to give effect to the Code of Criminal Procedure prepared by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty to consider the reform of the Judicial Establishments, Judicial Procedure and Laws of India. The Act contains a complete Code of Procedure, defining the jurisdiction of Criminal Courts; the mode of compelling the attendance of defendants and witnesses; the powers of the Police; the modes of investigation and trial of cases by Magistrates and Courts of Session; and fully provide for subjects such as security to keep the peace or for good behaviour; the abatement of local nuisances; the maintenance of wives and children; disputes relating to the possession of land; the custody and trial of lunatics; the constitution and duties of Juries; and the powers of the Sudder Court and appeals.

Act XXVI. of 1861 (An Act to regulate the occupation of land in the Settlement of Malacca.) At the time of the cession of Malacca to the British Government in 1825, it was found to be held by individuals under old grants from the Dutch Government which entitled the grantees to levy from the cultivators of the soil one-tenth of the produce. The object of Government was to redeem the rights acquired under these grants, so as to obtain full power to deal with the land.

Act XXVII. of 1861 (An Act to regulate the administration of Port Blair and other Settlements in the Andaman Islands.)

Act XXVIII. of 1861 (An Act to extend the provisions of Act I. of 1859 for the amendment of the Law relating to Merchant Seamen.)

Act XXIX. of 1861 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Indian Army.)

Act XXX. of 1861 (An Act to enable the Bengal Military Orphan Society to register under Act XXI. of 1860, for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.)

Act XXXI. of 1861 (An Act to regulate the manufacture of Saltpetre and the sale of Salt educed in the refinement thereof.)

Act XXXII. of 1861 (An Act to postpone the operation of a portion of Clause 8, Section I. of Act XIV. of 1859, to provide for the Limitation of Suits.)

Act XXXIII. of 1861 (An Act to amend the Schedule annexed to the Code of Criminal Procedure.) This was the last Act passed by the Legislative Council.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The first Meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Statute 24 and

25 Victoria, Chapter 67 (the Indian Councils Act) was held at Government House on Saturday the 18th January 1862. Besides His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, the following had been summoned and attended as Additional Members:—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, His Highness the Maharajah of Putiala, K. S. I., the Hon'ble H. B. Harington, the Hon'ble H. Forbes, the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, the Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam, the Hon'ble D. Cowie, the Hon'ble Raja Doo Narain Singh Bahadoor, and the Hon'ble Raja Dinkar Rao Rugonauth Bahadoor. His Excellency laid on the table the Rules for the conduct of business. Subsequent Meetings were held weekly on each Wednesday until the 30th April, the last day of the year under review.

Act I. of 1862 (An Act to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXVIII. of 1857, to make further provision relating to Foreigners).

Act II. of 1862 (An Act to repeal Act XVIII. of 1861, for imposing a Duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings). This Act was passed on the ground that the License Tax imposed by Act XVIII. of 1861 was not required in the existing state and prospects of the Revenue. In repealing Act XVIII. of 1861, care was taken that the Mohrturfa Tax, which had thereby been abolished, should not be revived.

Act III. of 1862 (An Act to amend the Law relating to the use of a Government Seal). This was a formal Act, simply to substitute for the Seal of the East India Company, when required by any Law to be affixed to any document, the Seals of the Government of India, or of the Local Government, as the case might be.

Act IV. of 1862 (An Act for regulating the Bank of Bengal). This Act was passed to provide a new Charter of Incorporation for the Bank of Bengal.

Act V. of 1862 (An Act to provide for the payment at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively of moneys payable at the General Treasuries of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay).

Act VI. of 1862 (An Act to annex a Schedule to Act IV. 1862 for regulating the Bank of Bengal).

Act VII. of 1862 (An Act to amend Act XLVI. of 1860, to authorize and regulate the Emigration of Native Laborers to the French Colonies).

Act VIII. of 1862 (An Act to protect the personal dignity of His Majesty the King of Oude).

Act IX. of 1862 (An Act for constituting the Secretaries and other Officers of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, Ex-officio Assessors of certain of the Duties payable under Act XXXII. of 1860, for imposing duties on profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades and Offices).

Act X. of 1862 (An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamp Duties).

Act XI. of 1862 (An Act to amend Act X. of 1860, to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the Duties of Customs on Goods imported or ex-

ported by Sea). This Customs Duties Act for the most part re-enacted the Schedule of Act X. of 1860; but it reduced the Duty on Piece Goods and Twist, from 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, to 5 per cent. on the former, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the latter, and placed Paper and Bottles in the Free List; but subjected Conveyances and Carriages to 10 per cent. duty; Porter, Ale, and Cider were reduced from 4 annas the Imperial Gallon, to 2 annas; and light Wines were reduced from 2 Rupees the Imperial Gallon, to 1 Rupee a Gallon, when their value did not exceed 12 Rupees the dozen. The Export Schedule B. was amended by the introduction into the free List of Coals and Iron.

Act VII. of 1862 (An Act to repeal Act II. of 1835, so far as it relates to the Provinces of Arracan and Tenasserim).

Act XIII. of 1862 (An Act to provide for a new Silver and a new Copper Coinage) A new Coinage having been ordered, this Act simply amended the Law so far as was necessary to provide for the new style of Coinage. The name of Her Majesty was substituted for the East India Company, and it was provided that the Coins should bear a likeness of Her Majesty, and the inscription "Victoria Queen" on the obverse, and on the reverse the designation of the Coin with the word "India."

Act XIV. of 1862 (An Act to amend Act XIV. of 1859, to provide for the limitation of suits).

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1861-62.

MR. R. Temple, Officiating Chief Commissioner, submits to the Government of India the Administration Report for the Central Provinces up to the 1st August 1862. As this Administration was constituted on the 2nd November 1861, the present is the first Report. The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories which were formerly part of the North-Western Provinces, and Sumbulpore and its dependencies which were part of Bengal, have been annually reported on. But not so the affairs of Nagpore.

Physical Description.—The Central Provinces stretch from Bundelcund in the north, to the Madras Presidency in the south; from the Frontier of Bengal in the east, to independent Malwa and to the Deccan in the west. Their extreme length from north to south may be computed at 510, and their extreme breadth from east to west at 550 miles. They extend from the 18th to 24th degree of North Latitude, and from the 77th to 83rd degree of East Longitude. Their estimated area amounts to 150,000

square miles. They are bounded on the north by the Independent States of Bundelcund, of which the principal are Tehree and Punnah; on the west and north-west by the British District of Chundeyree, Lulitpore (belonging to the North-West Provinces), by the Bhupaul State, by Scindia's Dominions, by Berar, and by the Nizam's Dominions; on the south and south-east by the Nizam's Dominions and by the Madras District of Rajahmundry; on the east by the Jeypore State, under Madras jurisdiction; by those portions of Bengal known as the Tributary Mehals and the north-west Frontier Agency; and by the Rewa State. They are divided into halves by the Satpoora Hills, the districts below which constitute Nagpore proper. The districts above the hills have the better climate but are less capable of development. The north-west portion of the tract, which is known as the Saugor and Dumoh Territory, is an undulating or hilly country diversified by the off-shoots of the Vindya Range. Then to the south there comes the Vindya Hills, a comparatively low and irregular range overlooking the Valley of the Nerbudda River. From Jubbulpore running northwards towards Mirzapore, up to the Frontier of the Rewa Agency, there is a tract which is really a branch of the Nerbudda Valley, though it is not permeated by any stream of note. This is traversed by the Trunk Road and here will be the Railway. Then there are the Mundla, Seonee, Chindwarra and Baitool districts. The Sumbulpore territory to the east, consists of the valley of the Mahanuddy and its tributary, the Eebe. The south-east portion of Nagpore is a great wilderness. The Provinces are generally vast in geographical area, infinitely varied in local and topographical details, sometimes flat and fertile, but generally wild and rugged, abounding in hills, forests and brushwood, sparsely populated and scantily cultivated for the most part, but occasionally opening out into long and broad tracts covered with harvests and thickly inhabited; on the whole, poor and unproductive at present, but rich in various resources, and capable of indefinite development in the future.

History.—The Gond Rajpoots were the earliest dynasties and have left architectural remains,—some at Jubbulpore on the banks of the Nerbudda, some in the hilly part of Chutteesghur, and some at Bustar in the heart of the wilderness. The Gonds were one of the most powerful of the aboriginal races of India. After the advent of the Hindoos some adopted the Hindoo, some the Mussulman faith. Of the four kingdoms which they founded the northern had its capital at Mundla, and at Gurra near Jubbulpore. Deoghur was the capital of one and Kherla, command-

ing the Baitool valley, of the other of the Midland kingdoms. Chanda on the Wurdah was the head of the southern kingdom. Besides there was a Gond Rajpoot Dynasty at Wurungul in the Deccan. When that place fell to the Mahomedans, the Raja fled northwards across the Godavery, and established himself in wild independence among the inaccessible forests. The Mahomedan princes who settled in Malwa in time occupied the Nerbudda valley and named Hoshungabad after the well-known Hoshung Khan. Nagpore became a dependency of the Viceroyalty of the Deccan. In the scramble which ensued on the breaking up of the Mahomedan Empire the Mahrattas and Pindarries swept the country. Ultimately Saugor and Dumoh, and part of the Hoshungabad District, became incorporated in the dominion of the Mahratta House of Scindia, while the rest of the country now included in the Central Provinces formed the kingdom established by the Mahratta House of Bhonsla. There are no traces now left of the Royal Gond families of Mundla and Kherla. But the descendants of the Mahomedan Gond Princes of Deoghur, and of the Hindoo Gond Princes of Chanda, still survive as state pensioners.

The Bhonslas owned as one of their first possessions the Province of Berar, and bore the title of Rajahs of Berar. Hence Nagpore has sometimes been erroneously compared with Berar. After the first Mahratta war in 1803, Berar was shorn off from the Nagpore Kingdom, and transferred to the Nizam of the Deccan, under whose sovereignty it has since remained. At the same time the Province of Cuttack was ceded to the British. The power of the Bhonslas culminated under the first and greatest of the Rughojees. He ruled from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Adjunta Hills overlooking Kandeish in the west, from the Nerbudda in the north to the Godavery in the south, over one of the greatest kingdoms ever founded by a Mahratta prince. His revenues amounted to about a million sterling per annum. He died in 1755. It was in the reign of the second Rughojee (1803) that Cuttack and Berar were lost to the Bhonslas, and the kingdom reduced by more than one-third. From that time also a British Resident was established at Nagpore. Rughojee the second died in 1816, and Appa Saheb was placed on the throne. It was his treachery and defection in 1817 that brought on those events that ended so well for the British cause in the defence of the Residency under Sir R. Jenkins, and the battle of Seetabuldee. One result of these affairs was the cession to the British of the districts on the Nerbudda and of the tributary states on the Mahanuddy. From that time also the two small Hills of Seeta-

buldee (at Nagpore itself) and a few square miles of ground for a cantonment were also ceded to the British. These several cessions were ratified by the treaties of 1817 and 1826. At the close of the second Mahratta War the Saugor and Dumoh districts were ceded to the British Government by Dowlut Rao Scindia in 1817 and 1818. Saugor is also included in the cessions made by the Peishwa in the treaty of 1817. Thus were acquired by the British Government the districts so long known as "The Saugor and Nerbudda Territory." Only Nagpore was left to the Bhonslas. On the deposition of Appa Saheb we placed Rughojee III. on the throne and administered the country in a way still remembered with favor by the people. It lasted till 1830, when the Government was assumed by the Rajah himself. Rughojee died in 1853, without heirs begotten or adopted, and the kingdom lapsed to the British Government as paramount in 1854. The Shahgur principality, escheated, was added to Saugor, and 140 miles of the left bank of the Godavery was ceded by the Nizam. In Nagpore the customs and language are Mahratta; in Sumbulpore, Hindee; in the Godavery country, Teloogoo; and in the Hill country Hindec and Oordoo, except where the Gonds keep their own dialect.

The People.—The Gonds are in the Hills. The Mahomedans generally are not numerous, nor have they any large stake in the country. They have principally been attracted by service or adventure. There are but few Pathans from Northern India, some Moguls, a sprinkling of Deccanees, and some from Arcot in Madras. There are, fortunately, but few of the fanatical and priestly class of Mahomedans. Of Brahmins from Hindostan there are few; but there is of course a sprinkling of Mahratta Brahmins (Maharashree) who are known to be a class of eminent ability and influence; the proportion of these, however, is small for the number of Mahrattas generally, except in the city of Nagpore, where they are numerous. But Brahmins of the poorer class are largely sprinkled all over the country as writers and petty traders. The Rajpoots of more or less pure descent are numerous, especially to the east, and hold much land; some of them being large feudal landlords. In the Saugor and Dumoh Districts, there are some of that formidable and untractable Boondela tribe of Rajpoots that possess Bundelcund. Of the mercantile class there are many Kayeths from Hindostan, a few Purbhos and Parsees from Bombay, a large number of Marwarees and a few Madrassesees. The best of the agriculturists are inferior in skill, strength and industry to the great husbandman classes of Hindostan and the Punjab. But one of the chief are the Koonbees, who appear to be identical

with the great Koonbee tribe in the Mahratta country of Bombay, from which tribe the dominant Mahratta race is sprung. The Nagpore Koonbees are chiefly found in the valleys of the Wurda and the Wyngunga. The Koormees and Kachees, Pomvars and Bagrees, similar tribes but of Hindostanee origin, are found chiefly in the northern and central districts. The Lodhees possess and cultivate much land. The Brinjarees or Bunjairahs, or Lubances are to Central India what the Lohanee and Puracha traders are to the north of India. These traders and carriers these Bunjairahs ramify all over the country, and form a free-masonry among themselves. They travel from Bombay to Mirzapore, from Bundelcund to Masulipatam. The land carriage for cotton is entirely in their hands. The general character of the people is quiet and patient.

Products.—Of the agricultural products the most valuable and characteristic is *cotton*, which grows already to a great extent in the valley of the Wurda and in Chutteesghur, and might be indefinitely increased. The next best cotton is raised in the valley of the Nerbudda, some is also grown in the valley of the Mahanuddy. The best rice is very largely produced in the lower valley of the Wyngunga and in parts of Chutteesghur. Wheat is produced best in the valley of the Nerbudda, in the champaign country between Nagpore and the Wyngunga, and in parts of Chutteesghur. Oilseeds are largely cultivated in Chutteesghur and the valley of the Mahanuddy. Opium of good quality is largely produced in the Baitool district, and its culture may be greatly extended. The best sugar-cane in these Provinces is to be met with in Jubbulpore district, but with this and a few other exceptions, the sugar-cane in these Provinces is of an inferior description. In fact, the culture of sugar in these Provinces is in its infancy. It may yet be increased and improved indefinitely. Safflower of good quality is grown in Chutteesghur. Indigo to some extent is produced in Sumbulpore. Indian corn and millet (jowary) are found in most parts. Lac-dye abounds in the forests which are boundless. There are some seams of coal and great quantities of iron, near the railway line. There are no arts or manufactures. The towns and cities are small and dirty.

Civil Administration.—By the Resolution of the 2nd November 1861 the Central Provinces were ordered to be administered under what is known as the Non-Regulation system, the same as that which has obtained in the Punjab and Oude. Under the Supreme Government of India the administration is conducted by a Chief Commissioner with the usual Secretariat staff; subordinate

to him there is a Judicial Commissioner, or Minister of Justice and Chief Judge in all branches; four Commissioners, each being Judge of Appeal and Sessions, and Superintendent General of a Circle of Districts; and 17 Deputy Commissioners, each being Judge in Civil Causes, Magistrate and Collector of a Zillah or District. The regular, subordinate Judicial staff consists of 15 Assistant Commissioners and 18 Extra Assistant Commissioners. Of the country thus to be administered the area is estimated at 1,50,000 square miles; the population at perhaps nine millions; and the annual revenues at somewhat less than one hundred lakhs, or one million sterling. The following is the distribution of Commissionerships or Divisions, and of Deputy Commissionerships or Districts:—Saugor Division.—Saugor District, Dumoh, Hoshungabad and Baitool. Jubbulpore Division.—Jubbulpore District, Mundla, Seonee, Chindwarra and Nursingpore. Nagpore Division.—Nagpore District, Nachangaon, (Wurda) Bhundarra and Chanda. Chutteesghur Division.—Raepore District, Belaspore, Sumbulpore and the Gurjat Districts. Godavery Talooks.—Sironcha District and Bustar Dependency.

JUDICIAL—Civil.—The aggregate number of Officers, European and Native, empowered to decide Civil causes within these Provinces amounts to 96. The total number of cases before the Courts within the year amounted to 18,601, of which 17,549 were disposed of, 856 remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. In the Nagpore Province out of 10,396 cases in all no less than 5,405 were disposed of by the Tuhseeldars. In Districts where the distances are so great this circumstance is satisfactory. The number of suits on a supposed population of 9 millions will be in the proportion of 1 to 514. The total value of the property litigated within the year was estimated at Rupees 11,93,332 or 12 lakhs. The average value of a suit was Rs. 28. In the Nagpore Province the average duration of a suit was for 41 days, in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories for 25 days. In the Nagpore Province the results do not indicate promptitude or despatch. In many Districts of the Nagpore Province the duration greatly exceeded this average. The percentage of costs on the value of suits averaged seven per cent. in the Nagpore Province. The executions of decrees were numerous. There were 14,647 cases within the year, of which 13,276 were disposed of, leaving 1,371 pending at the close of the year. Of 13,276 cases disposed of, 2,175 were appealed.

Criminal.—

		1860.	1861.
HEINOUS CRIMES ...	{ Cases reported ...	11,398	10,486
	{ „ brought to trial .	...	2,905
	{ Persons apprehended ..	..	5,483
PETTY OFFENCES ...	{ Cases reported ..	8,004	8,993
	{ „ brought to trial	...	8,267
	{ Persons apprehended ..	...	15,138
TOTAL ...	{ Crimes reported ...	18,402	19,479
	{ „ brought to trial	...	11,172
	{ Persons apprehended ..	20,330	20,621
Persons committed to Sessions ..		...	614
„ convicted ..		11,853	12,661
„ acquitted .		7,503	6,773
„ otherwise disposed of ..		...	179
Under trial at close of the year .	{ Cases	200	134
	{ Persons ..	440	394

Thus shews an increase of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and 1 crime to every 462 souls. In the south-eastern extremity of the Nagpore Province, (Bustar), the Meriah sacrifices of infants to an Indian Moloch once prevailed, and the stone block on which the victims were decapitated has been seen by British Officers. The horrid rite is now believed to have been suppressed. Suicide is common in some Districts, and shews how little the ignorant people reck of human life. The valley of the Nerbudda was the original seat and home of thuggee. The first bands of thugs were discovered here. There were 50 dacoities (gang robberies) within the year. Of these 5 were attended with murder, 26 with violence, and 19 unattended with aggravated circumstances. Of the whole, 12

were successfully prosecuted. The Dacoity expeditions were headed by one Debee Singh, a Boondela (of Bundelcund), and an ex-leader of rebels in 1857. This man has long been a terror to that quarter. A reward of 5,000 Rupees has been put on his head, and a special Police Officer has been set on his track. The average duration of cases without assistance of Police was 10 days, and with assistance of Police 15 days. The aggregate of property stolen within the year was estimated at Rupees 3,75,362, of which Rupees 67,309 or 18 per cent. was recovered, a decidedly small proportion.

Police.—The total charge, after reform and revision is Rs. 11,21,000, being a reduction of seven lakhs. The force stands at 6,000 foot and 600 horse. Taking the population at $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions of souls, and the area at 117,800 square miles, it will appear that there is one Policeman to every 1,191 of inhabitants, and to every 15 square miles. The cost per man is 161 Rupees.

Jails.—There are 14 and 4 lock-ups. The average annual number of prisoners is 4,000, though the buildings are constructed for only 2,576. The annual cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 32. The total Jail expenditure amounts to Rupees 1,16,497, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum.

REVENUE.—Land.—The land revenue for the Central Provinces has been estimated at 51 and $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs exclusive of Sumbulpore, or with that district at 52 and $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs per annum, or a little more than half a million sterling. The actual demand for the year 1861-62 amounted to Rupees 51,76,152. The rates of land-tax vary from 12 annas to 3 rupees per acre under cotton, 2 to 7 rupees under tobacco and 8 annas to 2 rupees under wheat. The average rate of the tax hardly exceeds 8 annas per acre. The land tenure is peculiar. The Government is in theory the universal landlord. In every village or estate there is a lessee, who takes the lease from Government, who contracts to manage the property, and to pay a fixed sum for a particular term of years. The occupants are the tenants of the lessees. Village communities do not exist. The system has fostered, if not created, a middle class among the agriculturists; and at least one of this class is to be found in the majority of villages. These men can generally read and write; they are often of a superior class and tribe to the villagers. But often they rise to a grade above this, and in some Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories there is a numerous and respectable landed aristocracy. The farming system under British rule has existed in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories since 1826, in Nagpore since 1854, in Sumbulpore since 1850. Rightly or wrongly, the opinion has prevailed with our Officers that an estate cannot be managed

without a responsible head residing in or belonging to it; that the occupant cultivators must be dependant for support and guidance on a landlord; that for the State to collect its Land Tax from individual cultivators is objectionable. The village community system of the North-West is almost unknown; the Ryotwary system is deemed objectionable; the Zemindaree system on a large scale as applicable to tracts of country, or circles of villages; or the farming system on a small scale as applicable to single villages, have alone been understood. The leases have generally been short, except in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, where the leases were made in 1826 for periods of twenty years. The lessees could not sell, or transfer, or inherit, nor was there any clause to give them a beneficiary interest in improvement. There are, however, many great Zemindars who are, it is believed, absolute masters of their estates paying an almost nominal revenue fixed, it has been alleged, in perpetuity. Thus except in these estates there was no private property in land. But Government has proclaimed that it will relinquish its proprietary claims, and that the rights of absolute ownership shall in future, subject of course to payment of land tax, be vested in those who may establish a fair claim thereto. In every case these claims and titles are being investigated. In some Districts these enquiries have been commenced, in some partly finished, in others not yet begun. But the State retains its right to Waste Land not claimed. The demarcation of boundaries is now progressing. In three Districts it is finished; in six it is proceeding; in eight it is not yet begun. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories the former settlement expired in 1856. The regular settlement was commenced in 1853-4, and has since been dragging its slow length along. In the Nagpore Province a Settlement Department was set on foot, first in the Nagpore District itself in 1858. Much preliminary work has been done, but no assessment has yet been announced. A second establishment was set to work in the Bhundarra District in 1861. A small establishment has just commenced work in the Sumbulpore District. Throughout most parts of the Nagpore Province, except perhaps parts of Chutteesghur and Chanda, the assessments of the last settlement are supposed to be somewhat high and uneven. The term of the assessment is to be 30 years in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and Nagpore District. The Rent-free tenures have all been settled at quit-rents. After enquiry recommendations in favor of the surviving Desh Mookhs and Desh Pandyas and their successors will be submitted. A Permanent Settlement is urged in all estates fitted for it.

Salt.—The salt comes from the Lakes of Rajpootana and Mad-

ras chiefly. On the former, on the Saugor and Seonee preventive line, a duty of Rs. 3 a maund is levied ; on the Madras salt, on the Nagpore line, a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rs. since it has been previously taxed on the spot Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$. The yield was

	Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.	Nagpore Province.	Total.
1861-62	6,59,200	2,38,920	8,98,120
1862-63	6,75,000	3,00,000	9,75,000

The *Income-tax* amounted in 1860-61 to Rupees 1,46,988, and in 1861-62 to Rupees 4,25,002. A Paudree or house-tax is levied in Nagpore province.

The *Excise* in 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 7,49,385, in 1861-62 to Rupees 8,96,499, and is estimated to yield Rupees 9,00,000 in 1862-63, or about 9 lakhs. The spirit is chiefly extracted from the fruit of a tree called the "Mohwa," which grows wild in great abundance. The Central Distillery system is being introduced.

The *Stamp* revenue increased from Rs. 1,67,230 in 1860-61 to Rs. 2,57,189 in 1861-62. The *Sugar* tax yielded Rs. 2,34,700 and the local licenses on Opium in Baitool Rs. 10,806. The town duties are everywhere levied and yielded Rs. 2,38,615. The total revenue of 1860-61 was Rs. 76,47,723, and of 1861-62 Rs. 82,52,179.

EDUCATION, under the State, existed only in the Saugor and Nerbudda districts. In Nagpore there has been since 1846 a good Missionary School with 400 boys and 20 girls under the Free Church Mission. In the year two Inspectors were appointed and a lakh of rupees granted. A Normal School was opened at Nagpore. There is an educational cess on the land tax.

PUBLIC WORKS.—It was proposed to establish a sanitarium at Mohtoor, a point in the Sautpoora Range, about forty miles from the station of Chindwarra. The place is 4,000 feet above the sea. It is in the very centre of the provinces, being 90 miles from Nagpore and 107 from Jubbulpore. The great want of the provinces is roads, and six are partly constructed or proposed. The Great Northern is 350 miles from Nagpore to the Khutra Pass near Mirzapore, and the Southern 95 miles from Nagpore to Chanda. The Great Eastern Line is incomparably the most important public work, the Railway excepted. It runs from Nagpore to Raepore and past Sumbulpore to the frontier of Cuttack. It has a branch breaking off from Sohela near Sumbulpore to join the Mahanuddy at Binka near Sonepur. The total distance, main line and branch, amounts to 244 miles. From the Cuttack frontier the road is nearly finished

to the sea. From Binka the Mahanuddy is sufficiently navigable all the year round. The fourth is the cotton road down the valley of the Wurda. Next in importance to these four are the Raepore and Jubbulpore, and the Raepore and Seroncha roads. Since we got the Nagpore province the sum spent, from 1855-56 to 1861-62, in communications has been Rs. 5,67,343, and in establishments Rs. 7,05,743. In the Saugor circle on the other hand Rs. 7,16,832 were spent in communications, and Rs. 4,03,339 in establishments in the same period. Rs. 61,893 were spent in both on civil and Rs. 91,958 on military buildings.

Railways.—The total mileage when complete will be

Nerbudda Valley Line	...	...	...	190 miles.
Nagpore Line	...	...	...	65 "
Jubbulpore Northern Line	...	...	...	110 "

A tramway is recommended down the Wurda valley for the cotton country, and in other districts. There are no canals. Local Works are executed from Road, Ferry, Pound, and Nuzool Funds and Town duties, estimated for 1862-63 at Rs. 3,32,202. The total Budget assignments from imperial revenue were

	Military Buildings.	Civil.	Com. Roads.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1861-62 ...	2,16,820	2,69,829	10,11,351	14,98,000
1862-63 ...	3,04,446	3,12,207	11,33,347	17,50,000

To the 17½ lakhs must be added 3½ lakhs from the one per cent. Income Tax collection, and about 97,000 for the district of Sumbulpore, which will bring the total up to nearly 22 lakhs. The aggregate of 1862-63, 22 lakhs, amounts to 25 per cent. on the total income of these provinces.

MARINE.—The progress of the Godavery works is described, and the difficulties and advantages of opening the navigation balanced.

FINANCIAL.—Against the income already described in detail of Rs. 82,52,179, are set first the Civil Expenditure which is thus put—

	Old Scale.	Revised Scale.
Salaries ...	4,96,200	5,97,600
Establishments ...	6,02,280	5,62,756
Police ...	15,15,314	11,22,206
Medical Dispensaries	80,994	87,630
Educational ...	45,000	75,000
	<hr/> 27,39,788	<hr/> 24,45,192

Besides this there is extraordinary expenditure for surveys which will raise the whole to 32½ lakhs or 38 per cent. on the in-

come. Besides this there are 11 lakhs annually in political pensions of which 10 are due to Nagpore alone. As a set-off against this there is the Bhonsla Fund amounting to 20 lakhs in the aggregate, making the political expenditure one-eighth of the income. The military is the most important expenditure. Before revision it amounted to 55 lakhs in 1860-61, absorbing two-thirds of the income. But the disbandment of the Nagpore Irregular Force, included in this total, caused a saving of about nine lakhs of Rupees. The Regular Force was reduced by one Regiment of Cavalry, and two Regiments of Native Infantry, which saved at least seven lakhs. A Battery of Artillery is to be transferred, which will produce a further saving of one lakh. These reductions will, in all, amount to seventeen lakhs, and bring the military expenditure for 1862-63 from 55 to 38 lakhs. But there still remain 38 lakhs of expenditure for troops serving within the Provinces. If the cost of all these great public works, *and* the cost of *all* the regular troops (both those required for imperial and those for local purposes) serving within the Central Provinces, be debited to the revenues of these provinces, then there would be a deficit of at least 20 lakhs. If the provinces be debited with only their own share of troops then there will be a deficit of ten lakhs, if there is to be a liberal expenditure on public works. The whole may be thus shown :—

<i>Income.</i>	<i>Expenditure.</i>
83 Lakhs.	Civil ... 32½ lakhs.
	Political ... 11 "
	Share of Military 29 "
	—
	Total excluding Public Works ... 72½ lakhs.
	—
	Balance at credit 10½ lakhs.

To 72½ as above add 22 lakhs for public works, then the total expenditure will be 94½ lakhs, which being 10½ lakhs in excess of 83, represents a deficit of 11½ lakhs. The conclusion is that the finances of the Central Provinces will bear all the cost of their own administration, and of that regular Military force which is necessary for their defence, and would still leave a *small* margin for material improvements.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—There are four Chaplains. One is needed at Seetabuldee. The two at Kamptec are in the Madras diocese.

POLITICAL.—*Nagpore.*—The proclamation of annexation in March 1854 caused no discontent. In 1855 when the State jewels were given up to be sold, to form the Bhonsla Fund for the benefit of the family, an unsuccessful attempt at disturbance was made

by the palace retainers, and a Missionary (mistaken apparently for an Officer) was maltreated by the mob. The Banka Bae received a pension of Rs. 1,20,000, and the late Rajah's five widows' pensions raising the whole to Rs. 2,55,000. The Banka Bae was a very distinguished princess, widow of the second Rughojee, who is so well known to history. She had been Regent in the days of Sir R. Jenkins, during the minority of the third and last Rughojee. She bore a high character and possessed commanding influence. Unpoorna Bae, the senior widow, died towards the close of 1855. Thereupon the Banka Bae and the remaining widows formally adopted a young relative, Janojee Bhonsla, as their son and appointed him head of the house. He was then aged 22. In 1857-58, during the time of trouble, the family behaved with fidelity to the Government; the Banka Bae setting the best example, and using all her influence in the interest of the British cause. She died, at an advanced age, in the autumn of 1858. A new scale of allowance was then fixed at Rs. 2,33,000, Janojee getting Rs. 90,000. He was constituted head of the house, and to him the payment of the stipends of the Ranees and the general control of the palace and household were entrusted. The lands of Deor in the Sattara District of the Bombay Presidency, which had been hereditary in the Bhonsla family for 125 years, were conferred on Janojee and his heir (begotten or adopted) in perpetuity, with the title of Rajah of Deor. The family and dependants of the late ruler, amounting to some 2,158 persons received pensions aggregating 10 lakhs a year.

Sumbulpore.—Major H. B. Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, pacified the district. The Gurjat Tributary States 13 in number are attached to it. *Bustar* and *Kaluhundy*, or *Kharonde*, will be found described in Volume VI. of the *Annals* page 330.

In 1860 the *Sohagpore* strip of territory, belonging to the Mundla District, and the plateau of *Amerkuntuck*, belonging to Nagpore, were granted to the Rajah of Rewa, in reward for the services rendered by him during the period of disturbance. The plateau of *Amerkuntuck*, where the *Nerbudda* and the *Soane* both derive their source, is one of the most interesting places in this part of India. Its altitude is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; its climate is cool and salubrious. It almost overlooks the fertile plains of *Chutteesghur*; and in many respects it seems fitted for European Settlement.

MILITARY.—According to the latest arrangement the disposition of the forces was, in Batteries and Regiments:—

	ARTILLERY.		CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
	European.	Native.	European.	Native.	European.	Native.
Saugor ...	2	0	0	1	1	1
Jubbulpore ...	1	0	0	0	1	1
Kamptee } (Nagpore) }	2	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Hoshungabad ...	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Raepore ...	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Chanda ...	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$

All the troops belong to the Regular Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.—An Agri-Horticultural Society was formed at Nagpore. *Cotton*.—In the Wurda valley, according to the estimate made in 1861, about 19,361,388 lbs. or 134,454 bales per annum are produced; and about 281,214 acres are under this crop. But these data are uncertain, as the cotton fields have not all been measured up. The probable area of the plateau may be 3,985 square miles or 2,550,401 acres; and it entirely consists of cotton soil, of excellent quality. In respect to cotton the tract has three known sub-divisions: I. that of Arvee in the north; II. that of Deolee in the centre; III. that of *Hingun Ghat* to the south. The best cotton is that grown adjacent to, or south of, *Hingun Ghat*. The estimated amount of land under cotton crops within the whole tract on an average year, is 280,000 acres; and the average annual production at the present time is supposed to be 20,000,000 lbs., or say 140,000 bales. The cultivation is in a transition state and is increasing fast. Some officers of local experience think that the present crop will be increased by one-third, others by one-half. The tract of Oomrair and Chimoor, lying in land, has much fine cotton soil. *Hingun Ghat* has been a cotton mart for upwards of half a century. The mart has *not* increased at all within the last 20 or 30 years, and the culture in its neighbourhood has increased but little. *Hingun Ghat*, however, though the best known by reason of its long standing, is surpassed by *Arvee* which has arisen of late years, and will soon be rivalled by *Deolee*, of even more recent origin. These places have superseded old marts now decayed; but it is certain that there never were any such places as *Arvee* and *Deolee* now are. These circumstances may convey some idea of the progress of cotton in this neighbourhood. On an average year the amount brought to each mart would be nearly as follows:—

Arvee ...	...	...	5,000,000 lbs.
Hingun Ghat...	...	...	3,440,000 "
Deolee ...	...	...	1,720,000 "

The proportion of exportation and of local consumption, respectively, out of the aggregate of cotton, is supposed to be not quite

equal ; that is, about one-third exported and two-thirds locally consumed. The amount annually exported may be estimated at about 7,200,000 lbs. Of late years the price of cotton has risen enormously : there are dealers who recollect that thirty or forty years ago the price was as low as fourteen Rupees per Bhoja (of 262 lbs.), from that the advance was gradual, though certain, to 25, 30 and 40 Rupees. Recently the rate has stood at 50 and 60 Rupees, and is at 70 Rupees. As regards the settlement of Europeans in the Valley of the Wurda there is absolutely *no* culturable waste within that tract on which any new estate could be founded. Europeans should establish Agencies. In Chutteesghur the District Officer stated the estimated produce at 36,750,000 lbs. per annum, and the area capable of producing cotton at an enormous extent. These estimates were held to be exaggerated. Cotton is grown and is increasing in the upper valley of the Mahanuddy itself. To this the same remarks as above are applicable. But between both the plateau of Chutteesghur and the valley of the Mahanuddy on the one hand, and the valley of the Wurda on the other, there is one cardinal difference. In the valley of Wurda there is *no* waste land available, and little or no hope of Europeans being *directly* engaged in the culture of cotton. But in Chutteesghur and in the valley of the Mahanuddy *vast quantities of waste land are available*, from which fine estates might be carved out by European settlers.

European Colonization.—While existing rights and interests would mostly bar European grantees from the Central Nerbudda valley, and from the valleys of the Wurda and Wyngunga (these tracts comprise the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, and part of the Chanda Districts) ; on the other hand, in the valleys of the Godavery and the Mahanuddy, and the lower Nerbudda valley, in the Chutteesghur plateau ; in the uplands of Mundla, and in parts of the Sautpoora range ; there are large, sometimes boundless, tracts of waste, free as air from every difficulty and complication, which might be taken up. These available tracts are in the Civil Districts of Raepore, Sumbulpore, Seroncha, Mundla, Chindwarra and Hoshungabad, and parts of Chanda and Bhundara. In these districts extensive applications have already been made. Labour, however, is scarce.

Forests.—There are 4 groups :—1, there are the Hills to the north of Saugor ; 2, those in the Sautpoora Range ; 3, those in the centre of the Nagpore Province ; 4, those of the south near the Godavery. There are four kinds of trees valuable for timber—1st, the Teak ; 2nd, the Saul ; 3rd, the Saj ; 4th, the Eynce. Besides these, there are a variety of

minor trees, among which the most notable is the bamboo. Teak is abundant in the centre and south of the Nagpore Province. The girth and length of the trees are considerable, the former being often 6 feet, and the latter 100 feet. For many years past great quantities of teak have been exported from the districts of Bustar and the Godavery by being floated down that river. In 1860-61, owing to the abolition of transit duties, and the greater confidence in the security of life and property after the cession of the Godavery Talooks by the Nizam, no less than 24 to 25,000 logs were exported by this route.

Mineral Resources.—It is in the crystalline schists which lie at the base of our Geological scale, and in the laterite which occurs at the top, that iron ore is found. To the age of the former belongs the ore of Punaghur and of Dhurmpoora near Lamata Ghat in the Nerbudda, both near Jubbulpore, which may yield about 50 per cent. of iron. The same kind of ore, though not worked, and not likely to be so for a long time, is met with in the Beila Deela Hills of Bustar. A reformation of it is extracted from the mines near Tendukhera on the north bank of the Nerbudda, where the average percentage of pure metal is believed to be 50, and at Agaria and Jaolee, north-east of Jubbulpore, where it is said to be 60. Specular iron ore occurs also abundantly in the metamorphic rocks of the Chanda District, and is dug at Dewulgaum, three miles from the east bank of the Wyingunga, at the foot of a hill named Khandeshur in the Chanda District, which rises to a height of 200 feet above the plain. Other favorable localities are Agaria and Jaolee near Jubbulpore, where the ore is rich in metal, the jungle adjacent and extensive, and within a convenient distance of the extension of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore. In the Chanda District the Dewulgaum furnaces on one bank of the Wyingunga, and those of Lohara, &c., on the other, are worthy of attention. At these the ore, which is of the richest description, has long been smelted with the charcoal from the extensive jungles around. Red ochre pigment is extracted, of very excellent quality, from the quarries of Mundunpore and Thakoortola on the west of the Raepore District. Allied to the iron ores above described is the black oxide of Munganee at Satuck, Koomaree, Birol near Bhoora, and on the Lanjee Goodwa Hills, which lie in nearly a straight line drawn to the north-east from Nagpore to the Bungur River. In the Seonee District, within the Santpoora Range, iron ore is found in several places. In the Kutunghee Pergunnah near the foot of the Santpoora Range, and near the borders of the Bundarra District, it is found in large quantities in the lands of a village called

"Lohā Agree." This iron is much valued for its softness and malleability. Gold is washed from some of the rivers. There are diamond washings at Heerakoond and at Wyraghur in Chanda. The coal may turn out to be of considerable economic importance. The best of all the Nerbudda localities seems to be *Mopanee* on the Seta River, where the four seams give an aggregate of 20 feet of coal. The coal near Oomrait, which lies close to the surface with a very slight dip, has already been begun to be mined by Mr. Stanbrough.

Of the Survey we have already spoken. Four celebrated fairs are held on the banks of the Nerbudda, one near the Marble Rocks of Jubbulpore, one near Nursingpore, one at Gurrakota, and one near Hoshungabad. All these have largely increased under British rule. Other fairs are also held, one on the banks of the Wyngunga in the Santpoora Hills, one in the Chutteesghur plateau, one on the banks of the Wurda, near the cotton mart of Arvee, and one near Chanda. The most remarkable of the historical remains are those at Ramnuggur near Mundla; at Jubbulpore; at Bhera Ghant, near the Marble Rocks; at Chowraghur in the Nursingpore District; at Rahutghur in the Saugor District; and at Khoela in the Baitool District; at Ghunsore in the Seonee District; at Deoghur in the Chindwarra District; at Ramteek and Katolee in the Nagpore District; at Ruttunpore in the Belaspore District; at Chanda, Bullarpore and Bhanduk in the Chanda District; at Budrachellum on the Godavery; in the heart of the wilderness of the Bustar State.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.—28,415 out-door and 3,029 in-door patients were relieved at a cost of Rs. 14,941, of which Rs. 1,901 were contributed. There were only 4,204 cases of successful vaccination.

THE INCOME TAX IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1860-61.

MR. C. H. M. Batten, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, submits carefully tabulated returns shewing the operations of the Income-tax Act in 1860-61. On 17th

December 1862 he is informed that Government, no less than the Sudder Board of Revenue, are greatly indebted to him for the labor and the care bestowed upon the compilation of these elaborate Tables. The number of tax-payers whose returns were accepted as correct was 14,651 who returned an income of Rs. 1,11,59,891 bearing a tax of Rs. 3,96,334. The number surcharged was 1,60,344, they returned themselves at an income of Rs. 2,79,72,773, bearing a duty of Rs. 8,10,670. The Assessors considered that their true income was Rupees 7,88,09,405, bearing a duty of Rupees 25,52,302. The number who failed to give in returns was 23,092, and their income was computed at Rs. 1,09,01,267, bearing a duty of Rs. 3,63,266. The Assessors' Abstracts therefore shewed 1,98,087 persons with an income assessed at Rs. 10,08,70,563, bearing a tax of Rupees 33,11,902. As a rule, the Collectors accepted the Assessors' computations as correct, leaving the parties who objected to prove their case in the subsequent stages of the assessment. On the whole, however, a slight modification was made, and there remained a preliminary assessment by the Collectors of 1,96,082 persons charged on an income of Rs. 10,11,79,059 with duties amounting to Rs. 33,25,314. Of every 100 persons assessed—

74 were assessed in accordance with their returns.

80.9 were surcharged.

11.7 were assessed in default of their returns.

Of every 100 Rupees assessed under each Schedule and under the three taken together—

		Under Schedule I.	Under Schedule II.	Under Schedule IV.	Under the three taken together.
There were assessed on persons whose returns were accepted, ...	Rupees	20.2	8.7	34.6	12
There were assessed on persons surcharged, ...	Rupees and	70.9	79.6	55.8	77
There were assessed on persons who neglected to give in returns, ...	Rupees	8.9	11.7	9.6	11
Total Rupees, ..	.....	100	100	100	100

The percentage of surcharge on the second class was as follows :—

Schedule I.	Schedule II.	Schedule IV.	Total.
94	297	46	215

By this is meant that to every 100 Rupees of duty under Schedule I., chargeable according to the returns of those persons who were surcharged, Rupees 94 were added by the Assessors, and so on for each Schedule. Thus, on the whole, the returns of these persons were more than trebled by the Assessors. Of 1,80,229 persons served with notices of charge and surcharge, 94,971 did not appear to make objections, 54,231 objected without success, and 31,027 obtained a modification of the preliminary assessment on them. The entire amount let off was Rupees 4,07,491. Of every 100 persons charged or surcharged by the Assessors 52·7 made no objections, 30·1 objected to no purpose, and 17·2 obtained a diminution of the assessment. On every 100 Rupees which had been assessed on the persons surcharged or charged in default of returns, the following amounts were let off under each Schedule :—

Schedule I.	Schedule II.	Schedule III.	Total.
Rupees 2·2	11·5	3	Rupees 14.

1,88,183 parties were finally assessed with duties, amounting to Rupees 32,81,016. Besides this there were lump assessments at Allahabad and Benares, amounting to Rupees 2,03,700, giving a total tax in the North-Western Provinces of Rupees 34,84,716.

Of every 100 persons assessed 26·9 were assessed at Rupees 4, and 28·8 above Rupees 4 and less than Rupees 6, and so on. Altogether 75·7 per cent. were assessed at less than Rupees 10, that is, on incomes of less than Rupees 500, and as the results for the year 1861-62 are probably much the same, this number shews the percentage who are relieved by Act XVI. of 1862, from future taxation. The assessment on the 2 per cent. class amounted to Rupees 7,50,417, out of Rupees 32,81,016, and probably the same proportion obtained in the lump assessments. Hence only about 23 per cent. of Revenue has been sacrificed with a relief of 75 per cent. of the payers. The cost of raising the tax was Rupees 1,97,820-8-3, or 5½ per cent. of the Revenue of which 4½ is due to establishment, and 1 per cent. to contingencies. Adding the cost of printing the

total charges were Rupees 2,64,966-15-4, or 7·6 per cent. on the revenue. This result is satisfactory.

The rate of taxation per 1000 persons was Rupees 124-9-8, per square mile Rupees 31-9-11, and per Rupees 1000 of Land Revenue, Rupees 84-7-11. The average rate of assessment under Schedule I. per party, was Rupees 6-15-0, under Schedule II., Rupees 13-4-3, and under the two Schedules taken together Rupees 16-4-2. The highest case under Schedule I. was Rupees 18,988, representing an income of nearly Rupees 4,75,000. This was in the Benares district and is no doubt the case of the Maharajah. The highest case under Schedule II. was Rupees 7,608, representing an income of Rupees 1,90,200. This occurred in the Mirzapore district. The highest case under both Schedules taken together was Rupees 8,000 on an income of Rupees 2,00,000 which occurred in the Muttra district, and no doubt represents the assessment on the Muttra Bankers, the well known firm of the Seth family. Under Schedule IV., the assessment on official Salaries, Pensions, &c., was Rupees 3,24,130-12-9, and on the servants of private Companies, Rupees 26,017-1-11. The actual collections up to the 31st July last after deducting refunds amounted to Rupees 31,65,025, out of a preliminary assessment under Section 52, of Rupees 33,25,314, in which latter sum, however, periodical assessments under Schedules III. and IV., made at the time of audit or payment, are not included. This may be considered on the whole satisfactory when it is remembered that the assessment alluded to is that made before the parties were informed of the amount assessed on them, and before they had an opportunity of making objections.

Statement shewing the distribution of the duties Assessed under Act XXXII. of
Provinces for the

SCHEDULE I.

NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Number of parties assessed.	Total amount of assessments.		Average per party.			Highest amount assessed on any one party.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.
1 Bankers and money-lenders,...	27060	146919	15	5	6	10	1258	0
2 Retail dealers in grain, spices and groceries, bankers of gram, manufacturers of native spirits, ...	25781	35836	9	1	6	2	209	14
3 Sugar-makers, ...	2832	25463	4	8	15	10	1431	5
4 Cloth merchants, general dealers, ...	4640	16116	12	8	7	6	437	1
5 Copper dealers and braziers,...	1017	1391	1	1	5	10	54	0
6 Gold-smiths, jewellers and dealers in bead ornaments,...	1382	763	15	0	8	10	24	0
7 Confectioners and sweet-meat sellers,...	1216	1871	7	1	8	7	29	4
8 Sellers of tobacco and betel-leaf, ...	532	553	9	0	15	2	95	3
9 Oil-men and torch-bearers, ...	996	529	0	0	8	5	18	4
10 Green grocers, fruit-sellers, gardeners and dealers in vegetables,...	359	446	12	1	3	10	20	0
11 Washermen, ...	27	17	7	0	10	4	2	0
12 Artizans, including carpenters, black-smiths, iron-smiths, masons, bow-makers, drum-makers, farriers, painters, dealers in lac and glass ornaments, tin-men, grinders, polishers of metals and weapons, ...	838	662	13	0	12	7	33	8
13 Potters, and brick-makers; ...	156	95	1	0	9	9	7	0
14 Provisioners, butchers, bakers, pig-dealers, sheep-feeders, and ghee-makers, butter-men, ...	959	1041	10	1	1	4	257	8
15 Weavers, darners, dyers, cotton-cleaners and dealers, ...	1147	1217	2	1	0	11	57	9
16 Dealers in leather and leather-goods, shoemakers, ...	451	623	10	1	5	11	60	0
17 Servants, barbers, porters, tailors, water-carriers, common laborers, grass-cutters and sweepers, ...	1248	2580	11	2	1	1	89	0
18 Manufacturers, as paper-makers, tent-makers, basket-makers and felt-makers, ...	159	337	11	2	1	11	48	0
19 Singers, dancers, musicians and reciters of poetry, ...	639	1231	7	1	14	10	99	13
20 Carters, camel-drivers and donkey-men, ...	692	787	7	1	2	2	28	0
21 Saltpetre manufacturers and fire-work-makers, ...	184	614	14	3	5	5	93	4
22 Boat-men, ...	354	574	0	1	9	11	22	4
23 Fowling and dealers in game, ...	2	1	9	0	12	6	1	0
24 Dealers in fire-wood, timber and bamboo, ...	452	1268	9	2	12	10	120	0
25 Physicians, dealers in medicine and ...	269	596	13	2	3	5	32	8
26 Agriculturists, ...	30003	480454	14	16	0	2	18988	0
27 Miscellaneous, ...	9985	65259	8	6	8	6	3594	0
TOTAL, ...	113438	787257	6	6	15	0	18988	0

1860, on the various classes of the community, in all the Divisions of the N. W. year 1860-61.

SCHEDULE II.										TOTAL.									
Number of parties assessed.		Total amount of assessments.		Average per party.		Highest amount assessed on any one party.		Number of parties assessed.		Total amount of assessments.		Average per party.		Highest amount assessed on any one party.					
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	As.				
41675	871187	8	20	14	5	7608	0	42234	1018107	7	24	1	8	8000	0				
45874	410540	0	8	15	2	2000	0	46220	446376	9	9	10	6	2035	12				
2985	55787	1	18	11	0	800	0	3458	81250	5	23	7	11	1481	5				
9442	233111	4	24	11	0	3400	0	9542	249228	0	26	1	10	3500	0				
1910	19472	11	10	3	1	173	14	1922	20863	12	10	13	8	191	11				
3376	20446	15	6	0	10	146	0	3411	21210	14	6	3	5	153	15				
2594	18936	14	7	4	9	120	0	2717	20808	5	7	10	6	120	0				
1170	7836	6	6	11	1	121	13	1173	8389	15	7	2	5	123	13				
2310	13591	1	5	14	1	219	0	2313	14120	1	6	1	8	219	0				
756	4353	10	5	12	1	205	11	758	4800	6	6	5	8	220	0				
87	451	4	5	2	11	50	0	87	468	11	5	6	2	50	0				
2560	18488	5	7	3	6	150	0	2562	19151	2	7	7	7	150	0				
454	2431	0	5	5	8	32	12	455	2526	1	5	8	9	32	12				
2736	19171	4	7	0	1	1325	8	2765	20212	11	7	4	11	1583	0				
2344	18917	3	8	1	6	182	12	2358	20194	5	8	9	0	186	9				
1171	8576	0	7	5	2	792	0	1179	9199	10	7	12	10	800	0				
2208	21071	9	9	8	8	260	8	2324	23652	4	10	2	10	260	8				
432	7224	3	16	11	6	1440	0	434	7561	14	17	6	9	1440	0				
1393	13076	13	9	6	2	90	3	1403	14308	4	10	3	2	1000	0				
2267	16146	15	7	1	11	228	0	2271	16934	6	7	7	3	230	2				
494	8848	7	17	14	7	610	6	500	9463	5	18	14	9	610	6				
831	8097	1	9	11	10	160	0	819	8671	1	10	3	4	160	0				
12	112	12	9	6	4	28	0	12	114	5	9	8	5	28	0				
829	10767	4	12	15	9	680	0	853	12035	13	14	1	9	800	0				
533	5207	1	9	12	3	170	2	537	5803	14	10	12	11	170	2				
16411	179761	9	10	15	3	5312	3	31038	660216	7	21	4	4	18988	0				
15440	159467	11	10	5	3	1261	0	17417	224727	3	12	14	5	3594	0				
162294	2153139	11	13	4	3	7608	0	180792	2940397	1	16	4	2	18988	0				

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

1861-62.

JUSTICE.—Civil.—As the new Limitation Law came into effect on 1st January 1862 the number of cases instituted rose from 88,684 in 1860 to 275,138 in 1861. The Civil Code greatly increased the promptness of the procedure, and diminished the number of false cases, as will be seen from these figures.

Results of cases decided on their merits.

	Years.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.
Before the introduction of the Code ...	{ 1858	33,555	18,469
... ..	{ 1859	40,764	20,441
After the introduction of the Code ...	{ 1860	60,070	21,763
... ..	{ 1861	125,873	35,791

The increase in the number of bond cases and suits arising out of commercial transactions during the past few years has been most remarkable. In 1856, the year before the mutiny, there were 56,019 suits of this description instituted in the Courts; in 1860 there were 73,778 suits; and during the past year the number rose to 240,769. In the non-regulation districts 13,906 cases were instituted against 14,698 the previous year. Of suits actually decided on trial 8,556 were given in favor of the Plaintiff, and 2,194 in favor of Defendant. In all the courts in Bengal proper, except Small Cause and Revenue, the value of the property litigated was about 15½ millions sterling. In the Calcutta Small Cause Court the work done was

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Number of cases instituted ...	32,287	31,777	33,224
Value of property under litigation ...	£93,500	£97,893	£111,941

The receipts amounted to £16,110, and the expenses to £10,911, leaving a clear surplus of £5,199 at the credit of Government. In the 15 Small Cause Courts established in the Mofussil during several months of the year 28,049 suits were instituted of which 25,416 were decided. The amount from Stamps and Fees was Rs. 2,16,185.

Criminal.—The number of persons tried for criminal offences during the year was 1,22,619, viz., 1,10,722 in the Regulation Provinces, and 11,897 in the Non-Regulation Provinces. Of these 81,533 persons were either punished by Magisterial Offi-

vers or committed to the Sessions, while 38,010 were acquitted, including those who were discharged without being put upon their trial. An analysis of the crimes for which the offenders in the Regulation Provinces were tried, shews that a very small proportion were of a heinous nature.

<i>Crimes.</i>		<i>Number of Persons tried.</i>
1. Murder, Wounding with intent to kill, and Culpable Homicide	...	1,859
2. Dacoity	...	2,313
3. Highway Robbery	...	240
4. Burglary, Theft, and Cattle-stealing	...	11,682
5. Child-stealing	...	23
6. Receiving stolen property	...	449
7. Affrays and Riots	...	1,354
8. Arson (including Incendiarism)	...	387
9. Forgery and Perjury	...	973
10. Counterfeiting Coin	...	35
11. Rape	...	193
12. Other Miscellaneous offences of a trivial character	...	91,264
		<hr/> 1,10,722

In the Regulation districts 47 were sentenced to death, 194 to transportation, 3 to imprisonment for life, 10 to between 16 and 21 years, 1,106 to between 3 and 16 years, 3,028 to between 6 months and 3 years, and 11,732 to less than 6 months. The number flogged was 1,371, dismissed from office 1,970 and released on security or simply fined 51,969.

Police.—The new system of Civil Constabulary, as a substitute for the mixed civil and military police, was introduced partially. The following force was sanctioned :—

	<i>Rupees.</i>
1 Inspector-General	3,000
8 Deputy Inspectors-General of different grades	8,800
25 District Superintendents ditto	14,900
90 Assistant Superintendents ditto	25,000
521 Native Inspectors	51,240
741 Ditto Sub-Inspectors	15,067
741 Ditto Overseers	8,892
24,700 Privates	1,72,200
For Clothing, Arms, and other Contingencies	32,000
	<hr/> 3,31,099
Or per year, Rs.	39,73,188

An Inspector General of Constabulary was appointed at once on a salary of Rupees 2,500, with three Deputy Inspectors General, whose Divisions correspond with the Commissionerships

or Civil Divisions of Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Assam. On the 1st January 1862 the strength of the Military Police Battalions consisted of fifty-five European Officers and 9,468 Natives of all ranks. The number of persons who passed through the hands of the Calcutta and Suburban Police was 5,185, and of these 4,186 were convicted. The value of property robbed and stolen was Rupees 58,000, out of which Rupees 19,000, or nearly one-third was recovered. With a view to facilitate the prosecution of cases an additional Magisterial Officer for the Suburbs was located at Sealdah. The Magisterial establishments were revisited and a saving of Rs. 36,525 effected.

Jails.—The number of prisoners in custody was 66,526, of whom 1,782 were females. Of the whole 49,667 were admitted during the year. The entire cost was Rs. 5,61,924-12-9 or an average of Rs. 33-7-10 each. The average has steadily risen from 1815-16 when it was Rs. 26 4-10 to 1858-59 when it was Rs. 43-9-4. Of the whole prisoners 14,888 were sentenced to labour. Of these 204 were engaged in the Alipore Jail press, 8,743 in ordinary manufactures, 348 hired by departments, 143 by the Public Works Department; 769 were employed on miscellaneous work, 104 on the roads, 142 as jail guards, and 1,732 as jail servants; 1,488 were excused labour in Sundays and holidays, 923 were sick and 292 inefficient from age. The net profits of the year were Rs. 2,05,458, or Rs. 13,327 more than last year. The Jails which contributed most towards this outturn were those of Hooghly, Alipore, and Jessore, in the two first of which the profits from manufacture more than covered the cost of all the prisoners in custody. At Jessore each handicraftsman earned more than he cost. The net cost of the prisoners was Rs. 1,07,850. The Return made to the State from the Jail Department, therefore, was about four-fifths of the expenditure incurred, which shews that even now, without Central Jails, the Prisons of the Lower Provinces are nearly self-supporting. The number of deaths during the year was 1,535 to 2,440 of the preceding year. Of 49,667 prisoners admitted in the year only 578 were fairly educated, only 3,508 males and 5 females could read and write, and 45,576 were altogether ignorant. The number of prisoners that escaped was 211. Of this number 110 were re-captured, the cost of their re-apprehension amounting to Rupees 1,304.

LEGISLATION.—On 17th January 1862 a Proclamation called into existence the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations. The first meeting took place on the 1st of February, and the Council continued to meet regularly every Saturday from that date up to the 3rd of

May, when it was adjourned *sine die*. The Councillors nominated by the Lieutenant Governor and approved of by the Governor General, consisted of four official European Gentlemen, four unofficial European Gentlemen, and four Native Gentlemen, two of whom were official; the provision of the Law, which required one-third of the Councillors to be non-official, being thus fully complied with. The following Acts were passed during the Session.

Act I. of 1862.—An Act to enforce the hoisting of Signals of the names of Vessels passing Signal Stations established on the River Hooghly and the branches thereof.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th April 1862.

Act II. of 1862.—An Act to amend Act XLII. of 1860, for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature established by Royal Charter.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th April 1862.

Act III. of 1862.—An Act to amend Act XI. of 1859, to improve the Law relating to sales of land for arrears of Revenue in the Lower Provinces under the Bengal Presidency.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st April 1862.

Act IV. of 1862.—An Act for the better enforcement of discipline in the Great Jail at Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

Act V. of 1862.—An Act to provide for the periodical survey of Steam Vessels in the Port of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

Act VI. of 1862.—An Act to amend Act X. of 1859, to amend the Law relating to the recovery of Rent in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862. The most important provisions of the Act are (1), those by which damages to the amount of 25 per cent. on the rent decreed may be awarded to the plaintiff in any case in which the defendant has, without reasonable cause, refused or neglected to pay the amount due; (2), those by which a plaintiff who improperly institutes a suit may be ordered to pay to the defendant by way of compensation a sum not exceeding 25 per cent. on the amount sued for; (3), those by which any Ryot whose tender of payment of rent has been refused may deposit the amount tendered in the Collector's Office; if it be all that he admits to be due, such deposit will have the effect of a payment to the landlord, who is bound to proceed within six months for the enforcement of any further claim for rent accrued due prior to the date of the deposit; (4), those by which the Law is amended as to the measurement of lands in

cases in which the lands cannot be identified and the Ryots absent themselves; (5), those which make fees to Agents and Mooktears chargeable as costs of suit.

Act VII. of 1862.—An Act to repeal Section XXX. of Regulation II., 1819, for modifying the provisions contained in the existing Regulations regarding the resumption of the revenue of lands held free of assessment under illegal or invalid tenures, and for defining the right of Government to the revenue of lands not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement has been made.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May 1862.

Act VIII. of 1862.—An Act to improve the system of Zemindary Dawks in the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Governor General on the 8th May 1862.

REVENUE.—*Land.*—The aggregate results of the year, as compared with those of four previous years, shew a steady increase in the current demand:—

YEARS.	Total, including arrear demand.	Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1846-47 ...	3,91,66,076	3,52,08,488	4,98,185	31,59,403
1851-52 ...	3,99,98,282	3,56,64,099	3,23,172	40,11,011
1856-57 ...	3,98,21,562	3,63,70,224	1,57,587	32,93,751
1860-61 .	4,03,82,179	3,71,31,641	1,48,903	31,01,635
1861-62 ...	4,04,95,558	3,69,70,626	1,73,081	33,51,848

The institutions of Rent suits under Act X. of 1859 were 1,38,940 against 60,279 of the previous year. Of the whole number of institutions of the Lower Provinces, no less than 36,339 were in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore, which, from circumstances originating in the Indigo disputes, are virtually undergoing the process of re-settlement under the operation of the Rent Law, nearly every tenant's right being subject to a judicial decision. Government Khas Mehals, to the number of 2,990 with a ~~smaller~~ ^{smaller} Juma of Rs. 6,10,536, were sold for Rs.

56,66,519 or nine times the Jumma. Of waste lands under the old Darjeeling and Assam Rules forty-eight Grants embracing an area of 1,24,850 beegahs were settled under the old Rules on a present Jumma of Rupees 555-11-10, and an eventual maximum Jumma of Rupees 37,789-5, and 6,912 acres were sold outright and commuted to freehold; the price realized amounting to Rupees 62,425-14-0. Numerous applications were received during the year for the grant of Waste Lands in Assam and Darjeeling under the new Resolution of the Government of India of 17th October 1861; but the Rules for assigning the lands had not received the sanction of that Government up to the close of the year. The results of the resumption and settlement of Fisheries were that 146 Blocks were settled during the year for Rupees 9,284-12. Of 437 suits instituted under Regulation II. of 1819, 144 were decided in favor of Government.

Customs.—The net Revenue realized from this source during the year amounted to Rupees 2,73,23,220 or £2,732,322, out of which the net collections of the Port of Calcutta alone were Rupees 2,69,72,377, or £2,697,237. The aggregate gross receipts were Rupees 2,78,84,998, of which the receipts on account of Salt were Rupees 1,45,98,049. The Customs duty on Cotton Piece Goods was reduced on the 23rd of April, by Act XI. of 1862, to 5 per cent., and on Twist to 3½ per cent. The duty on Tobacco was also reduced to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on Malt Liquors to 2 annas per Imperial Gallon. The following Table exhibits the Import of those articles for the year under review, the preceding year, and 1851-52 :—

YEARS.	Cotton Piece Goods, valued at	Twist, valued at	Tobacco. Maunds.	Malt Liquors. Imperial Gallons.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1851-52 ...	3,21,11,967	90,79,043	3,814	6,58,412
1860-61 ...	5,54,27,380	1,03,29,414	4,033	5,71,892
1861-62 ...	5,19,43,037	80,24,137	2,184	9,16,645

A specific duty of 2 Rupees per maund, imposed on exported Saltpetre from the year 1860, has been a fruitful source of revenue.

	Quantity.	Value.	Net duty.
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1859-60	25,271	43,30,820	2,92,265
1860-61	21,941	59,73,708	11,94,104
1861-62	28,656	77,99,957	15,58,876

The entire executive administration of Customs was vested in the Collector.

Salt.—There was a decrease in the clearance of Salt to the extent of 24,12,193 maunds, as compared with the results of the preceding year. The total quantity cleared during the year was 62,48,803 maunds, and the net revenue Rs. 1,56,59,969. The trade underwent a marked change as to its source of supply, Liverpool salt displacing the local manufacture.

		<i>Government Salt.</i>	<i>Foreign Salt.</i>
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1840-41 ... ..	...	40,72,534	5,73,998
1850-51 ... ..	...	28,25,101	26,01,034
1860-61 ... ..	...	45,58,540	30,59,759
1861-62 ... ..	...	7,63,697	45,92,795

This change has been viewed with great satisfaction by Government. No less than 19,88,875 maunds were imported from Asiatic Ports,—Kurrachee, Muscat, Jeddah, Madras, &c. This state of things has relieved Government of the responsibility of providing a considerable portion of the Salt hitherto manufactured at its Agencies.

Opium.—The net revenue was Rs. 2,46,84,216. The net revenue from Abkary opium was Rs. 13,41,200. The increase of

the price from 4 to 5 Rs. a seer paid to the cultivator, and the making of advances for wells, greatly extended the cultivation.

Land engaged in Behar and Benares Agencies.

	Behar.	Benares.	Oude.
	Beegahs.	Beegahs.	Beegahs.
1860-61	3,46,675	1,40,758	13,398
1861-62	4,20,871	1,90,152	28,410
	74,196	49,394	15,012

Excise.—The net revenue was Rs. 46,82,628 of which Rs. 34,07,234 were from spirits and drugs other than opium. This shews an increase of Rs. 6,39,364, of which Rupees 2,91,652 was from Opium, and Rupees 3,47,712 from other drugs and Spirits. The annual net Excise Revenue was in 1851-52 only Rupees 22,70,959; it has therefore more than doubled in the last decade.

Stamps.—The gross receipts were Rs. 1,06,00,483, shewing an increase of Rs. 29,46,579 from the following sources :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	55,27,531	8	6
N. W. Provinces	25,63,166	0	0
Punjab	9,58,113	7	0
Central Provinces	1,16,572	4	0
Oude	2,75,704	2	0
British Burmah	1,47,302	8	0
Berar (Booldanah)	24,328	2	6
Town of Calcutta	9,87,765	0	0
Total	1,06,00,483	0	0

Income-tax.—The working of the Income Tax for the first

year of its imposition will be apparent from the following Statement in round numbers :—

The first Income Tax year yielded, ...	Rs. 48,00,000
Of which up to the close of this (financial) year there had been assessed ...	„ 47,50,000
Of this sum the Collecting Establishment have realized ...	„ 44,25,000
At a cost of ...	„ 6,40,000
Giving a net yield so far of ...	„ 37,85,000
And leaving a demand, say net ...	„ 3,25,000
Which makes net yield of the first year's Tax ...	„ 41,10,000

The private Incomes assessed in the first year of the Tax were very nearly as follows :—

	Private Income Co.'s Rs.	Yielding Tax of Co.'s Rs.
4 Per Cent. ...	9,50,00,000	38,00,000
2 „ ...	5,00,00,000	10,00,000
Total ...	14,50,00,000	48,00,000

The amount of official incomes assessed, and the assessment thereon during the same period, appear on an average calculation to have been Rupees 1,04,90,020 and Rupees 3,94,233 respectively. The Income Tax came into operation from August 1860, and the second year of the Tax, therefore, extends to the 31st July 1862. The estimated revenue for this year is Rupees 44,98,897. In Calcutta and its Suburbs the total assessments, from the commencement of the working of the Tax to the closing of the financial year under review, amounted to Rupees 19,45,155, and the total collections to Rupees 15,66,299.

FINANCE.—The following statement embraces the actual results of the first nine months, and the estimated results of the remaining three months. The total receipts amounted to Rupees 14,13,23,500 or £14,132,350, while the total disbursements were Rupees 4,90,34,100, leaving a surplus of Rupees 9,22,89,400 or £9,228,940. The surplus Revenue in 1859-60 was Rupees 8,84,83,100, and in 1860-61 Rupees 9,66,74,800, so that, while the results of the year under review are more favorable than those of 1859-60 by Rupees 38,06,300, they exhibit a falling off in comparison with the results of 1860-61 to the extent of Rupees 43,85,400.

Hheads of Service.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
REVENUE.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue	3,75,83,700	3,88,26,900	4,13,07,000
Sayer and Miscellaneous	13,47,900	2,50,300	5,80,000
Excise	46,43,900	44,40,800	50,78,900
Assessed Taxes .....	.....	18,77,800	38,75,700
Customs { Imports	1,18,43,300	1,06,08,800	94,72,100
Exports	21,70,900	34,53,200	38,42,000
Salt Imported	68,27,800	91,39,500	1,50,20,500
Salt	1,30,53,400	1,97,77,000	58,57,200
Opium	4,31,14,800	4,19,95,500	3,91,70,900
Stamps	30,57,700	47,53,300	66,84,300
Post Office .....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph .....	.....	.....	.....
Law and Justice	8,60,000	10,81,500	13,64,900
Police	1,06,800	1,12,700	2,01,500
Mint .....	.....	.....	.....
Marine	6,14,200	17,61,100	10,12,500
Public Works	13,03,300	16,58,700	18,28,800
Tributes .....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	7,75,600	7,97,700	8,54,500
Public Debt, Local Funds	18,48,500	21,80,100	22,12,400
Total Revenue	12,76,54,700	14,26,98,600	14,13,23,500
EXPENDITURE.			
Allowances, Refunds, and Drawback	3,83,600	7,72,300	13,40,100
Land Revenue .....	.....	.....	.....
Excise	32,50,600	32,17,200	32,92,300
Survey .....	.....	.....	.....
Assessed Taxes .....	.....	2,37,600	5,96,700
Customs	5,26,900	5,86,400	6,11,000
Salt	33,86,300	43,20,400	45,40,000
Opium	65,84,200	88,12,200	1,37,06,000
Stamps	1,68,500	2,83,500	2,43,100
Post Office .....	.....	.....	.....
Electric Telegraph .....	.....	.....	.....
Superannuation Pensions	1,04,600	1,28,000	1,10,400
Miscellaneous .....	.....	3,15,200	17,100
Contingencies, Special and Temporary .....	.....	.....	39,000
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	16,40,000	18,78,000	17,19,700
Allowances to District and Village Officers .....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous .....	.....	23,200	43,800
Army .....	.....	.....	.....
Navy .....	.....	.....	.....
Works of Internal Improvement, &c.	7,15,700	10,78,700	9,89,800
Public Works	46,14,900	52,13,600	53,36,000
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	12,75,000	14,25,900	14,45,000
Law and Justice	51,73,800	54,19,600	53,23,400
Police	35,29,700	36,84,400	39,74,000
Education	10,74,400	11,35,800	11,21,900
Political Agencies, &c. .....	.....	.....	.....
Superannuation and retired allowances	4,78,800	15,69,700	4,85,000
Marine	45,27,600	44,13,500	5,80,400
Miscellaneous	1,00,300	72,800	1,29,100
Civil Contingencies	2,01,700	11,500	3,05,000
Public Debt, Local Funds	11,44,700	14,14,600	23,87,900
Total Expenditure	3,91,71,600	4,60,23,500	4,90,34,100
Surplus	8,84,83,100	9,66,74,800	9,22,89,400

EDUCATION.—While the Revenue amounted to £14,132,350, something less than £80,000 was devoted to Education, or 0·566 per cent. of the Revenue. This sum distributed over a population of forty millions gives a charge on the State of less than a half-penny per head, instead of nearly 9d. per head as in England. At the close of the year the number of Schools under Government inspection was 879, and the number of Scholars 52,895, as under :—

Schools and Colleges under inspection.	No. of Schools.		No of Pupils.	
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.				
Colleges, General and Professional ...	9		1,425	
English Schools ...	45		7,417	
Anglo-Vernacular School ...	7		321	
Vernacular Schools ...	183	244	10,233	19,396
AIDED AND OTHER SCHOOLS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.				
English Schools, (including School of Industrial Art) ...	35		5,256	
Anglo-Vernacular Schools ...	108		6,850	
Vernacular Schools ...	275		12,138	
Girls' Schools ...	15	433	530	24,814
Indigenous Vernacular Schools under improvement in Central and South-Eastern Divisions ...				
	202	202	8,685	8,685
		879		52,895

These figures give approximately one School to a population of 45,506, and one Scholar to a population of 756. The net charges of the Department for the year were estimated at Rupees 7,79,748, the cost to the State for each Scholar amounting to Rs. 14-11-10. For the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University there were 971 candidates of whom 436 passed. Of these 26 were schoolmasters, 12 private students, 75 from independent and 51 from aided institutions, and 272 from Government Institution. For the First Examination in Arts there were 154 candidates of whom 13 passed in the 1st and 16 in the 2nd division. The number of candidates for the B. A.

examination was 34, of whom 24 passed. The number of candidates for the Degree of B. L. was 13, all of whom were successful; and the number of candidates for the Degree of L. L. 16, of whom 10 were successful. The Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred this year for the first time. It was obtained by Baboo Chunder Coomar Dey, a former pupil of the Calcutta Medical College. For the first preliminary examination in Medicine and Surgery 33 candidates presented themselves, 16 of whom were successful; and at the final or Degree examination seven candidates were successful out of 17. For the Degree of L. C. E. there were 18 candidates, of whom 14 passed. The number of Schools receiving Grants-in-aid from Government was 319, the aggregate amount of the grants being Rupees 8,641 per mensem, or in round figures £10,369 per annum.

PUBLIC WORKS.—A sustained attempt was made to introduce the contract system, and it promised to be a success. The collections on the Circular Canals and on Tolly's Nullah, exclusive of fisheries, fines, forfeitures, &c., amount to Rupees 3,92,123, shewing an aggregate increase of Rupees 26,762 over the collections of 1860-61, and a progressive increase since 1854-55. The number of boats that entered these Canals was 234,824, compared with 220,067 boats in 1860-61. The gross collections on the three Nuddea rivers during the year amounted to Rupees 2,93,226. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to

Imperial Works	...	...	Rs. 31,48,895
Local Works	„ 3,42,173
Establishments	„ 12,47,787

Total Expenditure	„ 47,38,855
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Unclassified expenditure by public works officers	...	6 lakhs.
Expenditure by civil officers	...	3 „

Total	...	9 lakhs.
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The establishments amounted to 21.61 per cent. of the whole expenditure. About 12 lakhs of Rupees more were expended from local funds by civil officers, of which 4 lakhs were applied to the construction of Railway Feeders, and 8 lakhs to the maintenance of local roads, making the total expenditure on public works of all classes about 68½ lakhs of Rupees during the year. This total expenditure bears the following proportion to the population, revenue, and extent of territory in Bengal:—

Rupees 170	per 1,000 of Population.
„ 48	„ 1,000 of Revenue.
„ 2,700	„ 1,000 square miles of territory.

The outlay on public works was thus expended :—

Military works	Rs. 5,70,534
Civil works of State	7,76,449
Public improvements (chiefly communications)	21,44,085

or in the proportion nearly of 16, 22, and 66 per cent.

The Amalgamated District Roads Fund amounted to Rs. 12,12,395, which was devoted to Railway feeders and roads.

Calcutta Municipality.—The main sewer of the Drainage works was completed from the Hooghly to the temporary pumping station at Entally. To April 1862 the cost of the works was Rs. 4,29,620, and the entire cost is estimated at Rs. 82,85,983. The supply of water is so important that Government allotted three lakhs of rupees from each of the two instalments received from the proceeds of the one per cent. income tax, and the sum of six lakhs of rupees was accordingly invested for the town of Calcutta, to which the Municipal Commissioners are able to add about two lakhs of rupees derived from the sum set apart for water.

RAILWAYS.—East Indian.—The total amount earned by the East Indian Railway during the year 1861 amounted

to	...	Rs. 38,78,667
The total expenses	...	19,54,648
Making the profits	...	Rs. 19,24,019
The number of passengers carried was—		
First Class		18,801
Second Class		71,589
Third Class		17,04,498
Total		17,94,888

The ordinary Merchandize carried amounted

to	...	Mds. 39,33,812
Gross Receipts	...	Rs. 10,49,109
The Minerals carried amounted		
to	...	Mds. 57,80,192
Gross Receipts	...	Rs. 9,97,721

The number of persons killed during the year from accidental causes attending the working of the Railway was twenty-one, of whom three were passengers and eighteen were persons connected with the Line. The number of persons injured was fifty-six, of whom fifty-two were employes and the others passengers. In the course of six years the Railway has engaged 261 Firemen in this country, of whom sixty-five have become Engine Drivers, and seventy-four others are in course of training for the same duty on the Running-Shed.

Eastern Bengal.—The works on this Line of Railway progressed well, but neither was the Line completed for opening by the end of the year, nor were the preparations of rolling stock sufficient to admit of the Railway being opened for Traffic by the 1st May 1862, as anticipated.

South-Eastern.—The first Section of this Railway extending from Calcutta to Chappahatty, a distance of 15 miles, was opened for public Traffic on the 2nd of January 1862.

MARINE.—There were 59 Pilots on the Free List and 17 Licensed Pilots. Orders were issued in which the receipt of a gratuity by a Pilot was prohibited on pain of dismissal, and at the same time 25 per cent. was added to the existing Pilotage dues, and the Pilots on the Free List, who had exchanged their salaries for earnings, were allowed 60 per cent. upon the aggregate amount of Pilotage levied, while Licensed Pilots were allowed 50 per cent. of the Pilotage earned. Thirty-six salaried Officers joined the Free List since the promulgation of these orders. The number of Vessels which arrived at and left the Port during the year, was 1,793, with a tonnage of 13,37,632 tons, being an increase of 1,42,267 tons over the previous year. The number of Vessels which grounded was 14, and the number of collisions also 14. Twelve Pilots were tried during the year for various offences, four of the trials being for drunkenness on duty. Of these three were found guilty and dismissed. There were 4 Pilot brigs in commission and 5 light vessels. The Light Houses at False Point, Saugor, and Cowcolly were well maintained. The six Houses of Refuge on the sea-face of the Soonderbuns were visited during the year, repaired, and the provisions and water replenished. The Moorings in the Port are 182 in number, fixed and swinging, and extend from Mint Ghât to the end of Garden Reach. They were all carefully overhauled and found in good order. The number of seamen of all nations shipped through the Office during the year was 14,063, and the number of men discharged 15,121. The number of Ships that resorted to the Office was 612. The actual income of the Office was Rupees 24,065-8, and the expenditure Rupees 20,665-15-3, leaving a balance in favor of the Office of Rupees 3,399-8-9. The buoyage of the Mutlah was nearly completed, and the rates of Pilotage fixed at half those of the Hooghly.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Emigration.*—Sixty ships sailed from Calcutta carrying 22,600 persons to eight different Colonies. The number of Emigrants in the preceding year was only 14,533. The following Table exhibits the departure and return of Emigrants for the last five years.

Years.	Departures.	Returns.
1857-58	13,539	4,429
1858-59	26,672	5,626
1859-60	23,312	3,226
1860-61	14,533	1,778
1861-62	22,600	1,710

The rate of mortality in the case of the Emigrants sent to Mauritius during the year was only 1·6 per cent. ; in the case of the West India Emigrants, so far as information had been received, 3·88 per cent. ; and in the case of the Emigrants embarked for Re-union 5·13 per cent. ; the result in every case shewing a decreased mortality as compared with the previous year. The great mortality attending the system under which the Tea Plantations of Assam and Cachar are supplied with laborers from Bengal attracted the serious attention of Government. * A Committee reported on the matter and legislative action was to be taken.

Medical.—The number of In-Patients in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital during the year was 4,423, of whom 1,959 were Christians, and 2,464 Natives. The rate of mortality amongst the former was 10·05 per cent., amongst the latter 26·01 per cent., both rates being slightly in excess of those in 1860, which were 9·70 and 22·83 per cent., respectively. In the Surgical Department there were 130 operations, and the percentage of deaths was only 11·53 to 17·93 of the previous year. The minor operations in the Out-Dispensary were 928 in number. In the Midwifery Department there were no less than 131 confinements,—much the largest number in any one year since the establishment of the Institution. The number of Patients treated in the Male Out-Dispensaries was 18,424 to 12,705 in 1860 ; and in the Out-Dispensary attached to the Female Ward were treated 3,507 women and 3,097 children. The aggregate of In-door and out-Patients treated in the Hospital was 29,451. The total number of new Patients admitted in the Ophthalmic Hospital during the year was 3,611, of whom 3,112 were Out-door and 499 In-door Patients. The number of old Out-door Patients on the books was 25,292, and of these 3,046 were Christians, 17,045 Hindus, 5,008 Mahomedans, and 193 of other denominations. The total number of Out-door Patients, old and new, was 28,404. In the native lunatic asylums of 929 patients

under treatment, 277 were cured and discharged and 117 died. A very dangerous Epidemic broke out during the year in some of the villages of the District of Hooghly, and throughout the Sub-Division of Baraset. The disease was a fever chiefly of the intermittent type, complicated by affections of the Spleen or Liver, or Diarrhoea or Dysentery. It was generally attributed to the unusually large quantity of rain which had fallen during the previous season acting on the very luxuriant growth of vegetable matter on all sides. Every possible step was taken to administer relief.

Calcutta Municipal Affairs.—The Income was

	Rs.	As.	P.
House Rate collections ...	5,73,642	14	0
Carriage and Horse Tax ...	67,385	9	0
Cart Tax	12,872	4	0
	<hr/>		
	6,53,900	11	0
Other sources	22,125	6	11
	<hr/>		
	6,76,026	1	11

Other receipts made up a total of Rs. 8,00,905-10-5. Out of this amount Rupees 1,80,000 were set apart for the new Drainage Account, and Rupees 30,000 for the Water Supply Account. The rest, with the exception of a small balance of Rupees 3,311-0-2, was expended on account of the conservancy improvement of the Town. The amount of Lighting Rate collected was Rupees 1,29,681-5-4; the total sum expended during the year for lighting the Town amounted to Rupees 1,11,272-1-1. The number of lamps lighted with Gas was 941, leaving only 59 to complete the 1,000 sanctioned by Government.

Revenue Survey.—The work done in the Professional Branch of the Survey embraced an area of 10,262 square miles, of which 4,662 was Mouzahwar, and the rest (5,600 square miles) Topographical. The estimated expenditure for the entire work is Rupees 2,57,885, which gives an average of Rupees 25-2 per square mile. The non-professional branch demarcated 7,201 villages over an area of 3,608 square miles and cost Rs. 1,87,036.

Stationery was to be supplied by tenders. The amount bought in the year plus the stock was Rs. 6,13,508, or less by Rupees 1,73,489 than the purchases, importations, and the stock of the preceding year. The value of Stationery issued was Rupees 4,23,704, which also exhibits a reduction to the extent of Rupees

81,661; and the value of Mofussil purchases was Rupees 1,91,705.

The Indigo Districts.—In spite of precautions to prevent disturbances at sowing time there were a few specific acts of violence. In most of them the offenders were arrested and punished. There were also illegal assemblies in several places, but the prompt appearance of the Police put down these demonstrations in almost every case. The great difficulty was one alleged to be experienced by the Planter-Zemindars in the realization of their rents. Government directed the officers to give all assistance in the way of exportation and explanation, offered to assist Indigo Planters holding Talookdaree tenures with loans of money to save the tenures from sale for arrears of rent. Government endeavoured to persuade Planter-Zemindars to receive, and their Ryots to pay, on account, where the only dispute between them was about the rate or amount of rent due; and ordered a postponement of the demand for Revenue from any Planter-Zemindar who might satisfactorily establish that his efforts to collect the rents due to him had been unsuccessful. The Government of India remarked on the Reports of the two Special Commissioners who were deputed last year to the Indigo districts, that the principal object which it had in view in suggesting the appointment of a Special Commission had not been fully apprehended either by the local Government or the Special Commissioners, and that the success of the measure had accordingly been but partial. The object which the Government of India had primarily had in view was explained to be the permanent and final adjustment of differences between the Planter and the Ryot, to effect which another Special Commission was directed to be appointed. But this order was subsequently modified on its being explained that, though Indigo was the origin of the differences, and was still, more or less directly, the main cause of misunderstanding, yet the form which they had now assumed was that of a general and vast enhancement of rents and eviction of Ryots in masses; that the work to be accomplished was something approaching to the re-settlement of the Districts where the excitement prevailed; and that the only plan which was likely to succeed under such circumstances consisted rather in the appointment of an Officer to exercise the united powers of a Collector, Judge, and Commissioner in respect of all suits under Act X of 1859, who could authoritatively settle the conflicting rights and interests of the parties at variance. The course suggested was approved by the Government of India, and was carried out by the appointment of two additional Officers,

Messrs. E. Jackson and C. H. Campbell, to exercise the powers indicated in the Districts of Nuddea and Jessore respectively. Defects in the practical working of Act X. of 1859 were remedied by the provisions of Act VI. of 1862. Instructions were issued to explain to the Ryots that the Government was not opposed to the cultivation of Indigo, nor desired to use its authority to force it.

Tea Cultivation.—Returns from Assam shew that there were at the end of 1861 one hundred and sixty Plantations, held by sixty-two Companies and individuals. Four of the former are public bodies, *viz.*, the Assam Company, who have twenty-four Plantations in Seeksagur, Luckimpore, and Durrung; the Jorehauth Company, who have two Plantations in Nowgong; the East India Company, who have seven Plantations in Seeksagur; and the Lower Assam Company who have one Plantation in Kamroop. Of the private Companies, fifteen hold nineteen Plantations in Luckimpore, three hold five Plantations in Seeksagur, one holds four Plantations in Kamroop, and one holds one Plantation in Nowgong. The remaining Plantations are all in the hands of private persons, seventeen of whom are natives. Most of the Native Planters are in the Seeksagur and Luckimpore Districts, but there is a small Joint Stock Company of natives who have planted a few beegahs in Gowalparah, and one or two individuals are trying the cultivation in a small way in Kamroop also. The following Statement exhibits the progress made :—

DISTRICT.	Extent of Grant.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1860.	Extent of Cultivation up to 1861.	Out-turn of Crops for 1860.	Out-turn of Crops for 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number of laborers employed in Plan-tation.
Kamroop	12,953 acres	438	622	18,953½ lbs.	27,747 lbs.	9,233	400	813
Durung	3,939 "	445	1,077½	52,000	81,600	29,600	.....	825
Nowgong	7,025 "	155	797	70,400	96,110	25,710	.....	1,035
Seeksagur	27,158½ "	.....	7,561	10,17,199	11,59,860	1,16,430	1,71,117	7,302
Luckimpore	20,143 "	2,754	3,165	3,32,320	4,23,420	95,100	400	3,318
Total	71,218½ acres	3,792	13,222½	14,90,872½	17,88,737	2,76,073	1,71,917	13,293

The total area shewn to be under cultivation is 13,222½ acres ; but, as many proprietors had not made any Returns of their present cultivation, it is believed by the Commissioner of the Province that the entire cultivated area amounts probably to not less than 16,000 acres. In Cachar there are thirty-one Tea Plantations, of which six had furnished no Returns to the Superintendent. The out-turn of the others for 1861 was estimated at 336,800 lbs. of Tea. The following Statement exhibits the working of the Factories which had sent in Returns to the Superintendent. The area under cultivation is shewn to be 6,077 acres, and the number of coolies employed 5,871, of whom 3,609 were imported and 2,262 local.

Number of Plantations.	Number of Factories.	Area under Cultivation.	Out-turn of the year.	Number of laborers employed.
25	37	6,077	lbs. 3,36,800	5,871

Up to the date of the Superintendent's Report no less than 205 applications under the new rules for grants of land varying from 500 to 15,000 acres, had been recorded. At the time of drawing up the last year's Report there were only fifty-two Europeans settled in Cachar. This year there are 110, most of whom are Tea Planters. The amount expended every month by the Planters in the District is calculated at 50,000 Rupees, and the value of the Tea manufactured at 10 lakhs of Rupees. The advantages which the District is deriving from the introduction of what must soon be one of the chief staples of India, are incalculable. It must be remembered that this is only the fifth year since Tea Planting was introduced into Cachar. The only drawback to success is the want of labor ; the only remedy for which is the importation of coolies from Bengal.

In *Darjeeling* there were the following tea and coffee estates.

Number of Plantations.	Amount of land cleared.	Amount of land actually planted.	Quantity of Manufacture in 1861.		Probable yield in 1862.		Number of laborers employed.
			Tea.	Coffee.	Tea.	Coffec.	
	Acres.	Acres.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
30	8,767 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,152 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,983	8,200	78,244	2,460	4,819

Of the number of coolies employed about 4,000 are Nepaulese, 298 Lepchas and Bhooteahs, and the rest, people of the plains. Every acre of culturable land in the District had been applied for under the Resolution of 17th October 1861.

Calcutta Botanic Gardens.—A scientific re-arrangement of living plants was determined to be made, and trees and plants were labelled. The distribution of plants and seeds was confined to a system of exchange with Scientific Establishments and contributors. The number of Wardian cases given away was 26, each containing an average of 25 plants; and the number of packets of seeds exchanged was 60, each containing from 50 to 100 species. The gratuitous distribution of plants to private persons was confined to 549 specimens, the contributions received during the year consisted of 24 cases of plants, and 30 packets of seeds. An annual grant of 600 Rupees was made for the support of the valuable Herbarium attached to the Botanic Gardens, and the work of arranging the Herbarium was pushed on with vigor. An annual grant of 600 Rupees was sanctioned for the support and preservation of the extensive Library of Botanical Works attached to the Botanic Gardens, and a grant of 200 Rupees a year was set aside to cover the charges of printing a catalogue of the trees and plants in the Gardens, a guide-book said to be very much wanted by the public, and other similar publications.

Chinchona Cultivation.—Dr. T. Anderson, Superintendent of the Gardens, was deputed by the Government of India to inspect the Chinchona plantations in Java. He received every assistance and attention from the authorities of Java, and brought back with him a large number of healthy plants. A few were re-

tained for the experiments in Bengal, the rest were taken by Dr. Anderson to the Nursery at Ootacamund, where he made over to Mr. McIvor 50 plants of *Chinchona Calisaya*, Wedd; 284 plants of *Chinchona Pahudiana*, Howd; and four plants of *Chinchona Lancifolia*, the only four of this class ever introduced into India. Dr. Anderson selected a site at Darjeeling for the plantation. Owing to many accidents in transit only 211 plants reached it, but the stock soon increased to 1,611 plants. The site is on the east of a spur of Sinchal—the mountain on which the European Barracks are erected—in the midst of dense forest. As it was impossible to complete the necessary buildings in such an inaccessible situation before the rainy season came on, it was determined, as a temporary measure, to turn one of the empty Subalterns' quarters into a propagating house. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to an expenditure of Rupees 14,753-3-2 for the year 1862-63 on account of the experiment.

POLITICAL.—The Cossyah Rebellion.—Serious disturbances commenced at Thannah Jowai in the Hill country, by the Cossyabs of Jowai, Jalong, Latober, and Shampoug, in number about 200, surrounding the Guard at Jowai on the morning of the 17th January. The rioters were forced to retire at the time, but afterwards mustered 600 strong, about forty of them being armed with muskets, and on the night of the 23rd they set fire to the Thannah, the Mission School premises, and the houses of some of the Christian villagers and of others. The passes from Jynteah, Amwyte, and elsewhere were also simultaneously closed. Colonel Richardson, Commanding at Cherra, hastened at once with all his available men to relieve Jowai, where he arrived on the 25th January, and found the Stockade, with its Garrison of sixty men, in good order, but straitened for food and worn out with watching. In conjunction with Major Rowlatt, Deputy Commissioner of the Jynteah Hills, who also arrived early at the spot, he commenced an attack on the stockaded villages of the insurgents, four of which were speedily taken and destroyed, though, as far as could be ascertained, with little loss of men to the enemy. The first intimation of these disturbances was received by Government on the 24th January, and on the same date the Commissioner of Dacca was directed to send a Detachment of the Eurasian Regiment from that station by steam to Sylhet. The Government of India shortly after ordered the despatch thither of two Native Regiments, the 28th and 33rd, from the Presidency. By the 17th March these Regiments had all reached Sylhet. But the first outburst of the rebellion had received a check before they arrived, and on the 28th February

Colonel Richardson reported that he had pressed the Rebels to the edge of the Hill country, had disposed Guards around them, and only waited for the arrival of more Troops completely to surround them. But the Force under Colonel Richardson's command was not strong enough to keep the Rebels inactive, and that Officer appears to have considered the rebellion less general than it really was ; for not only did the Cossyals continue to stockade their villages about Jowai, but they made some offensive movements in the directions of North Cachar, Nowgong, and Gowhatty. These, however, were promptly met by the Officers in charge of those Districts. The rebellion proving more obstinate than had been anticipated a Proclamation was now issued (26th March 1862), forbidding the carrying of Arms without license in the Cossyah and Jynteah Territory ; and this was followed up by a Proclamation, dated 2nd April, declaring the country to be in a state of rebellion, and issuing a Commission, under Act XI. of 1857, for the trial of the offences referred to in that Act. At the same time, with the permission of the Supreme Government, Brigadier-General Showers, who was already at Sylhet on a tour of inspection in his Military capacity, was appointed Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, with full Civil and Military control throughout that tract. On receiving this appointment Brigadier-General Showers issued a Proclamation to the people calling upon all loyal subjects to assist him in restoring the peace of the District, and on all those who had rebelled to apply for pardon and return to their allegiance. By the end of March General Showers considered the Military operations at an end. The revolt was attributed by Bengalee Merchants, who were in the habit of trading in these Hills, to the Income Tax ; and by others to undefined anticipations of further taxation. On the other hand there were no visible signs of discontent when the tax was collected, as it was throughout the Jynteah Hills. Some of those questioned by Major Rowlatt again made no mention of taxation as a cause, but spoke of the establishment of a Christian Mission ; of a prohibition to burn dead bodies in a certain place, which had been issued on sanitary grounds, but was interpreted to affect religion ; and of the interference of the Jowai Darogah with a festival at Jalong, General Showers also adds the taking away of the shields of the Singtengs or Chiefs. Major Rowlatt thinks all these causes may have had more or less action in inciting to rebellion a people naturally turbulent.

The Kookies.—Shortly after the outbreak of the Cossyals, a tribe of Kookies was reported to have committed three murderous raids on the south side of the Sylhet valley, killing several

persons, and carrying away others as prisoners. One of these outrages, at Thanna Rajnugger, occurred within British Territory; the other two, at Nowcolly and Lushkulpore, were committed within the jurisdiction of Independent Tipperah. The outrage within our Territory was committed on the 22nd January, several persons were killed in the burning of the village, and several others kidnapped. The number of houses burnt was twenty-eight.

Nowgong Riot.—On 18th October a lamentable disturbance occurred at Phoolgoorie, in Nowgong, in which Lieutenant Singer, the Assistant Commissioner of the District, lost his life. Large bodies of ryots had been from some days holding meetings at Phoolgoorie, 10 miles from the sudder station. Lieutenant Singer was sent out to the spot with the Police. In reply to his request to know the cause of the rioting, Jati Kolita, the spokesman, said that they were heavily taxed and had met to consult. Lieutenant Singer suggested that if that were the case they had better put away the sticks which a large number of them carried. This the mob refused to do. Lieutenant Singer then ordered the Police to take away their sticks. When it was attempted to carry out this order, the assembled men who had been sitting arose, and one of the mob struck a Policeman. Lieutenant Singer then seized the stick of the striker, and at this instant Baboo Doom felled the unfortunate young Officer to the ground by a blow on the head. Upon this the whole crowd set upon Lieutenant Singer and the Police. Shortly after the mob seem to have retired to some distance, leaving Lieutenant Singer for dead. Life, however, was not quite extinct. But when some persons went up with water to try and revive him a portion of the mob drove them away, and—as has since transpired on the trial—again beat the wounded Officer till he died. Lieutenant Singer was on foot, and the whole of the Police Force with him consisted of two Darogahs, a Mohurir, a Jemadar, thirteen Burkundauzes, and four Police sepoy. The sepoy who were sent to look for the body had to fire into the crowd. Troops were sent but on the 23rd all was quiet, and the guilty parties were arrested. The Commissioner, on grounds that admit of no doubt, came to the conclusion that the origin of the outbreak lay in the apprehensions which had been excited in respect to the impost to be levied on Pan, and to the duty on Arts and Trades. The Bill for the first of these had not yet passed, and the latter had not yet been introduced, but to the credulous minds of the ignorant peasantry the rumours of increased taxation were all the more terrible from their vagueness. The recent imposition of the Income Tax

had, in Major Hopkinson's opinion, prepared the Assamese to believe any absurd rumour regarding taxation which ill-disposed or ill-informed people might circulate. Nine persons were tried for the murder of Lieutenant Singer, and convicted by the High Court, six being sentenced to transportation for life, two to banishment for fourteen years, and one to imprisonment with labor and irons for seven years.

In the *Sonthal Districts* there was some excitement in the Mya Doonka Division caused principally by the proceedings of Mr. C. Barnes, a farmer of an Estate under the Court of Wards, who had had the lands measured, and had enhanced the Ryots' rents—chiefly in one Pergunnah—to an extent beyond what they were able to pay. Mr. Barnes finally agreed to accept an increase of 25 per cent. and all was quiet.

In *Sumbulpore* Major Impey, by a policy of conciliation, induced the surrender of the rebel chiefs who had been out since 1857. He offered free pardon and restitution of confiscated property to all rebels with the exception of Soorunder Sahee, Oodunt Sahee, and Mitter Bhan, son of Soorunder Sahee. By a notification of 30th April 1862 Sumbulpore and its dependencies were made over to the Central Provinces.

Boad.—In the beginning of 1862 a disturbance broke out in Killah Boad, in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack. It apparently originated indirectly in some dispute between the Rajahs of Sonopore and Boad respecting the right to a tract of country called the Bara Bhaya Des, which is divided into twelve Des or Moothas, and is principally inhabited by Kundhs. The country was formerly under the nominal sway of Boad, but it was alleged by the people that it was twice made over to Sonopore by the Boad Rajah. The Kundh rebels attacked the Boad Rajah who had exasperated them, they agreed to accept our terms with a view to settle their grievances, and then retracted when expeditions were sent against them. By the last reports the rebels were anxious to make their peace with Government, and Narain Mullick, their ostensible leader, as well as the principal Sirdars, had surrendered.

Booteah Aggressions.—All our representations to the Bhootan Government regarding aggression on the frontier had been ineffectual, and we resolved to attach the rents of the Bhootan Mehal, Ambarree Fallacotta, which was done in February 1860. Payment of the rents of Ambarree Fallacotta was frequently demanded. Further depredations were reported. The Soobahs and Katmahs were suspected of being the instigators. An interview took place between the Soobah of Mynagoorie and the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah. At the beginning of 1862 the

Superintendent of Darjeeling and the Government Officers on the frontier reported that the Bhootanese were making hostile preparations for the purpose of entering our territory and occupying Ambarree Fallacotta, and that an attack on Darjeeling was apprehended. Two Companies of Her Majesty's 38th Foot and a Wing of the 10th Native Infantry were immediately despatched from Dinapore to the neighbourhood of Darjeeling, and a Wing of Irregular Cavalry from Oude to Julpigooree. The presence of these Troops restored confidence on the Frontier. In March there took place an interview between the Durpun Rajah and the Agent to the Governor General, North-East frontier. The letters purporting to be replies from the Deb Rajah to our demands for redress were believed to be spurious. At last Government resolved to send a mission into Bhootan, as the only means of explaining the precise nature of our demands and the measures we shall be compelled to adopt if they are not conceded.

The Government of Bengal was administered by the Hon'ble Sir John Peter Grant up to the 22nd April 1862. On the 23rd of the month Sir John Peter Grant resigned the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and was succeeded by the Hon'ble Cecil Beadon.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ABKARRY ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

1861-62.

THE Returns shew a net increase of Rupees 6,13,791 over the revenue of the preceding year, and the cost of collection was generally reduced. Of the increase in the Nuddca Division, amounting to Rupees 1,13,449, Rupees 77,880 are from Calcutta alone, principally in Rum; Assam owes its increase of Rupees 2,12,128 to the gradual decrease of the stocks of Kancee or indigenous Opium, which the Assamese had hoarded up; as these run out, the Natives are driven to the use of duty-paid Opium. Orders were issued for extending the Abkaree law in general to Assam. In the last 10 years, the annual net revenue from Excisable Articles has increased by Rupees 24,06,997, of which upwards of 9 lakhs is the increase of duty on Opium:—

	GROSS COLLECTIONS.			4. Net Re- venue.	5. Net pro- ceeds of Opium.
	1. Spirits and Drugs.	2. Opium.	3. Total.		
1851-52	22,28,976	5,02,703	27,31,679	22,70,959	2,86,088
1861-62	36,68,650	19,22,124	55,90,774	46,77,956	12,75,394
Increase in 1861-62 ...	14,39,674	14,19,421	28,59,095	24,06,997	9,89,306

The Sudder Distillery, or fixed duty system, was gradually extended. There were 64 distilleries and 37 remained to be carried out. The system is not so well adapted for the Bhaugulpore and Patna Divisions, as it is to that of Lower Bengal, in which the spirit is distilled from Molasses, and averages about 25 per cent. below London proof, while that in vogue in Behar is extracted from the Mowah flower, which is produced in every jungle. The spirit itself is as low as 92 per cent. below London proof and will not bear transport. The result of the spread of the Distillery system was a general falling off in the quantity of spirits consumed, and in some Districts in the amount of duty realised. The orders which directed the equalization of the duty on Rum and on Country spirits, by raising the duty on the latter to Rupees 2-4 per Imperial Gallon, equivalent to Rupees 1-11 at 25 per cent. under London proof, the former rate having been only 1-4 per Imperial Gallon, 25 per cent. under London proof, caused an immediate fall in the consumption of native spirits and increase in that of Rum. In Chittagong it was reported that the poorer classes are taking to Putchye as a cheaper article. The Board contemplate the gradual increase of the tax on this liquor. The consumption of Taree also increased. The Ganja revenue still continued to increase, notwithstanding the doubling of the duty, and the imposition of a license fee on the retail trade. The collections exceeded those of the previous year by Rupees 93,108 being in all Rs. 7,74,781. The consumption decreased by 6,790 maunds. The collections from Abkarry ~~gum~~ increased by Rs. 2,87,652 owing chiefly to the prohibition of the cultivation in Assam.

In the year 910 persons were arrested, 561 convicted, 262 imprisoned, fines imposed to the amount of Rs. 16,820 and realised to the extent of Rs. 6,040, for offences against the excise laws.

In the Resolution of 20th November 1862 on this Report the Government of Bengal remark, that it is satisfactory to find that the introduction of so sound a system as that under which a uniform rate of Duty is levied on all spirits of equal strength, without reference to the place or mode of manufacture and irrespective of their value, has been attended with an increase of Revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see the progress that has been made in the introduction of the fixed Duty system. The Board should press the measure on wherever possible, and should consider very fully and cautiously any proposal for a modification of the system in any Division of the Lower Provinces, though possibly some modification will be absolutely necessary in those Districts in which the weak Mowah Spirit is chiefly consumed. That on the first introduction of the system there should be a falling off in consumption was to be expected, but, if it does not give rise to smuggling, this is certainly not to be regretted. The Preventive Force must be especially on the alert in the Districts to which the system is being extended. His Honor considers the falling off in the consumption of Ganjah to be extremely gratifying, accompanied, moreover, as it has been, by an increase of Revenue. He would like to know whether the Board are of opinion that a still higher Duty might be imposed without giving any great inducement to smuggling. It is probable that there is no more deleterious drug to which the consumers of Ganjah can be driven by its high price, and any measure, therefore, which really checks its consumption must be attended with positive advantage. The Board are instructed to report why the price of Abkarry Opium should not be raised to Rs. 22.

REPORT ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—MARINE.

1861-62.

THE sea-going steamers under control of the Government of India were the *Australian*, *Sydney*, *Arracan*, *Nemesis*, *Pluto* and the *Proserpine*. The *Bentinck* was dismantled and fitted up as a Hospital ship to be moored at Kedgerree. The sailing Transports

were the *Tubal Cain*, *Sesostris*, and the *Walter Morrice*. The surveying vessel *Krishna* and her tender *Minx* were put out of commission. The four departments of the Kidderpore Dockyard were reorganized at an increased cost of Rs. 2,065 per month. The Engineers' Apprentice School, which cost Rs. 1,200 per annum for instruction only, was attended by 14. Its abolition was recommended. In the Inland Navigation Department there were 7 Inland Steam Vessels, and 9 Flats and Troop Boats, in commission. Their condition was generally good. The aggregate carrying capacity of the Flats was 1,800 tons. Eight vessels carrying 58 officers, 1,712 men, 148 women and 114 children arrived from England; 15 transports took 92 officers, 808 invalid soldiers, 2,024 men in health, 168 women and 244 children to England. The Master Attendant's Department at Rangoon was abolished. The flotilla on the Irrawaddy was under Captain A. Brooking. The shipping arrivals at Rangoon were 457 in number, aggregating a tonnage of 1,73,724 tons; and the departures 450 in number, tonnage 1,73,377. The receipts of the Port were Rs. 61,479-14, and the charges, Rs. 39,032-7-6. The vessels in the number of arrivals at Bassein were 83, tonnage 29,606, and departures 83, tonnage 29,571. The receipts were Rs. 7,642-12, and the disbursements, Rs. 10,803-2. At Moulmein.

Arrivals	... 510,	Tonnage	... 1,80,947
Departures	... 503,	"	... 1,75,211
Aggregate	... 1,013,	"	... 3,56,158

The receipts of the Port were Rupees 36,541, and the charges, Rupees 19,052. The lighthouses of Arracan were maintained in good order. The port dues at Akyab were Rs. 24,631-6.

Captain Reddie, the Officiating Controller of Marine Affairs, reports that the changes, consequent on the re-organization of the service under the Civil Finance Commission Report, may be said to have worked satisfactorily, and, whilst promotive of a wise economy, to have placed the various branches of the department upon a more efficient basis. The title of "Superintendent of Marine," was changed to that of "Controller of Marine Affairs and Ex-officio Secretary to the Government of India." All questions in connexion with Marine and Naval matters and requiring the decision of the Government of India, are now consequently disposed of in the department by the Head of the Marine in his Secretarial capa-

city, an arrangement which tended greatly to facilitate the despatch of business. A measure attended with equally advantageous results was the appointment of a Superintendent of the Kidderpore Dockyard. The Naval Store Accounts, owing to the heavy demands on the establishment, were in a state of arrear, and no opinion can be expressed as to the working of that department under the new arrangement. The withdrawal of the Marine Audit, and its distribution among the several Military Account Offices, may also be considered as advantageous ; but the centralization of the accounts in one office is much to be desired. A great deal of extra labour and trouble had been thrown upon the Controller's Office, owing to accounts being constantly submitted to the Marine office as heretofore ; references made from the Military Auditors respecting rules of certain departments of the service, names of stores, authority for certain payments and allowances, all of which, tended to impede the business of his office ; but these drawbacks may fairly be expected in a short time to disappear. The only part of the new scheme which has not appeared to work well in practice, is the arrangement for receiving all supplies and Marine stores from the Commissariat Department. The demands of the service are frequently so urgent for vessels ordered suddenly away, that the time required for going through the routine prescribed for the procurement of such stores, is attended with inconvenience to the public service ; a good feeling, however, existed between both departments in furthering the interests of Government in this respect, and it is thought that the system may be modified so as to obviate the delay and inconvenience at present experienced. In the Chief Superintending Engineer's Department, which may be considered the more important branch of this arm of the service, the monthly out-turn of work was Rupees 16,607, whilst the cost of the fixed establishment was Rupees 1,968, being equal to 12 per cent. only on the former. The reductions that were effected were :—the cost of fixed establishment, including Apprentices in April, 1861, stood at Rupees 3,320 ; whereas the charges under this head, including Apprentices, for the month of April, 1862, amounted to Rupees 2,094, shewing a reduction in the establishment of about 34 per cent. The cost of artificers' labor from June, 1861 to April, 1862, shows a monthly average of Rupees 2,280, being a saving of 20 per cent. on the estimated Budget requirements of the previous year.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1861-62.

The whole estimated expenditure chargeable to the British Government, exclusive of outlay from Local Funds, was :—

Disbursed in the Public Works Department ...	£3,408,940
Home Department for the Electric Telegraph ...	„ 65,895
Railway Contract and purchase of Land ...	„ 200,165
Total ...	£3,675,000

The allotments to the several Governments, the percentage on revenue, and outlay per square mile, and per head of population, were :—

Governments.	Allotments.	Per cent. of Revenue.	Per cent. per Square Mile.	Per head of Population.
	£	£	£	s. d.
Madras	660,000	9·8	5·1	0 6
Bombay	525,000	6·9	3·7	0 10
Bengal	510,000	3 5	1·8	0 3
N. W. Provinces	630,000	10·7	5·5	0 4
Punjab	540,000	18·7	5·6	0 8
Oudh	190,000	14·9	7·6	0 6
Nagpore	85,000	22·4	1·2	0 5
Pegu	105,000	19·5	3·3	2 2
T. and M. Provinces	40,000	21·8	1·1	2 4
Straits	40,000	26·6	25·4	2 10
Hyderabad (British Charges)	42,500	This outlay is only on buildings connected with Troops and Roads in the Nizam's Dominions.		
Coorg	2,500	6·2	1·1	0 5

Besides this the expenditure in Mysore and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, chargeable to the Provinces, but disbursed by the Office of the Public Works Department, was estimated at £111,600. The total Public Works Expenditure in India for 1861-62 was estimated at £3,786,600.

Including the sum set down for unforeseen requirements and petty works, the expenditure sanctioned for new works is 53 per cent. of the whole; 25·5 per cent. is for repairs; and 21·5 per cent. for Supervising Establishments, consisting of Engineers and their Subordinates, with the Offices for Correspondence, Drawing, Estimating, Accounts, and Audit. The outlay in the Public Works Department in Pounds Sterling is thus classified:—

	New Works.	Percentage of total outlay.	Repairs.	Percentage of total outlay.	Total.	Percentage of total outlay.
	£		£		£	
Military Buildings	298,915	8	147,052	4·2	445,967	12·2
Civil „ ...	168,917	5	90,681	3	259,598	8
Agricultural Works	247,739	7	246,957	7	494,696	14
Communications ...	639,559	19	390,328	11·3	1,029,887	30·3
Miscellaneous Public Works ...	92,854	3	8,800	...	101,654	3
	1,447,934	42	883,818	25·5	2,331,802	67·5
Reserved for unforeseen requirements and petty works ...	...	...	...	...	364,540	11
Establishment Charges ...	...	...	...	...	739,758	21·5
Grand Total				...	3,436,100	100

The new Budget Rules were issued to the several subordinate Governments and Departments in July 1861, and were followed in the preparation of the Budgets for 1862-63. The new Inspector of Public Works Accounts, who is the Financial Offi-

cer of the Public Works Department of the Supreme Government, commenced his first tour in the month of January 1862. The Department of Accounts under the new arrangement worked in a satisfactory manner. On the 1st June 1861 all promotions and appointments in the Engineer's and other Establishments of the Public Works Department, with certain exceptions, were transferred to the Local Governments. The Lieutenant Governors were empowered to make such promotions and appointments without the intervention of the Government of India, further than it may deem advisable in the exercise of its general power of control and supervision. The frequency with which revised Estimates were submitted, considerably in excess over the original sanctioned Estimates, on the alleged ground of the rise in the rates of labour and materials, induced the Government of India to direct a general enquiry which should extend over the last 10 years from 1852 to 1861 inclusive, and embrace each Public Works Division. In each year the ordinary wages of carpenters, smiths, bricklayers, thatchers, and adult male coolies, were required to be stated, as well as the current rate of hire of a 2-bullock hackery, with the corresponding ordinary rates of the several descriptions of work prevailing each year. It was directed that the Statements so furnished should be carefully examined by Superintending Engineers, who should record their opinions of the current rates. A circular on this subject was addressed to the Local Governments. In the instructions issued to Major Chesney on his departure on a tour of inspection, it is stated that it had cost nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ annas to spend a Rupee during 1859-60, and that according to the Estimates, it would cost $4\frac{3}{4}$ annas to spend a Rupee during 1860-61. This is an impressive way of putting the case, but Colonel Yule points out that the percentage of Establishments to expenditure is not by any means closely analogous, as is often assumed, to the percentage of the cost of collecting a tax on the proceeds of the tax. He says, our present system of accounts is in theory as good as we are likely to get, and is improving in practice. But it is cumbrous, and would become unmanageably so with any great extension of the work of the Department beyond its present development. The more general and extensive use of contract appears to be essential to any such great extension. Contract would also render it more easy to restrict the scope for that speculation among subordinates which is undoubtedly very prevalent. A system of contract cannot be forced into existence, but something can be done towards its introduction by promoting the invitation of tenders on certain specified works of considerable extent, such as lines of road or large bridges. Undoubtedly the prices will

be high, probably at first *much* higher than the work of the Department itself would cost; and this may induce reluctance in Officers who take a just pride in keeping down the rates of their work from heartily promoting it. But these high prices must be encountered if necessary for an object so important. As Contractors multiply and competition arises, the rates will sink to a proper level. It may also be possible, in certain localities, to obtain tenders for annual contracts for the execution of repairs of every kind. Indeed this is already done at some Stations. Means should be taken to extend the practice.

Military Works.—Government sanctioned for Bombay the following Harbour Defences—foundation for the Battery on Middle Ground; raising Oyster Rock to the level proper for a tier of guns; cross Island Battery, and a sum of 5 lakhs was made specially available. To guard against the incursions of the Abors in Assam the following works were ordered—a Masonry Guard-house in Pobah Mookh; an outpost at Lallekopal; clearance of the road between Pobah Mookh and Deemoh. An outpost was sanctioned for Bunnoo at the cost of Rs. 10,014. At Ferozepore a scheme was sanctioned for a field work profile all round, and to provide cover for the Garrison by bringing into use some of the iron skeleton frames still remaining in store at Ferozepore, at a cost of Rs. 60,000. A General Order was issued for the interior of every Barrack and Hospital to be white-washed throughout twice a year, in addition to any partial white-washings which for particular reasons may be necessary. For the pulling of Punkahs in Soldiers' Barracks a scheme was devised by Mr. Grant, a Supervisor of the Department of Public Works at Benares. It consists of the double contrivance of a punkah-pulling machine and a tattie-watering apparatus. Mr. Grant's invention was subjected to the test of actual experiment at Benares, Meerut, Agra, and Gwalior, as well as three of the largest Military Stations in the Punjab. The ventilation of Solitary Cells by artificial means was experimentally carried out in the Agra Prison, and proved successful. The apparatus "throws a current of air into each Cell along the whole length of the corridor, equal to about the blast required for an ordinary blacksmith's forge, a quantity quite sufficient for the ventilation of a Cell 7' × 10' in area." Government made it known that they are prepared to afford all reasonable encouragement to Contractors and others for carrying out gas-works in European Barracks. A contract was entered into with the Oriental Gas Company for lighting the Barracks in Fort William with gas.

Naval and Marine Works.—The Government of Bombay

sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 12,144 for a light on the Island of Perim, which was completed and forwarded to Aden in December 1860. It is a revolving light, and may be seen at a distance of 17 to 22 miles ; it is considered of great utility to ships entering or leaving the Red Sea. Steady progress was made with the Alguada Reef Lighthouse works. The question as to the kind of light best adapted for the Alguada Reef was decided. The Alguada Lighthouse will have the revolving light, and that on the Coco Island will be a fixed light.

Ecclesiastical.—Of the five designs submitted for a Memorial Church at Cawnpoor, in the immediate vicinity of Sir Hugh Wheeler's Entrenchment, the preference was given to that by Mr. Walter Granville, in the Lombardic style, not only on account of its great merit, but because it is believed it can be built for the available amount. The accommodation is for 600 persons. The private subscriptions amounted to Rs. 59,976 which Government will increase to Rs. 1,20,000. The old Church in the District of St. James's Calcutta was built in 1823, at a cost of Rs. 36,342. It fell down in 1858. Land was purchased for its re-erection near the Sealdah railway stations. The building will cost 2 lakhs and provide sittings for 1,048 persons.

Judicial.—As it was decided that Central Jails should be generally adopted, orders were issued on several proposals for the construction of such Jails at various places. After the outbreak of prisoners from the *Calcutta Great Jail* in the beginning of 1861, a Committee was appointed, who recommended certain additions and alterations, the estimates for carrying out which, amounting to Rs. 56,366, were sanctioned.

Public Offices in Calcutta.—A Committee of specially selected officers to consider the inconvenience occasioned both to Government and to the public by the dispersion of the various Public Offices in Calcutta, at great distances from one another, was formed in May 1861, and made the first report in September. They recommended that there should be one building for the accommodation of all the Public Offices, that it should be one of such architectural exterior as to be an ornament to the capital of India, and that its details should be such as to afford every comfort and convenience to those who will find daily occupation under its roof. No reasonable expense should be spared to secure light and ventilation, and every means adopted to render the daily routine of clerical life cheerful. Of the various sites available for such a building, that of Writers' Buildings, occupying the whole of the north side of Tank Square, appeared to the Committee to be most suitable, from its position as well as the area which it covers. Accordingly an arrangement was

concluded in March last for the purchase of this property on account of Government for Rs. 7,75,000. Mr. W. Granville was engaged as architect. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was assumed for the new Post and Telegraphic Office.

Archæology.—In January the late Viceroy recorded a minute regarding the investigation of the archæological remains of Upper India. The following paragraphs occur in the minute :—“It is impossible to pass through that part (Upper India)—or indeed as far as my experience goes, any part—of the British Territories in India without being struck by the neglect with which the greater portion of the architectural remains, and of the traces of by-gone civilization have been treated, though many of these, and some which have had least notice, are full of beauty and interest. By ‘neglect’ I do not mean only the omission to restore them, or even to arrest their decay ; for this would be a task which, in many cases, would require an expenditure of labour and money far greater than any Government of India could bestow upon it. But, so far as Government is concerned, there has been neglect of a much cheaper duty ; that of investigating and placing on record, for the instruction of future generations, many particulars that might still be rescued from oblivion, and throw light upon England’s great dependency ; a history which, as time moves on, as the country becomes more easily accessible and traversable, and as Englishmen are led to give more thought to India than such as barely suffices to hold it and govern it, will assuredly occupy more and more the attention of the intelligent and enquiring classes in European countries. It will not be to our credit as an enlightened ruling power, if we continue to allow such fields of investigation as the remains of the old Bhuddist Capital in Behar, the vast ruins of Kanouj, the plains round Delhi, studded with ruins more thickly than even the Campagna of Rome, and many others, to remain without more examination than they hitherto received.”

In accordance with the sentiments expressed in the Governor General’s Minute, an Archæological Surveyor to the Government of India was appointed. According to the course sketched out by Colonel A. Cunningham, who was selected to fill the newly created post, the first investigations would pass from South Behar into Tirhoot, Goruckpoor, and Fyzabad.

The existence of granite at Gowhatty, which could be easily worked and transported, was reported. A consignment of Coral from Port Blair proved able to yield a fair building mortar and lime. Mr. Nils Mitander, Manager of the Iron-works at Burwar, reported that ore of excellent quality has been found in several places and flux is abundant. The fuel is wood. The building

of the blast furnace had been proceeded with, as far as possible, without the iron work expected from England. The Casting-house was completed. The Rolling Mill with its Steam Engine and three Boilers, and a Pumping Engine, were ready to work. Two Charcoal-houses were in course of construction, and the foundations of a third in progress. Two Charcoal ovens or charring pits were dug, and the brick lining was in progress. A calcining kiln on the Swedish model was erected for calcining the ore before smelting. The Kumaon Iron Works Company had engaged a Swedish manager. Colonel Dickens's Soane Canal Scheme received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, which was concurred in by the Government of India. It was forwarded to the Secretary of State with a recommendation that suitable publicity should be given to it with the view of attracting British enterprise to the proposal.

Irrigation.—Mr. Stanborough was asked to report on Irrigation in Nagpore and his views were circulated to the local officers. Nature has done much for the Province in providing nullahs, and all that is now required is to retain the water two or three months longer in them, or until the crops are all secured. In the Northern Division Ganges Canal, 186 miles of Rajbuhas or irrigation lines had been excavated up to 1st May 1860, and these have since been extended to 285 miles, showing an increase of very nearly 100 miles in this Division. In the Upper Central Division there were finished 50 Rajbuhas on the main line and 6 on the Futtyghur Branch. Between the 1st May 1860 and 1st May 1861 the increased irrigation in area was 35,656 beegahs or 35 square miles, the revenue derived from which was Rs. 35,031. In the Lower Central or 3rd Division Ganges Canal, since 1st May 1860, the total length of new Rajbuhas completed was 77 miles, bringing 65 new villages under full irrigation, and giving increased means to 119 others. The total length of Rajbuhas nearly completed, and which was expected to be available for the ensuing *Rubbee* (Spring) watering, was 65 miles. These irrigating lines will bring 86 new villages under their full influence, and improve the supply of water of 131 more. Thus 142 miles of Rajbuhas would have been completed in time to provide irrigation during the approaching *Rubbee*. In the Cawnpore or 4th Division of the Ganges Canal, 41 miles of irrigating lines had water admitted into them since the 1st May 1860. Twenty-six miles were to be opened in November, and fifty miles more in December, in time for the *Rubbee* crop. 90 miles of Rajbuhas were in progress, of which 70 miles would be capable of irrigating during the *Rubbee* of 1862-63. Numerous gools or minor water-courses had besides

been made to distribute water among the cultivators. In the 5th or Etawah Terminal Division of the Ganges Canal, 91 miles of new Rajbhas have been excavated since May 1860, from which irrigation was looked for before the 15th April 1862, and 208 miles were expected to be completed in time for the next *Khurreef* or Autumn crop following 1st May 1862. No extension of irrigation had been effected on the Eastern Jumna Canal since May 1860, it having reached its maximum some time ago. The Doon, Rohilcund, Bundelcund and Pwajab canals are reported on.

Roads, Imperial and Local, are reported on in the Administration Reports. A Road map of all India is to be compiled.

The Guarantee System.—The Government of India decided that the system has been a most costly one, and that the control over its exercise has been insufficient, owing to practical difficulties in expenditure, and to the fact that there can be no real control where there is no direct authority over the staff, extending to dismissal if necessary. But the Government of India did not subscribe to the view that the system of constructing Public Works in India through the agency of foreign Companies, with money raised virtually by an absolute guarantee, had proved a failure. Without affirming that the works of the East Indian Railway might not have advanced more rapidly, and with a strong conviction that they might have been completed at less cost, the great results that have been achieved during the last ten years, both here and in other parts of India, cannot but be seen with satisfaction—results which it was believed would not have been achieved so fully without the guarantee. Difficulties which existed ten or twelve years ago, in raising money directly on account of the Indian Government in England, exist no longer, and there appears no sufficient reason why, by the aid of lump contracts for construction and stocking, all the real advantages of the guarantee system might not be attained without its complications, should it continue impracticable to obtain funds for works of the kind without Government intervention.

Railways.—The total expenditure as estimated by the Railway Authorities fell successively from Rs. 671,79,212 to 663,15,922, then to 618,96,683, and finally to 576,90,861; whereas the Government of India, as early as February 1861, was led to form the opinion that Rs. 600,00,000 would be sufficient, and adopted the successive estimates of Rs. 585,03,290 and Rs. 586,51,408. The subjoined Statement will show the portions of Railways that were opened or expected to be opened during the year under notice :—

Names of Railways.	Opened on 1st January 1861.		Opened between January and June 1861.		Expected to be opened before January 1862.		Total opened in 1861.		Expected to be opened in 1862.		Remaining to complete the line now sanctioned.	
	Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.		Miles.	
Madras N. W. line, Arcemun to Moodigul	26½	...	...	...	300½	...
S. W. line, Madras to Reypoor	259	...	...	...	146	...
Branch S. W. line, Jalarapett to Bangalore	84	...
Great Southern of India Railway	48	...	...	...	30½	...
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	139	...	...	...	730	...
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	103	...	...	...	100	...
Sind Railway	108	...	...	...	71	...
E. I. Railway, Bengal Division	6	...
" " Eastern Bengal Railway	248	...	...	...	214	...
N. W. Provinces	122	...	...	...	358	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	242	...
Between Lahore and Umritsur	173	...
Between Mooltan and Shersah, the terminus for Steamers, &c., on the	109½	...
Chenab	28½	...
...	32	...
...	10½	...
...	208	...

Mr. Wilson's scheme of Light Railways was regarded by Government as a very desirable one.

The Government of India recommended the establishment of a Consultative Board to conduct the East India Railway Agency at Calcutta, and another at Allahabad. In the former it would consist of the Chief Agent, the Chief Engineer, the present Deputy Agent in the North-West, and the Locomotive Superintendent, and probably also the Traffic Manager; and in Allahabad of the Deputy

Agent, the Chief Engineer, and the Consulting Engineer to Government, and would dispose of all business now disposed of there.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

1861-62.

JUDICIAL.—The important experimental reforms introduced in previous years, especially the arrangement of the Offices under a Clerk of the Court in supersession of the old Omlah system, the mode of recording evidence, the methodical statement of pleas and issues, and the system of registration, were steadily prosecuted and made satisfactory progress.

Civil Justice.—There were 8,432 cases filed in the year under review to 6,558 in the previous year. The increase is considerable, nearly 30 per cent., but the litigation is still very moderate. The total value of suits is Rupees 77,47,811, giving an average value for each suit of Rupees 958. Leaving out Lucknow the average varies from Rupees 100 to 120. Of the total number of cases disposed of nearly one-fourth were adjusted or struck off, and about the same proportion decreed by confession and consent. A little more than one-half, or upwards of 4,000 cases, were decided by the Courts, of which somewhat more than three-fifths were decreed in favor of plaintiff, and somewhat less than two-fifths in favor of defendant; of decrees in favor of plaintiff more than one-half were for the claim in full. The general average for each suit is shewn by the Returns to be a little more than 20 days, which is a reduction in the average of previous years. The number of appeals was large; 641 appeals were preferred to Deputy Commissioners and the Civil Judge from the decisions of their subordinates; 162 appeals to Commissioners from decisions of Deputy Commissioners, and 220 to Judicial Commissioner, of which 49 were from the decisions of Commissioners, and 171 from decision of Civil Judge, making a grand total of 1,023, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the cases decided on their merits. The percentage of reversals was moderate, 8·80; but there were others modified, and more “returned for re-investigation.” Trial by Jury, being carefully watched, worked well in the Lucknow Civil Court.

Criminal Justice.—The following Table shews synoptically the whole of the punishments inflicted in 1861 :—

Courts.	Deaths.	Transportation for Life.	Transportation for terms.	Imprisonment above seven years.	Imprisonment above three years.	Imprisonment above six months.	Imprisonment under six months.	Fined.	Flogged.	Dismissed.	Security.	Out-lawed.	Lunatic Asylum.	Total.
Judicial Commissioner's	22	48	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	82
Commissioner's	...	...	1	64	37	42	8	9	2	1	...	...	...	164
District Officer's	...	...	...	...	182	1,482	2,028	8,263	3,639	113	442	1	...	16,150
Total	22	48	2	72	221	1,524	2,036	8,272	3,641	114	442	1	1	16,396

In the District Courts 24,493 persons were tried, 9,726 acquitted, 423 required to find security, 13,651 convicted, 353 committed, 123 died, escaped or transferred, and 208 were under trial. In the Sessions Courts there were 433 cases in 33 of which the commitment was cancelled, 106 were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, 159 were convicted, 85 acquitted, 18 ordered to give security, 12 died, escaped or were transferred and 19 were under trial. The Judicial Commissioner had 109 cases, of which he convicted 82.

acquitted 3, returned 23 to the Commissioners' Courts and had 1 pending. Of the whole number of cases 2,259, or something more than one-sixth of the whole, were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners; 7,445, or about five-eighths, by Assistants; 2,105 by Tehseeldars, and 812 by Honorary Magistrates. The average duration of cases in the District Courts is 8·72 days in cases cognizable, and 7·18 in cases not cognizable, by the Police. This is a reduction on the averages of last year, and a pretty fair result.

Police.—A saving of Rs. 44,628 was effected in the force which in May 1862 cost Rs. 13,67,352. The Town Police, payable from Local Funds, is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,19,616. The Lucknow City Police constitutes about two-thirds of this Force, the remainder are employed in the most important Towns and Bazaars throughout the Province. The cases reported and dealt with in 1861 are considerably in excess of the previous year. The number reported is 16,986 against 12,604 in 1860. Deducting those in which the injured parties declined to prosecute, 8,450 cases were taken up in 1861 to 6,114 in 1860. In 8,450 cases 9,329 persons were brought to trial, of whom 61·12 per cent., or about 3 per cent. more than in 1860, were convicted.

Jails.—The daily average number and cost of prisoners compared with the previous years were as follows :—

	1860.	1861.
Daily average number	1,71,929	2,59,836
Total cost	Rs. 93,725-0-0	Rs. 1,16,754-0-0
Average annual cost of each prisoner	54-8-2	44-14-11

being a reduction in the average cost of Rs. 9-9-3 per annum on each prisoner; this decrease is general throughout the Province, except Baraich and Gonda. The percentages of sickness and mortality for 1860 and 1861 are as follows :—

	1860.	1861.
Daily proportion of sick to strength per cent. per annum	11·27	7·02
Deaths to strength per cent. per annum	17·74	7·54

A ward was prepared in the Central Jail for a Juvenile Reformatory. The Penal Code led to a great increase in the number of prisoners.

REVENUE.—*Land.*—The demand was Rs. 1,03,04,503 against Rs. 1,03,06,842 the previous year. The entire demand on account of land revenue was realized within the year, except Rs. 18,460, and of this 697 only is irrecoverable. Each succeeding

year's experience strengthens the conviction that, though it may press heavily in a few instances, the summary settlement is in general very moderate, and that a material increase of revenue may confidently be calculated upon from the regular settlement in progress. The number of suits during 1860-61 and 1861-62 were as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
With Pottahs ...	2,858	3,717
Without Pottahs ...	6,776	8,080

being an increase of about 30 per cent. on the former, and 20 per cent. on the latter. The number of suits by landlords against tenants and *vice versa* are almost equal, as was the case last year. The increase was entirely in suits for Rent and Ouster. The cases of exaction continued to decrease, and were in 1861-62 about half of what they were in 1859-60. From the orders of Deputy Commissioners 1,792 appeals were preferred to Commissioners in Revenue suits, and 94 were pending at the close of the year, making a total of 1,886 on the file. In 1,390 of these the orders were confirmed, in 153 reversed, in 136 modified, and 207 remained pending.

EDUCATION.—A large imperial grant was expected under this head, and a scheme for the promotion of education submitted to Government, but no orders were received on the subject. The Talookdaree Schools were maintained with difficulty. The School established at Lucknow, through the personal exertions of Colonel Abbott, for the education of the daughters of Europeans and Eurasians, continued to flourish.

FINANCE.—The elaborate abstract statement does not shew separately the actual receipts and disbursements. The Report says the financial position of the Province is really far more favourable than the figures make it appear. The Oudh Treasuries pay the advances and expenses of the Opium Department, while the profit, which Mr. Hamilton, Opium Agent, estimates after deducting all expenses at Rupees 22,69,600 on the season's out-turn, will go to swell the receipts of the Bengal Government. Again, the import of Salt from the North-Western Provinces is, on a very low estimate, three lakhs of maunds per annum. The duty on this quantity at Rupees 3 per maund is nine lakhs, which, though drawn from Oudh, is included in the Salt Revenue of the North-West. Oudh, too, of course, gives its contribution to the Customs of the Bengal Presidency, although no data are available for estimating the amount.

Assessed Taxes.—The unexpected abolition of the License tax was hailed with delight. As to Income-tax the number of parties assessed with amount of assessment are given in the Statement subjoined:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS.									
	ACT XXXII. OF 1860.									
	Schedule I.		Schedule II.		Schedule IV.		Total.		Total Collection for Current year.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		
Lucknow	1,096	35,691 0 0	11,244	1,31,767 0 0	559	12,191 0 0	12,899	1,79,649 0 0	47,999	
Khyrabad	1,448	40,480 0 0	4,540	31,219 0 0	158	5,112 0 0	6,146	76,811 0 0	48,987	
Baiswarra	792	37,701 0 0	4,249	35,373 0 0	238	6,752 0 0	5,279	79,826 0 0	57,030	
Baraitch	1,494	54,427 0 0	3,311	31,938 0 0	69	969 0 0	4,874	87,335 0 0	67,588	
Total	4,830	1,68,299 0 0	23,344	2,30,297 0 0	1,024	25,024 0 0	29,198	4,23,621 0 0	2,21,604	

The receipts of the *Customs Excise* were Rs. 6,19,643 against 5,99,463 the previous year. The Sudder Distillery system was cautiously introduced and extended by degrees over the whole of the Province. Some Districts have always been in the hands of one or more influential Abkars, who exerted themselves to the utmost to obstruct the new system and retain their monopoly. Considering that this is the first year in which the Sudder Distillery system has been in force throughout the Province, the Financial results are certainly encouraging; and it is satisfactory to know this increased revenue has been raised on a diminished consumption, for all Officers report a great decrease in drinking and drunkenness. From May 1862 the duty was fixed at Rupees 2 per gallon of proof spirit, and Rupees 1-8 per gallon 25° under proof; on the frontier rates one-fourth lower were sanctioned until the Sudder Distillery system is introduced into the North-West. The receipts from drugs were Rs. 1,10,193 against Rs. 99,473 the previous year. *Stamps* yielded Rs. 2,68,735 against Rs. 1,93,495 last year. The privilege of manufacturing *salt* for home consumption was withdrawn. All Officers concur in testifying to the growing popularity of the *opium* cultivation, though many of the cultivators are under the impression that there is an order of Government for them to cultivate. The produce nearly doubled, having risen from 2,703 maunds in 1860-61 to 5,135 in 1861-62. No portion of this increased production is attributable to the enhanced price, which was made known too late. There were under cultivation 28,455 beegahs and 59,547 persons were engaged in it; the average produce was nearly seven and a quarter seers per beegah, but in some Districts it was over ten seers. The Opium Agent estimates the net Government revenue from Oudh opium at Rs. 22,69,600, so that Government derives a profit of about Rs. 38 from each opium cultivator. The above amount is exclusive of opium sold in the Province. The sale of Government Opium realised Rs. 96,411.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Budget grant for the year was limited to 19 lakhs, of which 7 lakhs were allotted to works of internal improvement. Owing to the advanced state of the buildings for the accommodation of troops, only 5½ lakhs were allotted to Military works, which had absorbed the bulk of the Budget grants of the three previous years. The only other considerable allotment, viz. 1½ lakhs, was for the Central Jail at Lucknow, and the two Divisional Jails at Fyzabad and Sectapore.

WORKS.	Previous Expendi- ture.	Expenditure during 1861-62.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications ...	8,01,919	3,86,866	11,88,785
Military ...	61,36,213	5,65,319	67,01,532
Miscellaneous ...	8,53,829	1,61,996	10,15,825
Total ...	77,91,961	11,14,181	89,06,142

The receipts of the Road Funds were Rs. 2,07,966, of the Ferry Fund Rs. 1,56,518 and the disbursements from both Rs. 2,78,629. New roads were opened out. District Post Offices were maintained as before. The number of men employed is 368, the number of miles over which they travel 1,596, and the cost Rupees 18,750. No steamer ascended the Gogra for many months. At the end of the rains of 1862 the Fyzabad and Lucknow Road will be well advanced, and a great portion of it metalled, as will also the Lucknow and Byram Ghat Road and the Road from Byram Ghat *via* Sectapore towards Rohilcund will be passable. The Gogra is always navigable as far as Byram Ghat, which is nearer Calcutta, and 30 miles nearer Cawnpore than Allahabad is, and the voyage to Byram Ghat presents far fewer obstacles.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Gonda Church was repaired. The Roy Bareilly Church, of which only the brick work was finished in 1860-61, was quite completed. A Church for Roman Catholics was entirely built in the Dilkhoosah Cantonment, Lucknow.

POLITICAL.—The Province was perfectly tranquil. Lord Caning paid his last visit to Lucknow in November, and approved of the rule passed by the Talookdars that "every Talookdar should take a solemn covenant from his tenants, binding them never to commit or countenance directly or indirectly female infanticide in any wise whatever, and that, in the event of any one violating the covenant, be his rank or condition in life what it

may, he shall forthwith be handed over to the laws and excommunicated for ever from the pale of Hindoo society as a felon and an outlaw." Upwards of 55,000 persons signed the covenant. The distinguishing feature of the Oudh policy, is the experiment of associating the great landholders and Native gentlemen of mark with the Officers of Government in the administration of the Province. The results of Civil and Criminal trials and appeals are as follows:—

	Civil.	Criminal.	Revenue.
Total decided ...	253	812	1,415
Appealed ...	8	51	136
Confirmed ...	6	37	77
Reversed ...	2	14	48
Pending ...	0	0	11

Of 1,415 Revenue suits decided, 136 were appealed; and of 125 disposed of 77 orders were upheld and 48 reversed. The reversals were, therefore, 35·29 per cent. of cases appealed, but only 3·39 per cent. of cases tried. The percentage of cases appealed to cases tried was low, only 9·31.

Nepaul.—The revised line of Nepaul Frontier was definitely marked out; it juts awkwardly into our territories in several places, and the action of the Police in the pursuit of criminals is sometimes seriously embarrassed in consequence.

Trade.—Last year vast quantities of grain were exported to the famine districts in the North-West, this year the trade took an easterly direction, and more grain was sent down the Gogra and Goomtee than crossed the Ganges. The other principal exports are peas, pulse, linseed and other oil-seeds, also opium, ghee, saltpetre, jute, hides, horns, lac and catechu to Calcutta; molasses to the North-West; cloth of Tanda manufacture, which is very durable, to Nepaul and the North-West; Saul timber, chiefly for Railway purposes, to Cawnpore. The imports are English wines and stores of sorts, English cloth and yarn (which has partly displaced country); metal-ware of different kinds from Calcutta and Mirzapore; salt and cotton from the North-West; cattle, copper and iron in small quantities, and spices from Nepaul. The Officiating Chief Commissioner fears that the development of trade has been seriously retarded by the practice of impressing carriage for the Commissariat and other purposes. The amount of wheeled carriage in the Province is very limited, and is not likely to increase rapidly, liable to indiscriminate seizure. During the cold weather Mr. P. Saunders, Commissioner to report on the cultivation of Cotton, visited the Province. He considered the soil

generally most fertile and well adapted to the growth of cotton. He did not confine his enquiries to cotton, but extended them to every thing connected with the capabilities of the Province.

MILITARY.—On 1st May 1861 the strength of the Military Force in Oudh was 11,341 of all ranks; on the 1st May 1862 it was 9,255, shewing a reduction of upwards of 2,000 men. The decrease is entirely in the Native portion, the strength of the European troops being the same as last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Agriculture.*—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Oudh was constituted in December 1860, and commenced operations in April 1861. In the end of May the Secretary sowed a quantity of both New Orleans and Egyptian cotton seed, and to make the experiment in cotton cultivation as complete as possible, he also sowed some native cotton, which he treated in the same way as the foreign. Of the New Orleans seed about one in a thousand only germinated, and, on the contrary, of the Egyptian about one in a thousand only failed. The results were the same throughout the Province, and can only be accounted for under the supposition that the American seed was originally bad, or had been damaged somehow, as the seed received the year before came up very fairly. The Egyptian and native cotton grew well and produced a large number of pods; but owing, perhaps, to the unusual amount of rain that fell last year; many insects of all kinds were generated, and the pods, especially the Egyptian, were to a large extent destroyed by the ravages of a small red maggot. The Secretary thinks more can be done with seed from other parts of India than with foreign seed, and that, while striving to introduce foreign cottons, the improvement of the native kinds should not be lost sight of. Attempts were made to produce a hybrid between the New Orleans and native cotton with the view of procuring a hardy plant with a good staple; they failed, but will be repeated. Attention was given to the propagation of the mulberry tree. Mr. P. Carnegy made a most successful experiment with silkworm eggs received from Umritsur. Horticultural gardens were kept up at the head-quarters of all the districts. Hemp is grown extensively Trans-Gogra, where the soil is very favorable for the production of this plant.

Forests.—A Superintendent was appointed. He surveyed only one-fourth of the whole estimated area and laid it out in 68 tracts with about 418 miles of demarcation. The Oudh Forests have hitherto suffered much from the practice of girdling trees for the sake of the resin, young saplings too were often cut for fences and other purposes. These practices were checked. Great damage is done by a gigantic creeper which abounds in

the forests, and attacks many trees, and sooner or later destroys them. Under the present system the forests are closed to Contractors. The Forest Department fells the timber and conveys it to the nearest convenient Ghaut, where it is sold by auction. It was originally intended to take only the main trunk of the tree, but subsequently it was found expedient, for the purpose of utilizing the refuse timbers, to convey to market sawn timber likewise. The sum of Rs. 81,096 was collected and Rs. 41,113 disbursed; 72,591 cubic feet of timber were felled and carted to Dépôts on the Sardah river.

Waste Lands.—There were 6 grants of 12,345 acres under the new rules. There were 14 of 54,146 under the old. There were 21 applicants for 36,849 acres received under the new rules but not disposed of. Considerable sums were received just after the close of the official year, and several lots were lately sold, chiefly to Europeans. In the Sectapore District there was much competition at these sales, and one lot of 1,700 acres was knocked down at Rs. 15 per acre. The purchaser was proprietor of the land bordering upon the jungle, and its acquisition was, therefore, a great object to him. The grants of waste land in the Khyrabad Division are numerous, and more were lately made, several of them to European applicants. In one District no fewer than 21 Europeans acquired or are about to acquire lands. Some native grantees greatly exerted themselves in bringing their grants under cultivation, particularly Rajah Gunga Singh of Bhoor, and Fuzl Russool, a Talookdar of the Hurdul District.

Surveys.—The whole of the Durriabad District, one Tehseel of Lucknow, and one of Hurdul, were demarcated, making in all 2,187 square miles, divided into 2,572 estates, for each of which a separate map was prepared. The average cost per square mile is Rs. 29-3-5, considerably in excess of the previous year, when it was only Rs. 20-1-11. The actual out-turn of acre as surveyed in 1860-61 was

Villages. Square Miles.

Oonao	...	800	926	By Colonel Vanrenen's party.
Pertabghur		1,450	1,046	By Captain Anderson's party.

During 1861-62 Colonel Vanrenen completed the survey of the Oonao District, and nearly one-half of Lucknow, comprising in all 1,070 villages, with an estimated area of 951 square miles. Captain Anderson completed the District of Pertabghur and surveyed about two-thirds of Roy Bareilly, making the total work for the season 1,378 villages with an area of 1,228 square miles, being an increase of nearly 20 per cent. over the work of the previous year.

Conservancy.—The receipts were Rs. 5,01,687, of which Rs. 1,60,352 were devoted to Police and Rs. 2,59,479 to local improvements. Measures were in progress some time for the establishment of an Asylum for indigent Europeans.

Dispensaries.—The total number of patients treated was 53,700, of whom 2,789 were in-door and 50,911 out-door patients; of these 34,469 were cured, 3,795 were relieved, 185 incurable, 342 died, 13,523 result not known, and 1,389 remaining. The receipts were Rs. 55,887 and the expenditure Rs. 32,677. Dr. Whishaw at Eyzabad and Dr. Bensley at Baraitch bear testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of bin iodide of mercury as a cure for Goitre. Though the application is a very painful one, and had in many cases to be repeated, the success of the treatment attracted large numbers of those affected with this unsightly appendage, and no fewer than 2,758 persons came for treatment to Baraitch alone. The progress in vaccination was generally unsatisfactory. The people have a strong prejudice against it.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMAH.

1861-62.

ON the last day of January 1862, the three maritime Provinces of India beyond the Ganges, which had been conquered from the Burmese Empire, were united under one local administration, and called British Burmah. These Provinces comprised the ancient kingdoms of Pegu and Arakan, with the long line of sea coast known as Tenasserim. The two last of these were acquired, by treaty, after the war of 1825-26. Pegu was occupied and retained consequent on the war of 1852.

Physical Description.—The province of British Burmah lies along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, extending from the mouth of the Naf Estuary, in about 20° 50' north latitude, to the Pak-chan river, in about 10° 50'. It possess a direct line of sea coast, of not less than nine hundred English miles, and a total area of ninety thousand square miles. Each division possesses one principal sea port, that is to say; Tenasserim, has Maulmain; Pegu, Rangoon; and Arakan, Akyah. The first and last mentioned have risen entirely under British Rule. Rangoon was founded by Alompra, the Burmese conqueror of Pegu. Arakan, the most northern division of the Province, is

separated to the eastward from Pegu and Upper Burmah by a range of mountains, which attains, at its greatest elevation, about seven thousand feet. The range runs nearly parallel with the line of sea coast, and gradually lowers towards the south. The northern portion of the country has a large area of alluvial soil, in the lower course of the river Kuladan, and its numerous affluents. The breadth of the land there, from the sea-shore to the water-shed mountains, is from eighty to ninety miles. A large portion of the country is hilly, covered with forest, and difficult of access. The water-shed range, separating Arakan from Pegu, extends southerly, and between that range and the sea-shore, for a length of nearly two hundred miles, as far as a point of land near Cape Negrais, the country is a mere narrow strip of land. For the last hundred and fifty miles, the hills seldom exceed five hundred feet elevation. That portion of Arakan was united with Pegu, when the latter was occupied by the British. Pegu and Martaban lie in the vallies of the Irrawaddy and Sitang rivers. These vallies, bounded east and west by mountain ranges, are narrow in the upper portions, but expand at the delta of the Irrawaddy into a magnificent alluvial region, penetrated by a vast number of tidal creeks, and extending over ten thousand square miles. Northern Tenasserim is bounded, to the west, by the last hundred miles of the course of the great river Salween. This river without a delta and with passless rapids, one hundred miles from its mouth, which bar the ascent of boats to Central Asia, is joined at Maulmain by two streams which facilitate communication with the interior. The breadth of land from the sea-shore at the mouth of the Salween, to the central mountain range which divides the province to the eastward from Siam, is about eighty miles. This space is gradually narrowed to forty miles at the southern extremity in 10° 15' of north latitude. There is no river of importance southward of the mouth of the Salween. The interior of the country is a wilderness of hills, thickly wooded, running in a general north and south direction, with long narrow valleys.

The People belong to various branches of the Indo-Chinese family. They probably have come down, at a remote period, from the plateau of Central Asia by the courses of the Salween and of the eastern affluents of the Irrawaddy. The most advanced race is the Burmese, which at the period of the British conquest possessed the ruling power over the whole country. The Arakanese are of the same race as the Burmese, have the same name and speak the same tongue, but have been isolated for many generations by their geographical position. Hence they have local peculiarities of physiognomy and speech. The other tribes are

the Mon or Talain, the ancient people of Pegu ; also the Karen, Khyeng, Kamee, and other mountain races. These tribes all have a general resemblance to each other, and as their dialects differ, the Burmese language, which is the mother tongue of three-fourths of the people, serves as a means of communication. The social condition of the people, throughout the three divisions, is generally similar. Every where in the plains the occupied land is an allodial possession. The estates, on the average, do not exceed eight to ten acres. The agriculture is rude, but the fertility of the soil is exuberant. There is only one grain crop in the year, and one cereal, rice, is cultivated almost exclusively. The laws of inheritance and of marriage ; the religious faith and the superstitious practices ; the traditions, the feelings, the sympathies and the prejudices, are generally alike among the people in the plains. But the hill tribes have not been won over to Buddhism. They have no idols and no priesthood. They still retain the ancient worship of the deities of the woods, the hills and the streams. Their languages are unwritten. Many of them are gradually settling in the plains, as the Karens commenced doing ages ago. All the tribes, as a general characteristic, in the ordinary affairs of life, are frank, truthful and hospitable. They have plenty of food and clothing, with reference to the climate. Whether in the hills or plains, the houses of the peasantry, built of bamboo, have the floors raised on platforms and are never placed on the ground. On the hills, the people practice the barbarous mode of tillage, called *toungya*, which consists in clearing a fresh patch of forest each season, and burning the timber on the ground. They change their village sites at uncertain intervals as the soil of the surrounding country becomes exhausted. While such wandering habits last, their condition cannot be materially improved. The remoter hill tribes are still in a savage state of isolation and independence ; save in the district of Toungoo, where the ameliorating influence of education and Christianity has wrought an entire change. Even the wilder among the hill tribes, however, grow cotton and weave cloth of strong texture and various colors.

Settlers.—At the principal sea ports, Europeans and Foreign Asiatics have settled in considerable numbers. Their knowledge, enterprise and capital have opened out markets for the timber, the rice, the petroleum and other products of the country, which could not have been accomplished under the native government. The people generally, since the British conquest, have acquired a considerable amount of personal property. The small landed proprietors are independent and prosperous. The high rate of

wages for a common day labourer, from six to eight annas a day—nine pence to a shilling—shows that the condition of the labouring classes is comfortable. Yet, among the Burmese and other indigenous people, there is no class that can be called wealthy.

Statistics:—

Statement of the Area, Population, Cultivation, and Revenue of British Burma for 1861-62.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISION.	Area in square miles.	Population No. of souls.	No. of townships.	Area of Cultivation.	Land Revenue.	Capitation Tax.	Customs, including fines, confiscations, &c.	Fisheries.	Alkaree including Opium.	Miscellaneous Taxes and Receipts.	Grand Total of Revenue.
Pegu,	34290	1150189	66	907561	1298353	1192044	1568750	419993	313663	977425	5870228
Tenasserim,	38000	371402	31	301415	525361	220507	136370	86575	343263	651857	1963933
Arakan,	17780	376306	10	399132	732996	320484	359961	.....	133189	246857	1798487
Total,	90070	1897897	107	1608108	2656710	1733035	2065081	506568	790115	1876130	9627648

JUDICIAL.—Civil.—In 1861 there were 21,990 appeals and original suits and 11,627 miscellaneous suits against 33,494 and 16,370 in 1860. The decrease was owing to the Stamp Act. Of 1,314 decisions passed by the Deputy Commissioners of the eleven districts into which British Burmah is divided, only 62, or 5 per cent. were appealed against, and in a large majority of these appeals the original decree was confirmed. The number of appeals from the subordinate Courts to the Deputy Commissioners in like manner bears a very small ratio to the number of decisions, and in these the decree of the Court below was more frequently confirmed than modified or reversed.

Criminal.—In 1861 there were brought to trial 25,695 persons; of these 16,039 were convicted, and 9,355 acquitted, 86 died, escaped or were transferred, and 215 awaited trial, or were committed to the Sessions. There were 67 per cent. of convictions to arrests. The amount of property stolen was Rs. 2,16,346, of which Rs. 52,909 were recovered or 24 per cent. 21,586 witnesses were examined, of whom 17,358, or four-fifths were not detained more than one day. Of 216 committed to the Sessions, 160 were convicted and 42 acquitted. Only 123 sentences passed by Deputy Commissioners were appealed against, 82 were confirmed and 38 modified or reversed.

Police.—Early in the year 1861 the organization of the Police in Pegu, on the plan recommended by the Police Commission which was subsequently embodied in Act V. of 1861, was commenced. The duty was entrusted to Captain H. Duncan as Inspector General. He began with the district of Prome, which, from being a border district, liable to the attacks of banditi from the Burmese territory, required early attention. The Police is composed mainly of Burmese, who are the only men fit for service on the frontier and in the interior. In the sea port towns and cantonments natives of India are chiefly employed, as being more likely to understand those with whom they are brought in contact. The village Police were reduced in number. By the end of August, the work was accomplished in Pegu and the Inspector General proceeded to carry out the same plan in Tenasserim. The north-eastern portion of that division where only a river forms the boundary with the Shan States subject to Siam, required careful attention. By the end of the year, the work of that part and down the long line of coast to the southward was accomplished. The Constabulary were not introduced into Arakan till the middle of 1862. Excluding it there was a force of 4,400 men of all ranks in the regular Police; 217 boatmen and 670 village Police. There were 14,739 crimes committed against 17,124 in 1860, and of these 67 were of

the worst class against 78. This is a very large number to occur in a population of about a million and three quarters of souls. But it must be remembered that the majority of the worst crimes were perpetrated by armed bodies who crossed into British Territory to plunder. The sums raised for Municipal objects, including Police, in each division during the year, were as follows :—

Pegu, ...	...	Rs. 92,414
Tenasserim, ...	...	37,370
Total, ...		Rs. 129,784

Jails.—There were 13 jails at the beginning of the year but 2 were abolished. The average daily number of prisoners was 4,948, of whom 6½ per cent. died, 131 escaped and 92 were recaptured. The cost per prisoner varied from Rs. 48 in Arakan to Rs. 74 in Tenasserim and 76 in Pegu. Owing to the high price of common labor in British Burma, it is generally more profitable to employ the convicts outside than inside the Jail walls. The gross financial results of the year, exclusive of the two small jails of which the returns are wanting, were as follows :—

Gross cost of maintenance, ...	Rs. 2,76,564
Value of labor, ...	2,52,948
Balance against Jails, ...	Rs. 23,616

The average daily number of Prisoners in the Jails was 4,948, the average annual cost per prisoner, therefore, is only Rs. 55-14-3. At Rangoon and Maulmain the great majority of the laboring prisoners were employed by the Public Works Department. The value of the labor performed by them was estimated by that Department as follows :—

Rangoon, ...	Rs. 35,408
Maulmain, ...	71,156
Total ...	Rs. 1,06,564

Orders were received for all transported convicts at Maulmain to be transferred to the Andaman Islands.

REVENUE.—The year was prosperous :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Land,	2614152	2656710
2 Capitation, ...	1460519	1733035
3 Fisheries, ...	477055	506568
4 Salt, ...	95830	73704
5 Forest Produce, ...	6893	9073
6 Excise, ...	843608	790115
7 Sea Customs, ...	1186192	1433312
8 Inland Customs, ...	578971	631769
9 Port dues and Marine receipts, ...	190523	285863
10 Timber, ...	516842	684297
11 Fines and Fees, ...	174493	147362
12 Unclaimed property, ...	9517	5789
13 Postage Stamps, ...	40875	40793
14 Stamps in Civil Suits, ...	5224	242591
15 Income Tax, ...	214341	333997
16 Karen Chiefs tribute, ..	3874	3874
17 Miscellaneous, ...	30997	48886
Total, ..	8620925	9627648

Land to the amount of Rupees 17,097 was sold in the Town of Rangoon ; Rupees 466 in Bassein ; Rupees 3,884 in Maulmain ; Rupees 98 in Mergui ; Rupees 478 in Akyab. These sums are not included in the regular Revenue. The following was the demand for local taxes :—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Municipal, ...	130269	129784
Bazaars, ...	79614	67768
Ferries, ...	17638	19583
Rent on Town Lots, ...	63323	56978
Cattle Pound Fund, ...	4915	4801
Convict Labor Fund, ...	160855	10700
Record Fund, ...	.....	24
Talabana Fund, ...	.....	484
Total,...	456644	290065

Land.—The Land Revenue is mainly dependent upon the export of grain. The quantity sent away from each Division, is shewn as follows :—

Pegu,	...	2,16,144 Tons.
Tenasserim,	...	30,705 "
Arakan,	...	1,06,930 "
Total,		3,53,679 Tons.

The operations of the settlement extended over country containing 9,400 square miles within which area 1,31,000 acres were assessed. The result of the revision of previous rates per acre was that on 687 quengs the rates per acre were increased; on 132 quengs the rates were decreased, and the rates on 278 acres remained unaltered. The net increase of annual assessment in consequence of the season's operations will be Rs; 35,800. With reference to leases or a settlement of land revenue for ten years, the year's operations cannot be termed successful. The inhabitants of forty village tracts representing 7,600 cultivated acres of land paying annually Rs. 14,800 to Government accepted leases; fifteen separate cultivators possessing 194 acres paying annually Rs. 312 also took leases. But that is a small proportion of the whole area visited and assessed. The prejudice or opposition to the leases still continued strong in the Rangoon District. In that of Bassein the cultivators were found less determined in their opposition.

Capitation Tax.—The rate of capitation tax was increased twenty-five per cent. in Pegu and Tenasserim in consideration of the license and tobacco taxes not being imposed, and also on account of the income tax not being extended beyond the chief towns. In Pegu the rate is Rs. 5 per annum for a married family.

Customs.—The duty realized on account of sea customs, including fines and confiscations, was £144,500. The total value of the trade for the year by sea was as follows :—

Imports,	...	Rs. 2,62,55,849
Exports,	...	2,88,56,079
Total		Rs. 5,51,11,928

Or £5,511,193.

Inland customs exist only in the Pegu division. In the year under review there was a fair increase arising from the augmented export of salt, salted fish, and grain. The total amount collected was £61,900.

Timber.—The sum collected on this account at Maulmain during the year, amounted to Rs. 2,87,412. This large amount arises from the vast quantity of Foreign Teak Timber brought down, amounting to 106,432 logs. No waste land under Lord Canning's Rules was sold.

EDUCATION.—In Pegu and Tenasserim the work is almost entirely conducted by missionaries. In Arakan there are two Government schools. On the whole, the means for giving a sound education to the masses of the people of British Burmah, are, as compared with the numbers, not inadequate. There is ample scope for the beneficial extension of grants-in-aid from Government, to the schools maintained by the several Missions in the Province, and such aid will probably lead to more schools being established. There are no existing means for carrying out a general plan of vernacular education in the interior by direct Government agency, and the best substitute for such a plan will be that of supporting the village schools already established by missionaries, in which a sound elementary education is imparted. The Karens contributed liberally to schools.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The total imperial outlay during the year, on Public Works, including an advance of Rs. 94,056 made to local funds, was Rs. 14,16,354, in addition to which, Rs. 34,954 were defrayed from Local resources; and convict labor was given to the value of Rs. 75,096, forming an aggregate of Rs. 15,26,404. The Budget cash allotment for Pegu was eleven and half lakhs of Rupees, of which Rs. 11,48,855 were drawn, and for Tenasserim, two and a quarter lakhs, of which only Rs. 1,72,200 were required, owing to reductions effected. The cost of establishments in the P. W. Department was Rs. 2,29,367 or 15 per cent. on the total expenditure, or nearly 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the net expenditure. In British Burmah, almost the only persons who use the Post Office are the foreign residents, that is, Europeans and Indians. The receipts are slowly increasing.

MARINE.—The sum of Rs. 1,99,572 was spent on the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Dockyard, but the earnings are estimated at Rs. 2,29,547.

FINANCIAL.—The total amount of demand for imperial revenue in the Province of British Burmah on account of 1861-62 amounted in round numbers to £962,700. The civil expenditure was in round numbers £400,000 and Military £340,000, Public Works £160,250. This leaves about six and a quarter lakhs of Rupees for the expenditure on the Electric Telegraph, the Post Office, the Geological Survey, the mail steamers, and the steamers employed in the relief of troops.

POLITICAL.—The Karennee States had the usual petty disturbances among themselves. The Shan States, tributary to Siam, continued to show a friendly desire to suppress robbery and cattle stealing on the border.

MILITARY.—The strength of the regular troops, European and Native, now in British Burmah, amounts to 2,232 of the former, and 3,305 of the latter; or a total of 5,537, not including officers. The force is larger than it will be eventually, as the death vacancies in the Pegu Sapper Battalion will not be filled up, and the battalion will be replaced by a regiment of Native Infantry one-third less in number. The strength of the regular troops in the Pegu Division, at the close of the year 1860, was 2,373 Europeans, and 9,405 Natives, or a total of 11,778 not including officers. The Pegu Light Infantry was broken up, and the Arakan Battalion is now in course of being disbanded. Consequent on these reductions, the Fort of Meaday, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy and six miles from the frontier, was abandoned.

POPULATION.—A census is taken yearly when the rolls for the Capitation tax are made out. The various races in the country are as follows :—

	PEGU.	TENASSERIM.	ARAKAN.	TOTAL.
1. Europeans and their descendants, ...	1,252	1,146	164	2,562
2. Burmese including Arakanese and Talcings,	886,264	211,594	301,329	1,399,157
3. Karens, ...	184,006	100,358	62	284,426
4. Shans and Toun-thoos,...	24,892	18,144	3,892	46,928
5. Chinese, ...	2,001	8,118	135	10,245
6. Khyengs, ...	16,647	.....	20,183	36,830
7. Indians, ...	17,907	28,731	26,841	73,479
8. Mahomedans of Burmah, .....	.....		19,343	19,343
9. All Races not included above, ...	17,220	3,311	4,357	24,888
Total, ...	1,150,189	371,402	376,306	1,897,897

In addition to the Karens herein entered there are mountaineers of that race in the District of Toungoo numbering 62,326 only. The numbers of both sexes were as follows :—

Men,	...	...	574,178
Women,	...	...	552,666
Boys,	...	...	404,733
Girls,	...	...	366,320
Total,			1,897,897

These returns do not include the population within the Military Cantonments.

Agriculture.—Dr. Brandis continued the experimental cultivation of cotton. The seed used was of two kinds, New Orleans and Sea Island both raised in Pegu. The first yielded 120 lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre, the second being longer in arriving at maturity was withered by the heat of the early summer sun, and produced very little. The New Orleans variety appears well suited to the climate, but to induce Burmese peasants to cultivate it, is an object rather to be hoped for than expected. The Rungpore variety of tobacco was successfully introduced into Pegu. A tea plantation was commenced in the district of Akyab by Mr. A. L. McMillan.

Forests.—The teak forests of Pegu and Tenasserim are arranged in three grand divisions marked out by the courses of the main rivers and their tributaries. Each grand division is placed under the control of a deputy superintendent, and is subdivided into sections which form convenient groups for working and watching the tracts where the trees grow. In 1860 not less than 11,714 logs were brought down by the permit-holders. But in the past year only 2,105. The permit-holders in the Sitang division brought down 6,748 logs. Rupees 61,465 were derived from permit-fees. The total yield, of teak timber by the forests during the year, was :—

NUMBER OF LOGS.

By Contractor and the Forest Department,	...	20,436
By Permit-Holders,	...	9,236
Total,		29,672

The whole, of these logs, were delivered at the timber depots. Not less than 96,266 logs of teak were brought from foreign States down the Salween river. Down the Irrawaddy and Sitang river 9,879 logs were brought. The expenditure was :—

			Rupees.
Works,	...	...	1,86,614
Maintenance,	...	...	62,778
Establishment,	...	...	82,942
Total,			3,22,334

This sum is the bonâ fide Forest expenditure. In the timber revenue department at Maulmain Rs. 13,000 were expended in establishments which, added to the above sum, makes Rupees 3,35,334. The amount realised was Rs. 3,96,885, thus showing a profit of Rs. 74,000. But a good deal of this expense was incurred on account of timber not yet brought into account, and the department had on hand fifty-four elephants of which twelve were purchased during the year. To the above sum realized on account of the forests, has been added the sum of Rs. 2,87,412, collected on account of timber revenue at Maulmain, and the total will be Rs. 6,84,297. The department sold 14,912 logs at one-third less than the previous year.

Topographical Survey of Pegu.—The Superintendent was engaged in surveying a portion of the Yoma or central range of hills for about fifty miles to the north of Rangoon, and afterwards in surveying the lower portion of the chain of the Arakan hills, forming part of the Bassein District, and lying between the 16th and 17½ degrees of north latitude. The field work done during the year comprised 87 miles of traverse, 37 of river triangulation, 185 of river survey, 407 of detached linear survey and an area of about 4,000 square miles. The cost was Rs. 17,726 during the year exclusive of the military pay of the superintendent giving for the year an average of Rs. 4-6-0 per square mile. The survey will be completed in May 1864. There was a partial survey in the Amherst district of Tenasserim. Since 1857 a thousand square miles have been surveyed. In Arakan the district of Akyab has had its survey completed, and those of Ramree and Saudoway remain to be surveyed.

Vaccination.—The results were 1,630 successful cases out of 1,970. The Burmese do not place much reliance on vaccination as a protection against small-pox. Inoculation is extensively practised by Burmese medicine men.

Dispensaries.—In Pegu there is one at Rangoon and one at Thayet-myo. In the former 1,118 out and 230 in-patients were treated, in the latter 690 out and 70 in-patients. In the Maulmain General Hospital 382 Europeans and 766 Asiatics were admitted; not less than 5,944 out-door patients were treated. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained in Arakan are a general and seamen's hospital at Akyab, and charitable dispensaries in connection with the usual Civil Hospitals. The seamen's hospital at Akyab is supported by a monthly donation from Government of Rupees 327, and an allowance from the port fund of Rs. 120. The patients also pay. The hospital does not appear to be of that degree of use to seamen resorting to it, which the amount of expenditure would lead us to ex-

pect. During the past year only thirty-seven patients were admitted. At the dispensary at Akyab 276 in-door patients were treated and 1,980 out-door; at Kyonk-Phyoo 239 in-door, and 299 out-door. There is nominally a dispensary at Sandoway, but being within the jail enclosure few patients resort thereto.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mr. W. T. Blandford geologically surveyed that part of the district of Bassein which lies between the Bassein river and the mountains of Arakan. The rocks are described as “beds of sand stone, shale, and occasionally of limestone, belonging to the nummulitic series.” Limestone was found at several localities. The most important lie to the south of the town of Bassein, and of these the richest is near the village of Thamaudewa. The rock is described as “inexhaustible, the quality good, and access thereto easy. No traces of petroleum were met with. Strings of lignite of small thickness and trifling extent occasionally occur. In the Cantonment Garden of Rangoon 150 soldiers of the sixty-eighth Light Infantry worked at plots within the portion of the ground allotted to a kitchen garden. They raised during the season, very short in the latitude of Rangoon, not less than 41,000 lbs. of vegetables.

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

1861-62.

Civil Justice.—The total number of suits filed was 16,272, being 3,287 in excess of the previous year. This number, together with those which remained on the file at the commencement of the year, left a total of 16,920 to be disposed of. Of these 15,973 were actually decided, making 2,996 cases in excess of the number adjudicated during the year 1860-61. The proportion of suits for landed and personal property scarcely varied from that of the preceding year, being 5·1 per cent. in the former case, and 94·9 per cent. in the latter. Of the aggregate number of cases decided 1,016 were adjusted in the Courts of the Huzoor Adawlut, Superintendent, and Suddur and District Moonsiffs. The remaining portion, viz. 14,951, were decided in the Talook, Cazee, and Pundits' Courts—of these 6,096 were suits under 20 Rupees each, and were disposed of summarily. The value of the property litigated was Rupees 16,76,886, averaging 105 Rupees per suit. The amount awarded to Plaintiffs was Rupees 10,37,829 against Rupees 6,39,057 wholly or partially disallowed, the latter forming an average of 38 per cent. on the sums prose-

cuted for. The suits which occupied one year and upwards bore a proportion of 0·5 per cent. to the whole number decided in 1860-61. In this year they averaged only 0·1 per cent., which is satisfactory. The percentage of appeals made in suits open to appeal was 16·4 per cent. in the year 1860-61. In the past year it came down to 11·3 per cent., 9,877 being the number of suits open to appeal, while the actual appeals made were 1,121. The number of appeals, as compared with the preceding year, also exhibits a decrease of 229 cases. At the close of the official year only seven individuals were confined in the several jails in the Mysore Territory.

Criminal Justice.—There were 15,355 cases of which 15,104 were disposed of. This is an increase of 281 cases on the previous year, chiefly in petty crime. The following classification shows the state of the Criminal file :—

Crimes against the person	...	...	...	308
property	...	...	...	3,435
Miscellaneous offences	...	...	...	1,017
Petty cases	...	...	...	10,595

Total 15,355

Computing the population of the Mysore Territory at 3,899,707 it would give a proportion of one offence to 254 persons, or, deducting the petty offences, one offence to 819 persons. Were it not for the large number of petty offences, the above, it is believed, would present a remarkable contrast in comparison with other Provinces. The following scale will show the description of punishment awarded to Criminals who were convicted :—

Fined on an average 1·4	...	...	...	16,693
Flogged and released	...	...	...	267
Banished the Jurisdiction	...	...	...	7
Dismissed the service	...	...	...	57
Imprisoned for less than one month	...	...	...	2,075
Imprisoned from one month to 13 years	...	...	...	1,188
Suffered capital punishment	...	...	...	11
Transported for life	...	...	...	4

Total 20,302

The amount of fines realised was Rs. 20,894-3-7. The value of the stolen property, as alleged by the complainants, was stated at Rs. 44,798-9-5 ; of this amount Rs. 32,755-1-1 were recovered, and Rs. 2,189 6 1 was realised towards the indemnification of the sufferers by the sale of the confiscated property of the parties convicted, making a total of Rs. 34,944-7-2. Mr. Saunders, the Judicial Commissioner, reported that the intro-

duction of a fixed Code of Criminal Procedure and of Law is likely to be fraught with the greatest advantages, and to lead to the amelioration of the practical working of the Courts of Justice in Mysore.

Jails.—At the end of the year out of 1,666 prisoners in the several jails, 1,421 were under sentence. The average number of convicts on the 1st of each month was 1,374, of whom 817 performed labor in the jails, and 557 in road-gangs. The mortality in the jails and road-gangs averaged 6·1 per cent. The expense incurred was Rs. 85,672, or Rs. 4,094 more than in the preceding year. The number of casualties by suicide and accident amount to 1,122, or 146 less than in the previous year. The number of persons killed and wounded by wild beasts was 33 less, and the number of wild beasts killed 26 more than in the year 1860-61.

Education.—A Normal School was established. The Bangalore High School continued during the year to increase in numbers and efficiency. The Educational Reports from the Inspectors, and those received from incidental sources, indicate a very healthy state of things in the Provincial Schools, both in Mysore and Coorg. New school premises were erected in Hassan and Hoonsoor, two important and populous stations. The total number of youths receiving instruction in the schools supported by and receiving aid from Government was 1,749. Of these 532 were taught up to the University Entrance standard, but all studied the English language to a greater or less extent. Of the above number 1,094 were Hindoos, 278 Mahomedans, and 377 other classes. The average daily attendance in all the schools was 1,399. The total amount of receipts from Government and from fees, &c. for the past year was Rs. 51,981-15-3; and the expenditure Rs. 50,012-10-7. The annual cost of educating each pupil in the Government superior and inferior schools averaged Rs. 47-9-0, the cost to Government being Rs. 44-11-3. In private inferior schools the cost was Rs. 16-5-9, with an additional cost to Government of Rs. 10-4-0.

Revenue.—That high prices tended to ensure almost universal prosperity among the cultivating classes may safely be inferred, when it is mentioned that in a Ryotwar Territory like Mysore distraint is becoming almost unknown. The Butai, or division of crop system, which has been abandoned in all British Provinces, still exists in Mysore. It is in course of being gradually and steadily modified; but without a Revenue Survey it would be a serious matter to convert Butai into assessed lands. The conditions of this tenure are that Government is to have

half the crop and the ryots the other half; but every honest native in the country, when questioned, unhesitatingly admits that this is not the true division of the harvest, and that one-third to the Government, the same to the ryot, and the remaining third to the Village, Talook and other public servants, is a far more accurate definition of the allotment. Superintendents were requested to discourage any extension of the system. The need of a survey is most felt in the coffee country. The amount of the Coffee Halut for the past year was rather more than Rupees 68,000, which is a falling off of nearly 9,000 Rupees from the revenue of the previous year. It can only be inferred that smuggling is on the increase, for the number of additional gardens that came into bearing ought to have far more than counterbalanced the shortness of the crop in a few Talooks. The number of gardens in Mysore approximates 10,000, and taking the quantity that paid duty as a basis of calculation, the average produce of each garden was only 25 maunds, or rather less than the quantity which can be obtained from one well cultivated acre. The Jummabundy of the year was Rupees 1,00,96,816-10-8, an amount of actual revenue never previously reached. With the exception of Mohaturfa, every important item increased. The principal heads of revenue for the past year were :—

1861-62.

			Rs.	As.	P.
1. Wet land	...	...	22,95,617	10	1
2. Dry land	...	...	27,98,420	5	4
3. Garden land	...	...	10,62,907	1	1
4. Enann villages	...	...	3,39,698	15	10
5. Halut, or excise on Coffee, Betel-nut, Pepper, Cardamoms	...	...	6,21,571	2	8
6. Sayer, or excise on 20 other articles	...	...	4,90,743	0	3
7. Excise on Tobacco	...	...	1,29,729	5	1
8. Abkarry	...	...	10,48,225	5	8
9. Mohaturfa, including plough tax	...	...	4,37,896	2	4
10. Productive groves	...	...	1,05,127	1	1
11. Sandalwood	...	...	2,26,374	3	10
12. Forest timber	...	...	84,595	7	5
13. Farms and Licenses	...	...	1,14,129	1	2
14. Miscellaneous	...	...	3,41,781	7	10
Total			1,00,96,816	10	8

The actual Land Revenue of the Province for the past year was rather more than 65½ lakhs, being an increase of about 3 lakhs on the revenue derived from land in the previous year,

and nearly 2½ lakhs of this increase was on account of land taken up on permanent assessment by the Ryots. When 537 heads of *Sayer* taxation existed in 1833 and 1834, the realizations from the Sayer scarcely exceeded 6 lakhs; whereas now, in the second year of a revision which reduced the number of articles on which excise is paid to no more than twenty-five, the amount of revenue nearly doubled, the actual sum being Rupees 11,73,929-12-9. *The Alkary* net revenue was Rs. 9,07,412-8-2, an increase of Rs. 54,267. The revenue from *Stamps* increased by upwards of Rupees 10,000, the amount realized in 1860-61 being only Rupees 9,573-10-2 as compared with Rupees 19,978-10-1 last year. The quantity of earth *salt* manufacture, was greater than usual, as the revenue from this source rose to Rs. 14,486-10-4, as compared with Rupees 10,216-10-8 of the previous year. *Opium* yielded Rs. 12,479-11-8. The subsidy of 24½ lakhs, and the rental of Seringapatam, half a lakh, were duly paid. His Highness the Rajah's stipend, above 15 lakhs, balance of 1860-61 inclusive, was adjusted in full, and a surplus of more than 10 lakhs was placed in deposit.

Public Works.—In every Executive Engineer's Circle throughout the territory important Roads, either Imperial or Provincial, were completed, or were in progress. The chief lines were from Bangalore to Cuddapah, from Mysore to Manantoddy, from Mysore to Cannanore, *via* Periapattam and the Bhoond Ghat. The branch Railway to Bangalore from the junction at Jalrapett, on the Madras and Beypore line, progressed. Several works of irrigation were carried out. The great project intended to provide for the drainage of the Cantonment of Bangalore was nearly completed. The labor, or Khalihat Corps, was reorganized and placed on a better footing.

			Rupees.
New Works	...	...	3,69,111
Repairs	...	...	4,12,527
Permanent Establishment	...	...	1,98,311
Total	...	...	9,79,949

Financial.—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Revenue of 1861-62	...	...	1,00,96,816	10	8
Collections of ditto	...	...	1,00,30,308	2	1
Net balance on hand on the 30th April 1862			95,87,113	10	9
Expenditure of 1861-62, Public Works inclusive	...	...	90,71,899	1	3
Surplus of the past year	...	...	10,48,622	9	6

The increased expenditure of the Public Works Department

last year, was Rs. 4,72,000. The net balance in the Treasury on the last day of the year was nearly 96 lakhs. The fixed stipend of His Highness, amounting to Rs. 3,50,000, was paid and his fifth share of the net revenue amounting to Rs. 10,74,742-14-3, was placed to His Highness's credit. The grand total of his income for the past year was Rs. 14,24,742-14-3. The regular subsidy of 24½ lakhs payable by the Mysore State on account of the Military force maintained by Her Majesty's Government within the Mysore Territories, was adjusted by monthly instalments.

Political.—His Highness, at the time of Sir Mark Cubbon's departure, advanced a claim for the restoration of the administration of the Territory to his own exclusive control; but the late Governor General, prior to his relinquishment of office, declined to accede to His Highness's request.

Military.—The Mysore local force consisted of 3,252 Horse and 2,097 Foot. The population is estimated, as nearly as possible, at 4,000,000, the actual number according to the census accounts being 3,899,707 as compared with 3,864,676 for the previous year.

The Province was generally healthy throughout. There was no emigration. A considerable extent of land was in anticipation told off by the Mysore Ryots for Cotton cultivation, and Mr. Davis, who was appointed to supply seed and construct gins on part of Government, considers the Ryots to be very keen on the subject of Cotton. The increase in the number of Coffee Gardens was rapid, 1,08,000 maunds of iron ore were smelted. The number of individuals vaccinated was 95,640, and the number of successful cases was only 4,481. The total number of patients treated in the several Hospitals and Dispensaries maintained by the Mysore Government amounted to 24,000. In the Cantonment Civil Hospital the percentage of deaths on the number of in-patients rose to 12. The total cost of the establishment for the treatment of 24,000 patients, and for the vaccination of nearly 96,000 individuals, was Rs. 64,739-4-8. Mr. Bowring concludes. "I could have wished that Mr. Saunders, to whom is due the credit of what has been achieved during the year, should have himself submitted this Report, more especially as I did not assume charge of the office of Commissioner till the 20th of April. But as it has devolved upon me to place before the Government the foregoing statement of the prosperous condition of the country, I beg to bring prominently to notice the efficient manner in which Mr. Saunders conducted the administration during the past year."

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

REPORTS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE LAND
REVENUE OF MADRAS.

(Fasli 1269) 1859-60.

THE Annual Report of the Madras Board of Revenue on the settlement and collection of the revenue of Madras, for 1859-60, is submitted by J. D. Sim, Esq., Secretary on 16th February 1861, reviewed by Government on 22nd April 1861, and does not reach Calcutta till May 1862. During the year, territorial alterations were made in some of the Collectorates. The three Districts of Rajahmundry, Masulipatam and Guntoor, were formed into the two new Districts of the Godavery and Kistna; Madras was amalgamated with Chingleput, the united Districts being designated Madras; and Canara was divided into two Collectorates called North and South Canara.

The Season.—In the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Madras, Tinnevely, Coimbatore, and North and South Canara, the season was favorable; but in the other twelve Districts it was below the average; and in parts of the Ceded Districts there was actual drought. The freshes in the Kistna, Cauvery and Coleroon were unusually high and caused much damage. The highest fresh in the Kistna was 37 feet, at which height the river remained for several days. In the Provinces, cholera, fever and small pox were prevalent. In Malabar, cholera of a virulent type was fatal in 13,953 out of 16,343 cases reported. In North Canara fever has been very prevalent during the last two or three years.

The average fall of rain in each district, during the past two seasons, is shewn in the following table:—

Districts.				April to September 1859 inclusive.	October 1859 to March 1860 inclu- sive.	Total for the whole year.	Total for last Fasli 1268.
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	48·5	6·9	55·4	40·0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	31·4	10·0	41·4	28·9
Godavery	...	...	...	26·4	6·7	33·1	29·1
Kistna ...	...	...	...	23·0	5·1	28·1	23·8
Nellore ...	...	...	...	19·2	33·4	52·6	38·2
Cuddapah	...	...	...	15·0	12·2	27·2	29·5
Bellary ...	...	...	...	11·8	2·5	14·3	28·0
Kurnool ...	...	...	...	19·7	1·9	21·6	23·0
Madras ...	...	...	...	24·6	27·4	52·0	51·1
North Arcot	...	...	...	13·8	13·5	27·3	34·5
South Arcot	...	...	...	25·7	16·8	42·5	52·3
Tanjore ...	...	...	...	36·6	29·4	66·0	56·4
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	27·5	11·5	39·0	46·2
Madura ...	...	...	...	18·5	14·8	33·3	41·0
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	12·4	25·1	37·5	33·9
Coimbatore	...	...	...	19·5	7·5	27·0	25·2
Salem* ...	...	...	...	6·9	1·4	8·3	50·5
North Canara	...	...	}	107·6	17·6	125·2	135·5
South Canara	...	...			
Malabar ...	...	...			
	...	...	...	93·7	15·1	108·8	115·1

* This is clearly erroneous, but the Collector has not been able to correct the mistake.

Prices.—Prices continued very remunerative, although lower than in Fasli 1268, in which year they rose to rates unprecedentedly high. The subjoined abstract will show that though they fell from 10 to 16 per cent. in Fasli 1269, they were still (with one exception, Jawary,) considerably above the average prices of the previous ten years ; they were also above the commutation rates :—

	Average of 10 years from Fasli 1259 to Fasli 1268.		Fasli 1268.		Fasli 1269.		Increase or decrease in Fasli 1269 on the average of 10 years.		Percentage of in- crease or decrease.		Decrease below Fasli 1268.		Percentage.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Paddy 1st sort per garce ...	104		158		141		+ 37		36		17		10	
Do. 2nd do. ...	94		143		130		+ 36		38		13		9	
Jawary do. ...	214		183		161		— 53		25		22		12	
Bajera do. ...	117		173		152		+ 35		30		21		12	
Raggi do. ...	113		167		150		+ 37		32		17		10	
Horse gram do. ...	144		219		182		+ 38		26		37		16	

There was a general fall in the price of the second sort of paddy, the staple food of the people, owing to increased production and less demand from foreign markets.

Ryots' Holdings.—The extent of land in occupation or comprised in the Ryots' holdings was 1,46,41,496 acres, assessed at 3,10,85,669 Rupees ; which shows an increased net occupancy above the preceding year, of 4,73,641 acres, assessed at 6,15,108 Rupees ; but in this acreage the Estates in North and South Canara and Malabar are not included ; for, owing to peculiarities of land tenure in those Districts, the extent under occupancy is not known.

Items.	Land.	Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.
Lands held by the Ryots at the commencement of the year	1,41,67,855	3,04,70,561
Deduct lands given up	6,09,911	11,86,884
Remainder	1,35,57,944	2,92,83,677
Add lands newly taken up	10,83,552	18,01,992
Total holdings	1,46,41,496	3,10,85,669
Waste remitted	2,52,282	6,39,959
Remainder	1,43,89,214	3,04,45,710

Of the above occupancy 2,52,282 acres were left uncultivated under circumstances entitling the holders to remission, and the assessment thereon, Rupees 6,39,959, was accordingly remitted.

Waste Land.—

				Waste Remission.	
				Extent.	Assessment.
				Acres.	Rs.
Fasli 1265	...	...	...	3,12,724	7,91,743
Fasli 1266	...	...	...	3,54,941	8,88,172
Fasli 1267	...	...	...	7,20,083	16,78,709
Fasli 1268	...	...	...	4,24,514	10,01,931
Fasli 1269	...	...	...	2,52,282	6,39,959

The item "Waste remitted" was considerably less than in previous years. This result is to be attributed to the more rigid enforcement of the rule which requires the Ryots to pay the full assessment on the whole extent of their holdings (except under certain peculiar circumstances), and which consequently led to the relinquishment of those lands which could not be advantageously cultivated. The actual cultivation of Fasli 1269, including land left waste under circumstances not entitling the owners to remission, is compared with that of the preceding year in the following abstract :—

Items.	Fasli 1268.			Fasli 1269.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.	Extent.		Assessment.
	Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	
Unirrigated	1,06,49,294	1,33,16,110		1,13,04,510	1,39,23,296		6,55,216	6,07,186		.....	.....	22,51,522
Irrigated	26,29,300	1,70,63,079		27,02,142	1,48,11,557		72,842	.....		.....	.....	.....
Garden	3,60,836	16,45,925		3,82,562	17,10,857		21,726	64,932		.....	.....	.....
Total	1,36,39,430	3,20,25,114		1,43,89,214	3,04,45,710		6,49,784	.....		.....	.....	15,79,404
2nd crop assessment	.....	8,15,925		.....	7,95,707		.....	.....		.....	.....	20,218
Additional ditto	.....	6,00,313		.....	6,49,392		.....	49,079		.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,34,41,353		.....	3,18,90,809		.....	.....		.....	.....	15,50,544
N. and S. Canara and Malabar	.....	39,53,344		.....	39,55,827		.....	2,483		.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,73,94,697		.....	3,58,46,636		.....	.....		.....	.....	15,48,061
Deduct Remissions	.....	45,45,275		.....	38,39,295		.....	.....		.....	.....	7,05,980
Remainder	.....	3,82,49,422		.....	3,20,07,341		.....	.....		.....	.....	8,42,081
Add sundry items	.....	24,11,527		.....	25,38,657		.....	1,27,130		.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,52,60,949		.....	3,45,45,998		.....	.....		.....	.....	7,14,951

In the irrigated lands, notwithstanding the general increase of cultivation, there will be seen a large decrease of assessment, viz., 25,47,111 Rupees in four Districts ; with the exception of Rupees 48,080 in Bellary and South Arcot, the whole of this appertains to Tanjore and Tinnevely. This decrease is the consequence partly of the abandonment of the Ulungu system, and the introduction of the Motafysul mode of settlement into most of the villages of Tanjore, whereby the whole estimated produce has been definitely fixed, and the rate of commutation on it once for all determined instead of varying as formerly with reference to fluctuating prices ; and to the introduction into Tinnevely of a similar measure.

Remissions.—The particular attention of Collectors was drawn to the subject of remissions. They bestowed much care in giving only those that were necessary, and in refusing to sanction any that were not properly claimable. The total sum of remissions of every description allowed by the Collectors, amounting to Rs. 38,39,295, may be accepted as satisfactorily explained. The similar remissions granted in the two previous years amounted

In Fasli 1267 to	...	... Rupees	54,43,968
„ 1268 to	...	... „	45,45,276

Sugar, Cotton and Indigo.—The cultivation of the special products of Sugar Cane, Cotton and Indigo, is shown. There is an increase of about 3,000 acres in the Cane, and a decrease of about 45,000 in Cotton, and of 12,000 acres in Indigo cultivation.

		Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.
		Acres.	Acres.
Sugar Cane	... ..	38,025	40,904
Cotton	... ..	10,41,848	9,96,658
Indigo	... ..	1,72,490	1,65,002

General Result of Land Revenue.—The results of the settlement of the Land revenue under its several tenures are shown in the subjoined abstract, in comparison with Fasli 1268 :—

	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.	In-crease	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanently settled Estates ...	49,77,504	50,63,416	85,912	.....
Jody of Shrotrium and Inam vil- lages	4,83,124	4,49,666	...	33,458
Rents for more than one year ...	2,19,951	2,18,285	...	1,666
Rents for one year	78,443	69,118	...	9,325
Ryotwar	3,52,60,950	3,46,49,803	...	6,11,147
"Aumany" or division of produce	1,12,399	63,852	...	48,547
Total	4,11,32,371	4,05,14,140	85,912	7,04,143
Net decrease ... ..	...	...	..	6,18,231

The Board remark—"cultivation is steadily increasing, and when it is considered that the revenues of the Godavery and Tinnevely Districts were affected by the restoration of the Akwade, Ralunge, and Chockumputty Estates to their respective Zemindars, and that large relief was afforded to the Mirasidars of Tanjore and Tinnevely, by allowing them to enjoy all the benefits arising from high prices, the result of the year is, in the Board's opinion, satisfactory. Compared with the preceding ten years there is a large increase, amounting on the average to 36½ lakhs. In this series of years the last Fasli (1268) exhibits the largest revenue; but on a fair comparison with even that year, the result of the present one is an increase of nearly six lakhs instead of a decrease to that amount."

				Rs.
Fasli	1259 ... ..	...	...	3,49,27,729
	1260 ... ..	...	...	3,59,14,226
	1261 ... ..	...	...	3,66,31,012
	1262 ... ..	...	...	3,70,39,729
	1263 ... ..	...	...	3,41,69,321
	1264 ... ..	...	...	3,57,01,998
	1265 ... ..	...	...	3,72,04,062
	1266 ... ..	...	...	3,85,13,019
	1267 ... ..	...	...	3,75,70,146
	1268 ... ..	...	...	4,11,32,371
Average ... ..	...	...	...	3,68,80,361
Fasli 1269 ... ..	...	...	...	4,05,14,140
Increase above the average of 10 years	...	...	...	36,33,779

Sundry Sources of Revenue.—The settlement of the sundry sources of Revenue shows a net increase of Rupees 20,05,374.

	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.	Increase.
Abkarry	28,01,541	29,49,711	1,48,170
Muturpha	10,82,791	11,02,330	19,539
Salt	58,96,654	65,42,673	6,46,018
Sea Customs	14,53,445	25,30,410	10,76,965
Frontier duties	1,96,665	2,56,941	60,276
Stamps	8,05,247	8,59,653	54,406
Total	1,22,36,343	1,42,41,717	20,05,374

Of the increase in the *Abkarry*, the greatest portion, or Rupees 1,14,965, is in the Town of Madras. In this District, the *Abkarry* farm is under the direct management of the Officers of Government; “and the progressive increase apparent in the revenue during the last few years reflects credit on the local authorities entrusted with its management.” The increase in the *Kistna* District arises from the transfer of the Military *Abkarry* farm of the Town of Masulipatam to the Collector, and the increase in Tanjore is occasioned by the higher offer received for the rent of the *Abkarry* farm of the late Rajah, which was resumed and incorporated with the general revenue of the District in Fasli 1268.

Salt Revenue.—The Salt transactions are embodied in the subjoined abstract in comparison with those of Fasli 1268 :—

Items.	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Id. Mds.	Id. Mds.	Id. Mds.	Id. Mds.
Quantity in store at the beginning of the Fasli	85,66,702	71,09,835	.....	14,56,867
Do. manufactured during the Fasli	61,41,003	87,93,587	25,62,583	.....
Total	1,47,07,705	1,58,13,421	11,05,716	.....
<i>Sales.</i>				
Home consumption	26,21,013	26,97,264	76,251	.....
Inland do.	31,30,481	30,83,947	.....	46,534
Export by sea	8,98,680	9,65,727	67,047	.....
Supply to the French Government	70,669	63,486	.....	7,183
Total sales	67,20,843	68,10,424	89,581	.....
Remainder	79,86,862	90,02,997	10,16,135	.....
Wastage written off under Government sanction	8,77,027	6,68,284	.....	2,08,743
In store at the close of the Fasli	71,09,835	83,34,713	12,24,878	.....

The gross Salt revenue, including extra items and refunds of charges, amounted to Rupees 65,53,936; the charges of every description, amounting to Rupees 9,62,880, being deducted, leaves a net revenue of Rupees 55,91,056, which exceeds that of Fasli 1268 by Rupees 6,80,212. The increase is due partly to the enhanced sales, but chiefly to the monopoly price having been raised 2 annas per Indian maund. The increase in the *Sea Customs Revenue*, amounting to Rupees 10,76,965, is due to the provisions of Act VII. of 1859, which were in operation for a longer period in the Fasli under report than in the previous year.

Moturpha.—In Fasli 1269 the Tax on Trade realised Rs. 2,70,637, on Looms Rs. 3,76,145, on Professions Rs. 2,18,655, on Houses Rs. 1,80,043, on Cattle, Sheep and Goats Rs. 50,473, on Sundries Rs. 21,335, or a total of Rs. 11,17,288. Deducting Curnums' fees the net revenue was Rs. 11,02,330 against Rs. 10,82,790 the previous year.

Coercive process was employed for the realization of the revenue to a greater extent than in last year. Process was issued against 18,188 Ryots, and property to the amount of two lakhs was attached; but by far the greater part of the demand was paid up without the adoption of further measures; the amount of property actually sold being only 31,172 Rupees, more than one-half of which was in Tanjore.

Charges.—The charges amounted to 57,48,468 Rupees or 10·3 per cent. on the collections, including refunds of charges of the year. The amount is nearly the same as in the last year. The Collectors generally make favorable mention of the conduct and services of their subordinates. The objects which led to the formation of the grade of Deputy Collectors, were attained in a very satisfactory degree.

Opinions of Government.—In reviewing the Report Government declare the results, showing a total increase of Rupees 17,55,540, to be "very creditable to all concerned." They condemn the custom of retaining old arrears in the accounts and say—"It will probably be found on very slight inquiry that all the arrears of above five years' standing may be written off at once; those of more recent date will need closer investigation, but the whole may be completed in a short time if the work is vigorously taken in hand." In the Kistna district there are arrears extending back to 1818. The new Law for the recovery of arrears (Act XXXIX. of 1858) has much strengthened the hands of Collectors, and it is the desire of Government that the powers thus given should be fully used.

APPENDIX.—The Appendix consists of a series of valuable statistical tables the results of which we have given above, and of Settlement Reports of the various zillahs.

Comparative Statement showing the cultivation of Sugar-cane, Cotton and Indigo, for Fasli 1269.

Districts.	Sugar-cane.		Cotton.		Indigo.	
	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.	Fasli 1268.	Fasli 1269.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.
1 Ganjam ...	3,848	2,842	4,086	4,769	.....	.....
2 Vizagapatam ...	3,800	4,496	5,110	6,736	452	632
3 Godavery District ...	3,698	4,370	9,812	12,745	674	189
4 Kistna District ...	10	.....	1,24,846	1,31,138	15,661	16,217
5 Nellore ...	24	13	11,975	13,204	20,553	27,968
6 Cuddapah ...	3,923	2,756	36,712	33,367	36,235	27,091
7 Bellary ...	6,603	8,286	2,42,424	2,85,501	2,751	3,213
8 Kurnool ...	905	710	1,65,393	1,52,325	25,585	23,773
9 Madras ...	104	128	.....	4	5,716	4,697
10 North Arcot ...	5,059	6,348	54	55	23,392	21,017
11 South Arcot ...	1,734	1,878	18,176	33,198	37,555	36,548
12 Tanjore ...	461	311	1,756	1,036	866	882
13 Trichinopoly ...	1,543	1,520	5,873	5,796	462	270
14 Madura ...	177	198	75,818	77,159	32	34
15 Tinnevely ...	240	254	1,94,890	1,84,325	396	553
16 Coimbatore ...	1,344	1,614	1,31,711	1,20,986	.....	8
17 Salem ...	1,316	1,420	13,212	15,214	2,160	1,910
18 North Canara } 19 South Canara }	3,236 {	3,196	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Malabar ...		564	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	38,025	40,904	10,41,848	9,96,658	1,72,490	1,65,002
Government Lands	24,258	25,332	7,00,462	6,31,359	1,34,410	1,26,813
Inam Lands ...	4,658	4,959	2,24,177	2,44,129	23,472	23,139
Zemindary Lands	9,109	10,613	1,17,209	1,21,170	14,608	15,050

Statement showing the extent of cultivation and average assessment per acre, for Fasli 1269.

Districts.	Extent of cultivation.	Assessment as per survey.	Deduct permanent remission.	Remaining net Beriz.
	1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Ganjam ...	1,98,190	4,56,104	.....	4,56,104
2 Vizagapatam ...	26,268	1,66,441	.....	1,66,441
3 Godavery District ...	5,49,273	17,16,413	2,358	17,14,055
4 Kistna District	14,34,708	25,46,929	26,171	25,20,758
5 Nellore ...	4,90,654	12,34,263	.....	12,34,263
6 Cuddapah ...	10,48,570	20,04,754	5,20,872	14,83,882
7 Bellary ...	19,86,121	18,36,472	.....	18,36,472
8 Kurnool ...	10,49,402	13,79,834	1,32,598	12,47,236
9 Madras ...	3,00,792	10,88,657	808	10,87,849
10 North Arcot ...	5,59,081	16,27,868	.....	16,27,868
11 South Arcot ...	9,83,299	40,66,400	11,45,509	29,20,891
12 Tanjore ...	2,79,792	10,96,783	13,615	10,83,168
13 Trichinopoly ...	5,91,734	17,64,502	1,82,589	15,81,913
14 Madura ...	6,04,783	12,27,113	.....	12,27,113
15 Tinnevely ...	8,69,779	21,93,662	.....	21,93,662
16 Coimbatore ...	17,30,500	26,75,080	2,15,780	24,59,300
17 Salem ...	9,67,648	18,04,536	1,96,378	16,08,158
	1,36,70,594	2,88,85,811	24,36,678	2,64,49,133

The average assessment per acre is Rupees 1-3. It varies from As. 10-5 in Bellary to Rupees 3-15-9 in Vizagapatam.

THE THUGGEE AND DACOITY DEPARTMENT.

1859 and 1860.

India Records, No. XXXIV.

ON 17th July 1861 Major C. Hervey, General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity,

submits to the Government of India tabular statements showing the number and class of professional criminals apprehended and disposed of by the Officers of this Department during the years 1859 and 1860, and the number of each class still at large against whom there is sufficient evidence to warrant their arrest.

Punjab Circle.—The cases of 95 prisoners were enquired into as follows.

Phansigar	...	...	...	...	52
Poisoners	...	...	...	...	17
Dacoits	...	...	...	...	24
Coiners	...	...	...	...	2

Two remained under investigation at the end of the year 1860. In the two years there were five cases of murder, of fifteen persons by *Thugs*. Of the 21 prisoners committed for trial, 2 were hanged, 6 transported for life, 9 imprisoned for a limited period and 4 released on security. The crime is not quite extinct in the Punjab. The number of unarrested registered thug criminals amounted, on the 1st January 1861, to five hundred and eleven. They comprise mostly Muzbee Sikhs, the great thug class of the Punjab. Several of them are probably dead, as many were old men when originally registered, but they must all be accounted for before we may rely on the crime being permanently extinguished. The above five hundred and eleven fugitives remain from a body of seven hundred and thirty-four persons who were at large practising their dreadful vocation when the operations of this Department were first directed to their suppression in 1852. No cases of professional *dacoity* in the Punjab were reported during the two years. The criminals arrested were implicated in cases of former years. Of those committed for trial, one was hanged, and three transported for life. There were twenty-two reported cases of *poisoning* in the Punjab, attended with the deaths of fifteen persons, in some of which the culprits were seized, of whom one was hanged.

Agra Circle.—There were 82 prisoners in the two years, of whom 14 were Thugs, 67 Dacoits and 1 a poisoner. Several of these had been liberated by the mutineers. Among the first were eight Megpurnah *thugs* (kidnappers who murdered the parents for the sake of their children, whom they sold,) of whom nine had escaped. Of reported cases of *poisoning* there were twenty-four, in which the number of deaths were eight out of a total of forty-two persons poisoned. In these cases but three persons were convicted, and they were sentenced to life transportation. In instances, however, in which death had not resulted, a few persons were arrested on suspicion and were released.

Within the Native States in this range, no cases were reported in 1859; but in 1860, six were brought to notice, in which twelve persons were poisoned, of whom three died. Five persons 'were arrested, one of whom was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. Even in British Territory reports of the crime can generally only be depended upon when death has ensued. The freeness from it of these States may not, therefore, be concluded from the receipt from them of blank returns. The number of cases of *dacoity* of a professional nature, during the two years, in the portion of this Circle that forms British Territory, which includes the Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad Divisions, Banda and the Jhanssee Commission, amounted, it would appear, to ten, *viz.* four in 1859 and six in 1860. In two of these cases of occurrence in the Etawah Districts, the dacoits were Bedowrahs from Gwalior Territory, forty-one of whom were, at the request of the Magistrate of the district, seized and promptly brought to justice by the Gwalior Durbar, by whom they all were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment with hard labour, varying from one to fourteen years. In four of the cases no one was seized; in one, three men were seized, who were released; in another, thirty-four persons were taken into custody, but were liberated; in another, of nine men arrested, five were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, two acquitted, one released by the Magistrate, and one escaped; and in the last of the list, of thirteen persons arrested, twelve were restored to liberty, and one died. These robberies were variously committed, there is reason to believe, by Meenah, Goozur, Bedowrahs, and Budhuk dacoits. The property plundered on the above ten occasions of quasi-professional dacoity, was valued at the large sum of Rupees 54,774-2-9, of which the portion recovered was only Rupees 48-4-9.

The Lucknow Circle Agency was re-established in 1859. Ten phansigar *thugs*, twenty-eight poisoners, and forty-three dacoits were arrested during the two years, or a total of eighty-one persons, of whom thirty-nine were approvers and convicts who had been set free during the rebellion. In the months of May, July, and October of 1859, five mysterious deaths took place in the Oonao District, which, from the circumstance of ropes being found round the necks of the corpses, created a suspicion that thugs were at work. The criminals of that class, however, in the custody of the Department, would not allow that they were cases of "thuggee." All the circumstances showed an absence of *system* on the part of the murderers, and the inference, therefore, was reasonable that the crime was altogether *sui generis*, and that professional thugs had not been concerned in its per-

petration. The conclusion arrived at, was, that the victims had, in the first instance, been drugged, and that the ropes were adjusted in the manner in which they were found, for the purpose that, should sensibility return, death from suffocation should be the inevitable result, the object for such precaution obviously being that no one should survive to recognise the culprits. That poison was not used, moreover, was not proved. The drugs used throughout the country by persons who poison for the purposes of robbery, are chiefly the seeds of the *dhatuora* or "stramonium," and occasionally the roots of the *kanyle* or "oleander odorum," and strychnine or "strychnos nux vomica," called by the natives *koochla*; and mineral poisons, except sometimes arsenic (*sunkhya*,) in the Punjab. Similar cases had taken place in the same place, Poorneah, prior to the mutiny. In the year 1860 thirteen other instances of a similar nature took place in the same neighbourhood. Major Hervey comes to the conclusion that the perpetrators were not professional thugs, but rather some local parties who had hitherto found the means of baffling every enquiry, but of the eventual discovery of whom he does not despair. Captain Chamberlain was sent to investigate the matter.

Independent of the above cases, certain other instances of poisoning took place in the Upper Provinces during the year 1860, particularly on the line of the Grand Trunk Road. Captain Chamberlain was deputed for this duty also, and some arrests of the poisoners were speedily effected. Eleven cases of poisoning in 1859 were reported, and eleven in 1860, in which, out of a total of fifty-two persons victimized, eleven died from the effects of the drug. In these cases the action of the local police was, that of twenty-seven persons arrested on suspicion in nine of the number, five persons were convicted in three cases in which there was no death, of whom three were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and two to five years, two were under trial in a Sessions Court, one under examination in the local Magistrate's Court, and the rest were released. In the case in the Goruckpoor Zillah in 1860, the five persons poisoned composed an entire police chowkey. In Benares there were twelve cases of dacoity in the two years when property was carried off to the value of Rs. 16,495-1 of which Rs. 5-1-6 only was recovered.

The Budhuk Dacoit Settlement near Goruckpore was not implicated. The colony was formed by Sir William Sleeman in the year 1844, from those members of that great dacoit tribe, who, with one Dullia Jemadar and two other notorious leaders, had surrendered themselves on terms to Major Ludlow, at that

time the Assistant for the Department at Goruckpore. The spot selected for it was a forest tract in the Turace, which it was hoped they would clear away and cultivate. They are indifferent colonists. "Once a Budhuk, always a Budhuk, and all Budhuks are always dacoits," said one of their number in July 1839, to an Officer of the Department. If imprisoned for twenty or even twenty-five years, he would return to dacoity, "as long as he had the use of his limbs. The tiger's offspring are tigers—the young dacoits become dacoits—will they leave their trade?" "So long as one remains out of the jail, he will be a dacoit," declared another. "If Government wish to extirpate Budhuks," remarked another man, "they should transport all the women beyond the seas, that they may neither give birth to them nor bring up any to the trade." Major Hervey, on a full review of the character and conduct of these incorrigible people, cannot advise any increase to the colony at Saligram, and proposes that it be kept under the strictest surveillance and be suffered to dwindle away. He would not employ them in the Police.

Besides his other onerous duties Captain Chamberlain conducted investigations respecting the murderers of British subjects during the mutiny. While so engaged he obtained information of the existence of a large class of organized robbers of mixed castes. Their chief location is in the neighbourhood of Bangur, in the Hurrodea Talook of Oudh, and they extend their depredations to distant parts of the country. Of these a gang of fifteen persons, committed, according to the account of one of their number, a night robbery in the retinue of the Viceroy when encamped near the Martiniere at Lucknow.

Ellichpore Circle.—There were disposed of in the two years, 80 Dacoits, 1 Thug and 2 Poisoners. The dacoits include two gangs of the Berriah and Sansyah classes, of whom, with a few exceptions, the Berriahs were convicted. They had for some time been in the habit of infesting the districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories south of the Nerbudda river. They form an extensive robber confederacy, and are burglars, highwaymen, cattle-lifters, and dacoits, according as the opportunity suits them. Up to 1847 the Sansyahs had penetrated every region of India, committing very savage dacoities wherever they had the opportunity, and which were almost always attended with bloodshed. Their more frequent occupation since, has been to commit gang robberies upon carts of opium and other merchandise while in transit through Central India to Bombay and other marts. In the North-West the Sansyahs are more generally petty thieves and burglars, and a considerable branch of the

tribe, under the denomination of "Sehoras," extend their depredations to Calcutta, robbing cattle, carts, and travellers along the Grand Trunk Road. The girls of a colony will shun him for a husband who has not already shown that he can baffle the enquiries put to him by the shrewdest policeman, let him cross-question him ever so cleverly. A young married man of the tribe, who, weary of the enterprizeless life led at Jubbulpoor, had joined a colony now in Bundelkund, with the fullest intention of never following the habits of his connections at Jubbulpoor as approvers whom he despised, was at once deprived of his wife, with her own free consent, as she has since informed me, his child was murdered, and he himself turned adrift with a threat of being killed should he ever dare to show himself among them again. Major Hervey's belief is, that these people will be found to be the perpetrators of some of the late mail-cart robberies in the neighbourhood of Indore. There were seventy-four reported cases of dacoity of kinds in this Circle during the two years (fifty-seven in 1859 and seventeen in 1860,) of which twenty-six took place in the Hoshungabad and Seonee Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. A very large proportion of the number for 1859, may be set down as the acts of rebels.

Nagpore Circle.—Forty-two dacoits were treated by this Agency. There were seventy-five dacoities, in which eight persons were killed and twenty-eight wounded, and the value of the property plundered amounted to Rupees 43,408-0-6. Only one instance of dhatoora thuggee was reported, which resulted in the death of two persons. The steady pursuit of the Goar and Mooltance *Brinjarah* dacoits by the Nagpore and Ellichpore Agencies combined, contributed considerably to check these robbers in acts of depredation. These indefatigable people are in the habit of conveying grain to the sea-coasts and bringing back salt on their return. They import salt also from the Sambur Salt Lake in Jeypoor Territory and from the salt-pans of Bhurtpoor. They are therefore attended for the purpose sometimes by immense droves of pack bullocks, and their irregular march through the country invariably presents a long straggling line of men, women and cattle. Their progress, too, being slow, and their encampments generally in some jungle tract or desert waste, they find ample opportunities for following their secret vocation of dacoity. Some able-bodied men of their number are easily able to strike off from the direct line of their advance, rapidly perpetrate a dacoity, and rejoin the march or the encampment by the early morning, with their booty, without detection. *Brinjarahs* are, in Southern India, more generally called *Lawanahs* or *Lumbances*—both terms literally signify their ostensible

vocation, namely, conveyers of grain and conveyers of salt. They form most valuable auxiliaries to the army commissariat with troops in the field. The late Duke of Wellington, as Colonel Wellesley, was dependent entirely upon them for his supplies in his early campaigns in the Southern Mahratta country. They are in religion Hindoos; but in Central India there are two robber classes, who, although they are Mahomedans, closely resemble them in appearance and occupation, namely, the *Mooltanees* and *Chugras*—both ramifications of one and the same tribe, but they do not intermarry, and have their own distinct slang languages. Both, like the Brinjarahs, are wandering tribes. The Mooltanees chiefly convey grain and other articles of consumption, and visit the eastern sea-coast of Ganjam for salt, cocoanuts, &c. The Chugras bring salt from the inland salt lakes, and from the Surat sea-coast, and a portion of the latter tribe deal in cattle, with large droves of which they travel about in all directions. They are met with in Southern India; but when so engaged they are not to be identified with a race of similar aspect called Charuns similarly occupied.

Hyderabad Circle.—Fifty professional dacoits were disposed of during the two years under report, consisting of Kolies, Dhars, Mooltanees, Pardhees, and Khaikarees: twenty-three others remaining under investigation on the 31st December 1860. The dacoities of a professional nature, that have taken place in the Province, would appear to have been generally organised by Dhars, Mhaugs, and Khaikarees, and by a Mahomedan class of robbers called *Booreebafis*. The most daring marauders in the dominions of the Nizam are the *Rohillahs*. Crime in Hyderabad Territory, by the professional classes, had decreased in proportion with the increase of outrages committed by the Rohillahs. But the recent example of deportation from Hyderabad to the jail at Tannah (Bombay), preparatory to transportation of a large band of this turbulent and lawless race, has greatly dismayed the entire body. They have learnt with considerable uneasiness that they are, for the future, to be arraigned before a British Officer; for, hitherto, they had been tried only by the local native authorities; and their invariable practice was, when confined in His Highness' forts, to take the first opportunity to rise upon their guards and effect their escape. Of ninety-six Rohillahs tried at Hyderabad, under the supervision of Captain Fraser, forty were released; and fifty-six were, on conviction, forwarded to Tannah for transportation to the Andamans. There is information against one hundred and ninety-two of these people, of complicity in the plunder of Nelingah, a town in the districts lately restored to His Highness.

Bombay Circle.—The number of dacoit prisoners disposed of

by this Agency during 1859 and 1860 was forty-one, four remaining under investigation at the close of the year. The numbers of dacoities during the two years, were twenty-four in 1859 and fourteen in 1860. The following figures show how the crime of dacoity, once so rife, has decreased since 1847 when the Agency was established.

No. of Cases.			No. of Cases.		
1846	...	334	1854	...	49
1847	...	173	1855	...	26
1848	...	159	1856	...	52
1849	...	124	1857	...	77
1850	...	120	1858	...	47
1851	...	85	1859	...	24
1852	...	60	1860	...	14
1853	..	67			

There has been a similar decrease in gang burglary. In the Dharwar Collectorate alone, cases of gang burglary used to range from 250 to 450 per annum, the number committed in 1851 being 451. In 1852 they decreased to 157; and in 1859 they amounted, *in the three Collectorates together*, to no more than 135. Besides the *Kharkarees* the other local robbers of the Bombay Presidency, who may be called professional criminals, are the *Mhaugs* and *Ramoosees*. Both classes may be said to be generally village and household watchmen.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Meenahs of Ulwar, Bhurtpoor, and Rajpootana, as professional robbers, are in the habit of infesting the districts of the North-West adjacent to Agra. Whatever may have been their conduct during the rebellion, the measures adopted against them in 1855 and 1856 served to restrain them in lawlessness in subsequent more peaceful times.

Dacoity.—The *Mhaugs* have similarly forsaken their vocation. What the *Mhaugs* are in Southern India, namely, “*Rukhwal-dars*” or village watchmen, the *Meenahs* are in Rajpootana and the Ulwar Territory, where they are the recognised village “*chowkeedars*,” and it was the same evil system that obtained in both countries, by which both *Mhaugs* and *Meenahs* were required to make good the full amount of the property robbed within the limits of their charge, that led both to resort to the same means by which to be able to do so, namely, by dacoity. Of the crime of dacoity, Major Hervev thinks it may safely be said, upon a full consideration of this Report, that, as a *profession*, it has considerably decreased. The Department does not receive any regular reports of its occurrence in Native States, and it cannot, therefore, be stated whether those territories are as free from it as the districts under British rule. There are,

unquestionably, numerous gangs of "dacoits," simply so called, in all parts of India; but most of them may be regarded as local organizations. Of the dacoits who are so by hereditary descent and profession, perhaps as much has been learnt as ever will be acquired.

Thuggee.—The crime of thuggee by strangulation may, on the whole, be said to have been suppressed throughout British India, in the Punjab the practice has been confined to a single people, the Muzbees. Thirty-six thug approvers, one hundred and forty-seven dacoit approvers, and fifty-eight thug and dacoit prisoners, escaped during the mutiny from the offices of the Department at Agra, Etawah, and Lucknow, or deserted from the police into which they had been introduced, or a total number of two hundred and forty-one professional criminals. Of these one hundred and fifty-nine were re-captured by the Department, or surrendered themselves to its Officers.

Major Hervey states, in conclusion, that this is the first full Report for many years of the operations of this Department. The last Despatch from the General Superintendent, embodying the fullest particulars, was dated in 1848.

STATEMENT showing the number of Thugs arrested during the years 1859 and 1860 by the Officers of the Department, and the number still remaining at large in the Continent of India.

No. of Class.	CLASS OF CRIMINALS.	Remaining at large at the end of 1858.	Denounced by the approvers & admitted in 1860.	Total.	Arrested during the year.	Remaining at large on the 1st January 1861.	REMARKS.
	THUGS.						
1	Punjabee Phansigar	664	15	679	41	511*	* Properly the number remaining to be seized should be 638, but 127 of them are really dacoits, and they have therefore been transferred to Statement C.
2	Ditto Dhatooreea ...	...	36	36	17	19	
3	Hindoostanee Phansigar ...	399	6	405	6	399	
4	Ditto Dhatooreea ...	38	22	60	22	38	
	Total	1,101	79	1,180	86	967	

STATEMENT showing the number of Dacoits arrested during the years 1859 and 1860 by the Officers of the Department, and the number still remaining at large in the Continent of India.

No. of Class.	CLASS OF CRIMINALS.	Remaining at large at the end of 1858.	Denounced by the approvers and admitted during the years 1859-60.	Total.	Arrested during the years 1859-60.	Remaining at large on the 1st January 1861.	REMARKS.
	DACOITS PROFESSIONAL.						
1	Budhuks ..	749	36	785	36	749	
2	Mooltanee and Goar Brinjarahs ...	455	6	461	12	449	
3	Chugras ..	...	96	96	.....	96	
4	Khaikarees ...	516	77	593	77	516	
5	Kunjurs and Sansyahs	152	20	172	20	152	
6	Pardees ...	99	1	100	3	97	
7	Jakunkars ..	50	.....	50	.....	50	
8	Koolhatees ...	165	1	166	10	156	
9	Keechucks ...	120	.....	120	.....	120	
10	Beriahs ...	36	14	50	16	34	
11	Maughs ...	55	3	58	11	47	
12	Gogurs, &c. ...	12	.....	12	.....	12	
13	Bedowrahs ...	45	.....	45	.....	45	
14	Meenahs ...	108	.....	108	.....	108	
15	Moongeeahs ...	95	.....	95	.....	95	
16	Punjabees ...	159	.....	159	10	149	
17	Booreeahbafs ...	108	23	131	2	129	Including 127 transferred from the thug list.
	Total ...	2,924	277	3,201	197	3,004	

THE HYDERABAD MEDICAL SCHOOL.

1859.

India Records, No. XXXIV.

DR. G. Smith, Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of the Hyderabad Medical School, submits to Colonel C. Davidson, the Resident, the Report which was read on 16th March 1859.

History of the School.—This Medical School, originated by General Fraser to whom it owes much, is intended for the instruction in Surgery and Medicine of educated natives of Hyderabad, the object being, not to prepare for the public service a class of medical subordinates, but to train up medical men qualified to undertake private practice in the city, and fitted to act as talookha surgeons under the Native Government. The Hyderabad Medical School was founded upon the wants of the country, approved of by the Nizam's Government, and opened in September 1846 under the superintendence of Dr. Maclean.

Native Doctors.—In Hyderabad the art of Medicine is practised by a few *hukeems* of respectability, with some of whom the profession is hereditary, with others not. The educated hukeems are men who have received a good education in the oriental acceptance of the term, that is, they know Arabic a little, Persian fairly, and are more or less conversant with the works of the Arabic physicians. In prosecuting their studies, they place themselves under some hukeem of eminence, and follow his directions; after an uncertain course of study, they prescribe for the sick under their teacher's observation, and soon set themselves up as independent practitioners, without the formality of a previous examination into their qualifications. The hukeem has nothing to do with Surgery or its operations; sometimes he lets blood, but rarely; he writes prescriptions, but keeps no medicines, unless it be a few special compounds and specifics. His fees are uncertain; the higher class of hukeems name no sum, and importune for no reward; most of the eminent hukeems receive Government pay, and some of them have jaghires of considerable value. When a patient recovers under their treatment, he generally, if a wealthy man, makes a present to them in money or in kind, commensurate with his ability and gratitude. The system of monthly allowances is known, and in some high houses the hukeem is engaged on fixed pay, as a permanent retainer of the establishment. Some of these gentlemen are men of sense and ability, though wedded to their own system and opinions; they

have no dispensaries or hospitals, and few show any real kindness to the sick poor as medical men.

Native hukeems such as above described belong to the more enlightened class of medical men practising in Hyderabad. There are others, forming the majority, who are more ignorant and prejudiced, who believe in the efficacy of charms and in the virtues of pounded rubies, pearls, and emeralds—medicines suited to the exclusive constitutions of the great and wealthy. Their belief in the existence of occult drugs of wonderful power is quite childish, and their estimation of the value of a medicine by its rarity, and by what it costs to procure it, is a principle of valuation not confined to the Deccan. Many believe in the transmutation of metals, and spend time and money in the hopeless enquiries of alchemy. They value, however, such English medicines as cinchona and quinine, sarsaparilla, cod-liver oil, jalap, cream of tartar, and colchicum. Most of our forms of administering medicine also are used by them; they are deeply learned in tonics and aphrodisiacs, and well versed in all the niceties and austerities of oriental regimen. Besides these classes, there is also a class of uneducated quacks who do much mischief. They are dealers in cures for impotence, in specifics and talismans, and make their way by impudence and unhesitating asseveration—in short, they are the Morisons and Holloways of Hyderabad, with less polish perhaps than their English prototypes, but with equal impudence and effrontery.

The *hujams*, or barber caste, are the surgeons of India; they let blood and operate, sew up wounds, arrest hemorrhage, and perform the minor, as well as, unfortunately at times, some of the major operations of Surgery. They are regarded as people of a low class; their coolness and ignorance are astonishing; they rub recent fractures, cauterize dislocations and rheumatic joints indiscriminately; they cut into cerebriform tumours, and arrest bleeding by the application of boiling oil. They bandage at times to mortification, they use rude splints on the principle of Gooch's, and are deep in the mysteries of cauteries, marking nut leaves, and liniments. As they are paid one anna for each suture, they generally contrive to put six where two would have sufficed, and it matters not where the wound is situated, whether on the leg or the scalp, the same industry and ingenuity in multiplying sutures are equally displayed. Dr. Smith has seen a severe wound of the abdomen treated by inverting, over the protruded folds of the intestine, the kernel of a half cocoanut, the whole mass being then carefully pushed into the abdomen, and the edges of the wound stitched over it.

The *herbalists* are generally of the shepherd class; they bring

their drugs from the jungle, and sell them to the druggists in the bazaars; they prescribe a little, and eke out their practice with incantations and charms. Besides these herbalists, a class of gypsies are largely patronized by the poor; they deal in charms and secret specifics.

The *druggists* or Passarees, are chiefly Hindoos; they generally keep a Moonshee to read the hukcem's prescriptions; their prices are at times exorbitant; they prepare no infusions or decoctions: they sell the raw drug, and the patient prepares it for use in his own house. The drugs in their stores are of uncertain action, being badly selected and carelessly kept, and serious accidents, in substituting one medicine for another, are not of very uncommon occurrence.

Oculists come occasionally from Hindoostan. Although ignorant men, some of them are successful operators for cataract. They only attempt hard cataracts; their instruments consist of a lancet and a blunt probe, with a few cauterics. *Lithotomists* rarely make their appearance; sometimes they are oculists as well, but generally they restrict themselves to the special operation for vesical calculus; the operation is a rude but, in the inexcitable constitution of the native, not always an unsuccessful one. The patient is placed on his back on a cot, his head and shoulders resting on the lap of an assistant, who holds him fast; the operator's fingers are then passed into the bowel, the stone searched for, and hooked forward by the finger towards the perineum, where an incision is made, and the calculus removed by a rude hook, in reality a seven-inch nail, blunt and slightly rounded: the wound is kept clean, and, if necessary, slightly fomented. Unsuccessful results are by no means uncommon, as we might *à priori* have expected.

This account would be incomplete without a notice of *Fakeers*, *Byragees*, and other *religiosi*, with their specifics, charms, holy sentences, astrology, &c. The female sex are very partial to these forms of medical practice. As the paper on which the valued sentence is written, is at times dipped in croton oil, we can understand how one effect at least can be secured, without having recourse to the supernatural for an explanation.

The *midwives* are generally low women of the Telogoo caste; their ignorance is extreme, hence the proportion of deaths from parturition in the city is something fearful to reflect upon. Whilst, among us, one life in about two hundred accouchements is lost, with parturient women in Hyderabad the mortality may be safely rated at from 30 to 40 per cent. When the case is one requiring surgical interference, these midwives send for the wives of the barbers, who operate in the most ignorant and cruel manner,

with a sickle and hook ; both classes of women are professed procurers of abortion, a crime sufficiently common, and regarded in the Deccan as by no means of an infamous character. The customs and treatment of the parturient and puerperal state being in direct contravention of common sense, there results a great mortality among the mothers of Hyderabad, chiefly from protracted labours, hemorrhage, tetanus, and puerperal fevers.

Leech-women constitute the last class : leeches abound in this neighborhood, and are much used by the natives. Women apply them, and as they receive two pice for each leech, the number applied will always bear more reference to the size of the affected part, than to the strength of the patient or severity of his disease. Dr. Smith has known as many as two hundred and fifty applied within three days to the rheumatic ankle of a weak and anemic man. Native Doctors admit that improvements have taken place in Surgery, and they candidly yield the palm of operative skill and boldness to the English surgeon, but they do not admit his skill and superiority in medicine, and in dietetics they feel convinced that he has every thing to learn.

Progress of the School.—The number of pupils was limited to thirty. In spite of all difficulties Dr. Maclean gradually succeeded. In 1848, the dispensary was enlarged, and the present school built ; about this time the Hon'ble Court called for a special report upon the operations of the school. A committee was nominated, and the system of instruction was submitted to scrutiny. The report reflected credit upon Dr. Maclean, and elicited the approval of the Court. Few in the city, except Suraj-ool-Moolk Dewan and Shums-ool-Oomrah, had much interest in the success of the experiment. High authorities for a time looked coldly upon it, but successive Residents lent it the aid of their personal and official countenance. In 1853, the first results of the labor of seven years were to be made apparent : eighteen candidates for the certificate of qualification were examined by a committee. The standard adopted was a high one. Of the candidates ten were passed as qualified, and received the final certificate of the institution. In 1854 seven of the remaining eight candidates were found qualified. Thus seventeen young men were prepared for the responsible duties of private practice by Dr. Maclean, who had besides the satisfaction of seeing them all provided for, before handing over his labors to his successor. This gratifying result he owed to the kindness of the Nuwab Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Salar Jung Bahadoor, who took into his service eleven hukeems, and of the Nuwab Shums-ool-Oomrah, who provided for two of the remaining four : two have settled in private practice, one has just returned with his relative and patron from

Mecca, and the fourth is dead. In December 1854 Dr. Smith succeeded Dr. Maclean, and opened the first session in February 1855.

The System.—The school is open five days weekly. The students are divided into classes, of which the senior is directly under the Superintendent, the second class under Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Murray, and the junior class under Hukeem Meerza Ali Sahib, the native assistant teacher and former pupil of the school. At 8 o'clock daily the bell is rung and the attendance roll called. The senior and second classes then proceed to the dispensary, where they receive clinical and pharmaceutical instruction. The sick are seen and prescribed for, operations are performed, and the best use is taken of the occasion by commentaries upon the cases to supply as far as possible the want still existing of a Clinical Hospital. The dispensary affords relief to from two to three hundred patients monthly, besides having accommodation for eighteen clinical cases ; so that a very fair opportunity is afforded the students of becoming practically familiar with the principal diseases of the Deccan. Most of the minor and, under certain restrictions, some of the major operations, are performed by them. The lectures at school begin at 8 and 9 A. M., as the students happen to belong to the junior or senior classes. Each class receives, in addition to dispensary practice, two hours' instruction daily.

From experience it is found that two hours' oral instruction daily is as much as the pupils can take down in writing and master satisfactorily : each pupil takes down the whole lecture, as delivered, with the diagrams drawn at the time to illustrate the subject. Thus each pupil, on leaving school, takes along with him a more or less complete copy of the whole course. The session, which opens annually in February, extends from that date to Christmas, a period of eleven months. Deducting the established native holidays, and the necessary suspension of work during the month of May, the students receive instruction each session, during nine calendar months, three hours daily, five days a week. The subjects of tuition are arranged so that generally only one, and never more than two, is taught to a class at one time. The lectures are delivered in Hindustani alone, and are freely illustrated with diagrams drawn chiefly during the delivery of the lecture, an immense help to the lecturer. In admitting candidates to the school, the following qualifications are, as far as practicable, insisted upon, namely, respectability of family, good education and conduct, the existence of an earnest desire to study, the possession of the

means of support during student life, and the promise of strict obedience to all the rules of the institution. In the matter of age, young men are preferred whose age does not fall short of 17 nor exceed 25 years. The students of the school, with two exceptions, are Mahomedans; one Hindoo alone is at present upon the roll.

Journal.—Feeling the necessity of keeping up a connection between the school and the passed hukeems, and of stimulating them to study and observation, a medical journal in Hindoostanee was started in 1855. Already ten numbers, constituting the first volume, have been issued, and the good contemplated has, to a certain extent, been realized. Copies of this journal are regularly sent to each hukeem, and given to each student, whilst fifty copies of each issue are forwarded to the Government of Calcutta, Madras and Agra, and twenty-five to the Government of Bombay. The issue numbers three hundred copies, of which the expenses of one hundred are borne by the minister, who also grants the use of his lithographic press, and the expense of the remaining two hundred copies is defrayed by the subscriptions of the respective Governments above named.

Importance of such Schools.—In the conclusion of his Report Dr. Smith says—"Institutions like the Hyderabad Medical School, in the system of dependent dispensaries, springing naturally and in course of time out of its operations, might be multiplied in India, especially in independent Native States, with advantage. In our educational schemes we aim, perhaps, too much at the complicated and expensive; we have, if not too many colleges, at least too few schools; we are apt to crave for the imposing, and overlook the humble and useful. Dr. Maclean's work shows what one man's energy can achieve with small parade, narrow means, and moderate encouragement; and it would be well if those in power were to enquire whether it might not be advisable to embody in their schemes of education, local medical schools, on the model of this at Hyderabad. In fitting localities, and at a distance from the Medical Colleges of the Presidencies, such institutions would assuredly thrive; local centres of education, they would attract the notice and interest of the natives; local centres of philanthropic effort, their working would soon be appreciated, whilst local outlets for intelligence and industry would be afforded to those whose outlets for exertion are very few indeed. The gradual rise of dispensaries, and the useful as well as honorable occupation offered to their sons, would interest deeply the native mind, and would act most powerfully in dis-

arming prejudice, and in hastening on light and civilization. Besides the direct advantages to human suffering in all its forms from such schemes, it must be remembered there are few means so well calculated as this to secure the favorable introduction of the English language, and with it, of all science and light, especially to the Mahomedan population. Under the shelter of medical art, all science may be taught, for the hukeem is respected as a physician and listened to with attention as a teacher. Nor is this all; in inculcating the lessons of his profession the medical teacher can instil higher principles into his pupils, love of truth and honesty, kindness, charity, unselfishness, thoughtful and industrious habits, consideration for the poor and afflicted, which, though far short of the grand motives which are demanded by our God, still, in their absence, supply a standard much above that generally acted up to by the peoples around us."

The whole scheme of the School, with its ten affiliated Dispensaries in active operation, costs the Native Government about Company's Rupees 1,280 per mensem; or Company's Rupees 15,360 per annum.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

1861.

THE following Statement exhibits the leading points of the Court's operations as compared with their results in 1860.

	1861.	1860.
Number of Causes instituted ...	23,054	19,778
Do. Defendants summoned	27,714	24,489
Amount of Summons Fees ...	Rs. 92,789 13 0	67,955 13 0
Number of Witnesses Subpœnaed	15,147	23,273
Amount of Subpœna Fees ...	Rs. 6,347 10 0	3,529 6 0
Half-costs refunded ...	„ 15,451 1 0	13,086 2 6
Value of property litigated ...	„ 6,42,196 7 11	5,02,417 6 9
Number of Causes undecided ...	203	132
Expenditure ...	Rs. 68,756 15 10	63,700 7 11
Net amount carried to credit of Government ...	„ 91,048 1 6	63,294 8 3

The expenditure for 1861 was Rupees 6,684-0-2 less than the

Budget Estimate Rupees 75,441. The difference therefore between it and the net income, as detailed in the foregoing table, leaves a balance in favor of Government of Rupees 22,291-1-8. This is the first year in which the Court has yielded a Revenue in excess of its expenditure. The funds of the Court were augmented by a large increase in actions against parties residing in the Mofussil. Moreover the recent legislation for the limitation of suits, was the means of pressing suitors into Court. Steps were successfully taken to remedy the grievance of which witnesses complained of their being unnecessarily brought to Court. The following figures shew the result.

	1861.	1860.
Number of Causes ...	23,054	19,778
Number of Witnesses Subpoenaed	15,147	23,273

Of the 23,054 Causes instituted, showing 83 to have been the average number daily, 22,014 were set down for hearing and which were disposed of as follows :—

Judgment for Plaintiffs ...	...	...	11,633
Do. for Defendants ...	...	...	760
Nonsuited ...	...	...	428
Struck out ...	...	...	166
Compromised ...	...	...	8,824
Undecided ...	...	...	203

The number of Causes undecided or adjourned is large but notwithstanding the large increase in the business of the Court, which for ten months of the year was performed by two Judges, without an exception the 203 Causes were adjourned at the request, and for the sole convenience, of the parties interested. The Court sat 278 days and was closed 87.

Abstract Statement of Causes heard and how disposed of with the Commission and Fees leviable thereon, from January to December 1861.

Months.	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.	Nonsuited.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Undecided.	Total.	Commission and Fees.		
								Rs.	A.	P.
1851.										
January	6,393	1	0
February	6,414	2	0
March	7,474	10	0
April	7,641	6	0
May	11,072	12	0
June	7,673	7	0
July	7,110	9	0
August	6,776	12	6
September	8,283	12	0
October	1,850	12	0
November	8,467	14	0
December	203		
Total	90,934	1	6

Statement showing the number of Suits instituted in the Madras Court of Small Causes and the amount of Fees realized thereon during the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861, together with the progressive increase and decrease in each year.

Year.	Number of Causes instituted.	Increase of Causes in each year.	Decrease of Causes in each year.	Fees realized:		Increase of Fees in each year.		Decrease of Fees in each year.	
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1851	23,668	.....	.....	37,417	7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
1852	24,392	724	.....	43,349	2 3	5,931	11 3	.....	.....
1853	25,192	800	.....	46,479	10 0	3,130	7 9	.....	.....
1854	26,483	1,291	.....	49,281	10 0	2,802	0 0	.....	.....
1855	26,199	.....	284	51,754	12 0	2,473	2 0	.....	.....
1856	22,869	.....	3,380	43,682	14 6	.....	.....	8,071	13 6
1857	17,674	.....	5,195	36,909	10 6	.....	.....	6,773	4 0
1858	18,020	346	.....	43,564	13 6	6,655	3 0	.....	.....
1859	18,374	354	.....	54,600	2 0	11,035	4 6	.....	.....
1860	19,778	1,404	.....	63,294	8 3	8,694	6 3	.....	.....
1861	23,054	3,276	.....	91,048	0 6	27,753	9 3	.....	.....

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

1860-61.

Collection.—On 29th November 1861 the Board of Revenue submits to the Government of Bengal statements illustrating the results of the Land Revenue administration of the Provinces under their control in the year 1860-61.

The Hal and Bukya Collections, on an aggregate demand of Rs. 4,11,27,348, amounted to Rs. 3,78,70,648, being at the rate of above Rs. 92 per cent., leaving about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. outstanding at its close, besides $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. remitted. The remissions during the year amounted to Rs. 1,49,626, of which sum Rs. 1,02,210 were on account of current revenue, and consisted of the following items :—

Khalaree remissions, on account of lands occupied for purposes of salt manufacture	...	...	Rs. 94,375
From other causes, chiefly land revenue remitted in Behar and Chota Nagpore to Chieftains for good service during the late disturbances	...	...	„ 7,335

The Bukya remissions were of small amount. The collections on account of estates on the Fluctuating Towjee included in the preceding statement, amounted to Rs. 17,97,490, on a demand aggregating Rs. 20,49,099, being at the rate of $87\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., leaving a balance outstanding at the close of the year of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., after remissions amounting to a little more than half per cent. In most Districts an increase appears in the current revenue demand in consequence of re-settlement. It is greatest in Kamroop, Backergunge, Jessore, Ramree, Patna, Pubna, Lukhimpore, and Nowgong. There is a falling off in Shahabad, (owing to the grant of some large jagheers as rewards for loyal services,) Dinagepore, and a few other Districts, but not to any noticeable extent. The net increase is Rs. 84,483. The aggregate results shown in the following table are considerably in favor of the year under review in every point; the demand was larger, and the percentage of collections higher, both of Hal demand and Bukya balances :—

YEARS.	DEMAND.			PERCENTAGE COLLECTED.						Peren- tage remitted.	PERCENTAGE OUTSTANDING.													
	Hal.		Total.	Hal.		Bukya.		Total.	Hal.		Bukya.		Total.											
	Rs.	Bukya.		Rs.	A.P.	Rs.	A.P.		Rs.		A.P.	Rs.		A.P.										
1859-60 ...	3,77,81,888	33,84,402	4,11,66,290	91	8	7	91	11	11	91	8	10	0	9	8	8	2	9	4	2	10	7	13	6
1860-61 ...	3,78,66,371	32,60,977	4,11,27,348	91	13	3	95	0	0	92	1	4	0	5	10	7	14	5	3	8	9	7	8	10

The Redemption of Revenue on estates paying a sudder jumma not exceeding one rupee, and in Calcutta where there is no such limit, is seen in the following table. In the preceding year the revenue of 285 estates only, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 324-10-4½, was redeemed for Rs. 4,412-5-11¼.

DISTRICTS.	Number.		Sudder Jumma.		Price.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	As.	P.	As.	P.	As.	P.
Blaugulpore	3	6	14	8
Monghyr	7	4	53	1
Chittagong	71	0	230	2
Dacca	1	2	1	5
Calcutta	437	10	17,859	8
Nuddea	17	4	63	1
Total	536	13	18,221	11

Government Estates.—The number of estates the property of Government is 7,324, or 281 less than in the previous year; the large number of removals is caused by the sale of the proprietary right of Government. The number of estates acquired in Chittagong is owing chiefly to the Kupas Mehals being now shown in the Statement for the first time. The aggregate demand amounted to Rs. 29,33,910, of which Rs. 23,14,815, or nearly 79 per cent., was collected during the year, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. remitted from the rent-roll during the year on account of dilution; of these eight, bearing a jumma of Rs. 19-1-6 only, were in Chittagong, and eleven, with a jumma of Rs. 81-6-6 $\frac{1}{4}$, in Monghyr. The remaining fourteen estates belong to nine districts. The amount expended or set apart for the improvement of Government estates from the 3 per cent. on the net collections sanctioned for this purpose was Rs. 2,589-6-8 expended and Rs. 48,723-1-6 set apart. Except in Cachar little use was made of this fund, for that did not feel the condition restricting the application of the percentage to the particular Mehal from the collections of which it is derived. The Board recommend the withdrawal of this restriction.

Disqualified Landholders.—Two hundred and fifty-five estates were brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year, and 38 released from wardship, leaving the present number 486. These estates belong to 74 wards, of whom 53 are boys, 16 females, and 5 disqualified otherwise than on account of sex or minority. Of the Revenue demand, amounting to Rs. 5,17,209, Rs. 4,58,857, or 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., was realized within the year. The remissions amounted to 9 pie per cent. The rent demand aggregated Rs. 17,66,225, of which Rs. 12,41,056, or 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., was realized within the year. The disbursements during the year aggregated Rs. 10,63,108, of which Rs. 5,60,036 were on accounts other than payments of Government revenue and expenses of management. The number of pupils at the Wards' Institution in the Circular Road, Calcutta, was nine, which is below the average of previous years. Two of these are Brahmins, three Khetrees, two Kaesths, one Jogee, and one Koch. Their ages range between 12 and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ years; five of the boys are from the Province of Cuttack, and four from Bengal Districts. The Board instructed the District Officers to send to Calcutta all Hindoo wards with estates yielding a net annual income of Rs. 4,000 and upwards, and they requested the Sudder Court to bring the existence of the Institution to the notice of the Judicial Officers in the interior.

Estates under Attachment.—There were 142 estates under attachment during the year by order of the Civil Courts, and

114 by order of the Criminal Courts. The revenue demand of these 256 estates aggregated Rs. 1,45,146, of which the proportion demandable in all the estates, after they came under attachment, was Rs. 1,09,267, making with the balance of the previous year Rs. 1,12,580 due on account of Government revenue. Of this sum Rs. 1,12,364, or upwards of 99 per cent., was realized within the year. The Mofussil rental demand aggregated Rs. 3,79,660, of which Rs. 2,67,528, or 70½ per cent., was realized within the year.

Act X. Cases.—There were 61,398 suits instituted under Act X. of 1859 during the year, which, with 7,269 remaining from the previous year, made the total number on the file 68,667. Of these, the suits for arrears of rent numbered 45,835, or three-fourths of the whole number of cases instituted. The total number disposed of was 60,279, leaving 8,388 on the files at the close of the year. The suits for arrears of rent were most numerous in the Districts of Backergunge, Jessore, and Nuddea. The indigo disturbances account for the large number in the last two districts; in the first District the number, though large in itself, is not much more than one-half the number instituted when the old laws were in force. The following memorandum compares the institutions in 1858-59, the last year of the operation of the old Summary Suit Laws, with the two years which have since elapsed.

	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits of all other kinds.	Total.
<i>Summary Suits.</i>			
Instituted in 1858-59	40,340	6,976	47,316
<i>Rent Suits under Act X. of 1859.</i>			
Instituted in 1859-60, nine months	11,864	7,551	19,415
(Which is equivalent in the twelve months to)	15,819	10,068	25,887
Instituted in 1860-61	45,835	15,563	61,398

Excluding the exceptional Districts of Nuddea and Jessore from each period, the following is the comparison :—

	Suits for arrears of rent.	Suits of all other kinds.	Total.
<i>Summary Suits.</i>			
Instituted in 1858-59	35,991	5,740	41,731
<i>Rent Suits under Act X. of 1859.</i>			
Instituted in 1859-60, nine months	11,095	7,243	18,338
(Which is equivalent in the twelve months to)	14,793	9,657	24,450
Instituted in 1860-61	33,973	13,666	47,639

Its provisions for the recovery of rents are already as largely resorted to as were those of the old laws. Suits for purposes other than the recovery of arrears of rent are more than twice as numerous as they were in the last year of the old Summary Suit Law. After a trial of two years, and tested very severely under the excitement created by the indigo disputes, the law has been found to work successfully. The executions of decrees are to the number of rent suits instituted as 1 to 5½. Of such cases 9,095 were disposed of within the year, leaving 2,081 pending at its close, of which 103 had been pending more than three months, and 15 more than six months.

Resumption Suits.—There were 5,552 of which 2,038 were disposed of. Of these 271 with a jumma of Rs. 19,348-8 were decided in favour of Government. The great majority of suits in this statement are those instituted on the part of Government as Zemindars, under the provisions of Section 30, Regulation II. of 1819.

Estates sold for Arrears.—The number of estates sold is nowhere large except in the Chittagong District, where almost all the estates are petty and of trifling value. There were 390 with a jumma of Rs. 27,184 which realised Rs. 3,52,158. The proportion of price to jumma was 13. The prisoners confined for Government demands were :—

	1859-60.	1860-61.
Number in confinement	26	27
Released	22	24
Remaining in confinement	4	3

Settlements.—There was a large amount of settlement work in

Shahabad owing to the confiscation of the estates of rebels. Of 619 such villages with a jumma, prior to confiscation, of Rs. 1,15,873, 368 were finally settled, producing a jumma of Rs. 2,27,027, the former jumma of these having been Rs. 72,018. In the course of these settlements, 1,188 claims to hold lands rent-free were tried. One hundred and sixty-seven of the settled villages have been bestowed in reward for loyal services, some as rent-free grants and some bearing a jumma. The number of villages awaiting settlement is 251, bearing a jumma of Rs. 43,854 prior to confiscation. It is estimated that the new jumma after settlement will be Rs. 1,23,244. In Behar the settlement work was very heavy. In Cachar 411 holdings were settled at a jumma of Rs. 28,852. In this sum is comprised Rs. 5,258, the eventual jumma of jungle lands leased in 244 plots to natives for rice cultivation, for a term of 19 years; the jumma increases progressively till this maximum is attained. Of the above amount also, Rs. 15,000 is the revenue derived from the lease for two years of the Sealtaik Ghaut, where timber cut in the forests and floated down the river is subjected to the payment of a duty; and Rs. 3,594 consists of revenue derived from the house tax imposed on the tribes inhabiting the hills. Five tea grants were measured, and the terms of settlement arranged, and 34 remained, of which 8 had been reported for confirmation. The settlement work done during the year and remaining for the ensuing season in the Province of Assam is exhibited in the following table:—

DISTRICT.			SETTLEMENTS COM- PLETED.		SETTLEMENTS TO BE MADE.	
			Number of Mehals.	Jumma.	Number of Mehals.	Jumma.
Kamroop	...	...	56	1,30,203	54	1,11,000
Durrung	...	...	233	1,48,768	143	79,848
Nowgong	...	...	15	1,54,436	246	94,300
Sebsaugor	...	...	59	41,928	61	60,195
Lukhimpore	...	...	99	33,123	74	18,999
Cossyah Hills	...	...	46	1,571	45	18,620
Total	...	...	508	5,10,029	623	3,82,962

Soonderbuns.—There were 408 estates in charge of the Commissioner in the Soonderbuns during the year, of which 150 were lots granted, and 88 lots not yet granted. The resumed Mehals numbered 64, and Henckell and Donnelly's Mehals 106—40 of the latter description having during the year been released under Regulation II. of 1819. There were ten mehals under Khas management with a demand of Rs. 1,33,035, of which Rs. 132,817 was realized within the year. Mr. Reily appeals to this result as "the best criterion of the principles on which ryotwaree assessments have been based and the fairness of the rates." Thirty-eight Government estates remained for settlement in the ensuing season, the ultimate jumma expected from which is calculated at Rs. 74,500, besides eleven mehals to be resettled at an expected jumma of Rs. 3,000. Besides this work there are 22 allotments to be inspected, 36 cases in which local investigations are requisite, and 43 resumption suits for trial. In the course of the year the Deputy Collector measured 10 estates whose area aggregated 40,800 beegahs, and the Assistant Surveyor 21 estates with an area of 112,860 beegahs.

Natural Products.—In the *Bhaugulpore* Division coal is procurable in the Damun. The mines have not as yet been worked to any depth. The coal hitherto found, though of inferior quality, answers for burning lime and bricks, and is so used by the Railway Company, but the expense of carriage in a country without roads renders mining operations unremunerative to speculators. Tea is cultivated on the hills to a small extent, but has not yet had a fair trial.

In the *Burdwan* Division there are several coal mines worked by different Companies. The resources of the Coal Districts will, it is expected, be developed by the Singharun Valley line shortly to be opened, which runs through the heart of the collieries. These collieries are all in the fiscal jurisdiction of Beerbhoom. In Bancoorah the goor from sugar-cane is said to be very fine, and is exported to foreign parts from Calcutta. Cotton is also grown in certain parts of the District and much of it is sold in the Calcutta market, but the quality is very inferior. In Beerbhoom rice, silk, and sugar are the chief exports. Iron ore is found in considerable abundance in Pergunnah Noonee, at Mohammed Bazar, where iron foundries have been established by the Beerbhoom Iron Works Company. A marked development of the resources of the District may be expected when the railroad has been longer open.

In the *Patna* Division no mineral productions have been discovered, nor is tea cultivated anywhere, but cotton is pro-

duced to some extent in Shahabad. Indigo is grown in nearly all Districts, and saltpetre is exported chiefly from Tirhoot and Sarun.

Coffee has been cultivated with great success at *Chittagong*, but the cultivation is by no means extensive. Tea is likely to prove a profitable speculation in that quarter. Cotton is grown in the hills, but requires personal skilled supervision to be successful.

There are no minerals in the *Cuttack* Division. For the spread of cotton cultivation the tributary mehals must be looked to ; the export of grain from the Province is increasing.

The only Districts in the *Dacca* Division where any mineral products have been found are Sylhet and Cachar. In Sylhet a lime quarry formerly leased for Rs. 220 has been re-let for Rs. 905.

In *Cachar* tea planting is making astonishing progress. Already 20 concerns are engaged in its cultivation and manufacture. The present season's yield is considered to be understated at 3,400 maunds, a quantity which represents three lakhs of Rupees, and next year it will not be under ten lakhs. The natural result of these operations has been to draw about two and a half lakhs of Rupees into the District annually, and nearly to quadruple the value of local labor. The laborers have become landholders, and will no longer labor on wages, and even if they did, would be quite unequal to the demand: immigration, therefore, is the great hope of the planters. To this time five thousand coolies have been imported and batches of hundreds are daily coming. They are generally up-country men starved out and refused by the Mauritius Agent. The mortality among them is stated to have been hitherto great, as must be expected among men who are generally rejected by the Colonial Agents as diseased and weak.

In the *Assam* Province tea is extensively grown, in Seebasgor and Lukhimpore especially ; here, also, it has had to struggle against the want of an adequate supply of labor. Limestone abounds in the Jynteah Hills which supply Bengal with nearly all the lime of superior quality which is used for building purposes.

In the *Arracan* province some lime is found. An experimental tea plantation has been commenced at Akyab, and, the Board understand, with success. Cotton is reported to have failed. The ryots, however, are anxious to obtain good seed, and the Commissioner proposes to grant waste lands for the purpose rent-free, but the rent is so inconsiderable an item in the

cost of the cultivation of cotton, that its remission would have little effect in promoting the cultivation; and on the whole, the Board do not think that this mode of encouraging it should be adopted.

A few places only in the *Soonderbuns* in the Nuddea Division are reported to be fit for the production of cotton.

In the *Rajshahye* Division indigo is extensively cultivated. Silk is manufactured in abundance which entails a large mulberry cultivation. There are soils in some Districts capable of producing cotton.

In the *Chota-Nagpore* Division, or South-Western Frontier Agency, the coal fields of Kurhurbura are being scientifically worked on account of the East India Railway Company. The Bengal and other Companies are greatly extending their mining operations in Maunbloom near the line of the proposed extension from Rancegunge. A portion of the Palamow coal-field has also been opened by the Bengal Company. The Singbloom copper mines have been at a stand-still, owing to the failure of the first Company. Another Company have recently taken a lease of the mines.

In the Territory of *Darjeeling* tea planting has largely increased. The first consignment of 80 maunds has been sent to London this year. One hundred maunds of coffee of superior quality, made at Kurseong, sold in the country at Rs. 40 a maund. There had been to the date of Dr. Campbell's report in June, 21,865 acres granted for tea and coffee cultivation, of which 3,251 acres had been actually brought under cultivation. The number of tea plants which had gone out of the nursery was 4,303,000, and of coffee plants 91,800. In 1861 the manufacture of 42,600 lbs. of tea, and 20,000 lbs. of coffee, was expected. The number of laborers in the employment of six organized Companies, and of a number of individual planters, was 2,534. The capital involved up to the present time is about sixteen lakhs of Rupees, or £160,000.

Resumption of Fisheries.—Under Regulation II. of 1819, 713 suits were instituted of which 214 were decided in favour of Government, 128 against Government, 373 pending and 192 were settled. The whole jumma was Rs. 41,376-11. In the Bhaugulpore Division every case instituted was decided against Government, and in Dinagore three suits brought in the Civil Court issued in a decree for damages against Government, amounting to Rs. 14,500.

Sale of Proprietary Right in Government Estates.—The following Table exhibits the result of the sales of the zemindaree right in Government estates (other than confiscated mehals) during the year :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of estates sold.	Sudder Jumma.	Gross rental.	Price realized.
Bhaugulpore ...	34	2,397 12 5	3,582 15 1	54,525 0 0
Monghyr...	50	3,126 0 8	4,194 1 4	63,207 0 0
Purneah ...	25	2,051 6 10	*951 14 2	7,125 0 0
Bancoorah ...	7	190 5 3	238 13 1	939 8 0
Beerbhoom ...	14	4,614 14 6	6,152 2 6	25,589 4 0
Burdwan...	8	122 13 6	187 2 6	1,027 7 5
Hooghly ...	44	743 5 11	860 0 5	8,885 3 0
Midnapore ...	115	49,821 12 2	66,472 13 8	4,87,100 0 0
Chittagong ...	2	4,360 7 3	6,093 10 8	6,325 0 0
Balasore ...	2	11 1 9	13 14 5	814 0 0
Cuttack ...	1	3 6 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 0 0	63 0 0
Pooree ...	1	24 5 9	50 6 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	410 0 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	18	52,106 0 6	82,142 13 0	4,75,230 0 0
Patna ...	36	37,472 1 0	49,679 12 0	6,00,700 0 0
Sarun ...	3	1,764 15 9	1,875 1 3	19,395 0 0
Shahabad ...	43	7,002 13 0	9,210 2 0	33,968 0 0
Tirhoot ...	6	3,274 13 2	4,321 5 1	46,905 0 0
Rajshaye ..	1	26 8 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 5 0	285 0 0
Total ...	410	1,69,115 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,36,066 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	18,32,493 6 5

The price realised by the sale of the proprietary right in the confiscated estates of Koer Singh and other rebels, was up to the end of the year Rs. 10,28,728 for 258 estates. An average price

* This entry is evidently erroneous.

of $9\frac{1}{2}$ times the Sudder Jumma was realized on the *entire* Estates. There remain for sale 3,770 Estates, bearing at present a Sudder Jumma of Rs. 14,03,202-2-4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Income-tax.—3,22,386 notices were served; the amount assessed was Rs. 35,26,358, of which Rs. 15,48,103 was collected. The charges were Rs. 2,48,041. The estimated amount of a year's yield is Rs. 60,59,010, of which Rs. 16,75,310 is from Calcutta and 4,10,000 from Tirhoot. The charges amount to something less than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the aggregate collections. Out of 32,587 surcharges, of which the Board have knowledge, 1,627 only were successfully resisted. The provisions of Section 67, allowing compositions to be made, were very sparingly made use of, and in the great majority of cases in which compositions were made, the applicants were Europeans. Assessment by punchayet was rarely resorted to, the principal instance being that of the city of Dacca, which offered an aggregate assessment of Rs. 65,000. The returns made to the Assessors were generally pronounced inaccurate.

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

1859-60 and 1860-61.

S. Wauchope, Esq., C. B., Police Commissioner, on 31st August 1861, submits to the Bengal Government a detailed statement of crime in Calcutta for the year ending 30th April, 1861, together with a statement of crime during that year as compared with 1859-60 :—

CASES DISPOSED OF.		Felonies.	Misdemeanors.	Total.
1859-60	Before the Commissioner of Police,	48	3,500	3,548
1860-61	... ..	10	2,298	2,308
1859-60	Before the Magistrate of the Southern Division,	1,661	2,036	3,697
1860-61	... ..	1,616	2,237	3,853
1859-60	Before the Magistrate of the Northern Division,	1,575	1,706	3,281
1860-61	... ..	1,432	2,052	3,484
1859-60	Before the Coroner,	5	...	5
1860-61	... ..	12	...	12
1859-60	Conservancy cases by the Commissioner of Police, ... ..	...	642	642
1860-61	... ..	...	631	631
1859-60		3,289	7,884	11,173
1860-61		3,070	7,218	10,288

Burglary,	...	39	15	31	2	17	12	5	...	...	12
Thefts above 50 Rupees,	...	325	306	604	65	183	152	31	...	...	356
Thefts under 50 Rupees,	...	2,117	2,036	2,623	100	9	7	2	...	1,241	1,273
Thefts on the River,	...	175	163	289	...	15	9	3	...	110	164
Attempts at Theft,	...	25	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Receiving Stolen Goods,	...	51	14	21	...	11	5	3	...	...	10
Possessing Stolen Goods,	...	217	201	247	2	...	...	...	...	122	123
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences,	...	65	58	71	2	9	7	2	...	13	47
Forgery, or uttering Forged Papers,	...	35	33	52	...	19	13	3	...	...	33
Counterfeiting Coin, or uttering Base Coin,...	...	9	9	10	...	3	2	1	...	...	7
Embezzlement,	...	53	46	48	1	11	4	5	2	...	28
Kidnapping,	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Lurking,	...	122	102	114	6	...	2	...	...	71	37
Perjury,	...	8	8	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	9
Offences against the Post Office Act,	...	9	9	9	...	2	2	...	...	4	3
Rape,	...	5	5	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	6
Sodomy,	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fraudulent appropriation of Property found,	...	2	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Abortion,	...	3	3	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
Bigamy,	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Poisoning Cattle,	...	1	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
Total,	...	3,297	3,070	4,192	178	315	242	62	11	1,570	2,129
Miscellaneous Cases,	...	.....	7,218	14,369	...	1	...	1	...	7,559	6,809
Grand Total,	...	3,297	10,288	18,561	178	316	242	63	11	9,129	8,938

The computed value of stolen property in 1859-60 was Rs. 1,58,807-11 and in 1860-61 was Rs. 1,22,133-13-10. The computed value of property recovered was in the former year Rs. 54,444-1-3, in the latter Rs. 40,315-11-5.

Of miscellaneous cases tried by the Magistrates of Calcutta in 1860-61 there were 7,218 number, 14,369 persons. Of these 7,559 were punished, 4,707 acquitted, 198 in recognizance for good conduct and 1,904 dismissed without trial.

Commissioner's Remarks.—Mr. Wauchope, in remarking on the 5 murder cases, cites a case of a most extraordinary nature, in which the prisoner, Gyaram Bagdee, though convicted, could not be hanged, owing to such being a physical impossibility. He cut his throat when first arrested, and the Medical attendants of the Hospital were obliged to insert a silver tube into the wind-pipe to enable him to breathe. He perfectly recovered in health, but this tube could not be removed, as through it only was he able to breathe; consequently, it was impossible to hang him with the tube, and had it been removed he would have been suffocated before he could have been hanged. He was therefore sentenced to transportation for life. In 1860-61 there were none of that class of murders which have almost always baffled the exertions of the Police, namely, that of prostitutes for the sake of their property. There was not a single instance of cutting and wounding by Sailors or others in drunken brawls in the streets or public-houses. Mr. Wauchope says of robberies on the Mydan by Europeans, "When I first took charge of the Calcutta Police, there were few Europeans or foreigners in Calcutta, except those either in or seeking for employment. There are now hundreds living by their arts, sometimes working on the Railway, and sometimes gaining a scanty livelihood by begging and thieving. So long as this class remains in Calcutta, so long must European Police be maintained in the mydan to prevent robbery. Experience shows that the Natives of Lower Bengal in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, do not, as a rule, make efficient Policemen. They have neither strength nor courage for this purpose. The Hindoos, who constitute about two-thirds of the Calcutta Police Force, are chiefly up-country men, and a very large proportion of the Mahomedans are from the Furreedpore District. There is hardly a city in the world, the streets of which, after a certain time of the night, are so wholly deserted as those of Calcutta. After midnight, except in some of the great thoroughfares, not a person is to be seen except the Police, and consequently if they do their duty, it is almost impossible for thieves and burglars to pass along with any amount of stolen property."

The following table shews the number of Fires :—

				1859-60.	1860-61.
Number of fires,...	...	...	...	41	25
<i>Houses destroyed.</i>					
Pucca, ...	...	...	...	28	7
Tiled, ...	...	...	...	263	285
Thatched, ...	...	...	...	1,060	25
Total, ...				1,351	317
Ships, ..				1	.....
Boats, Hay and Straw, ...				.....	11
The total number of bodies of Natives burnt or buried was—					
				<i>Hindoos.</i>	<i>Mahomedans.</i>
Small Pox, ...	...	...	...	34	17
Cholera, ...	...	...	...	4,424	2,613
Other Diseases, ...	...	...	...	6,256	2,451
From the Hospitals, ...	...	...	...	1,999	238
Total ...				12,713	5,319

A sum of no less than Rupees 14,342-0-8, in ninety-six Bank Notes, was made over to the Police by various persons who had found them in the streets. The owners of nearly the whole were found, and in each case the finders were rewarded.

THE BENGAL SALT DEPARTMENT.

1860-61.

The Sales of Salt were as follows :—

SALES.	1859-60.			1860-61.		
	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
Government Salt, full taxed ...	46,37,007	20	0	16,07,257	28	0
Ditto at reduced prices	9,95,609	14	15½	9,68,170	0	5½
Private Salt, Sea imported ...	29,37,708	28	12	37,30,316	8	14½
Ditto, Excised ..	44,400	0	0	27,300	0	0
Total ...	86,14,725	23	11½	63,33,043	37	4

These sales do not indicate the consumption of salt in each year. Adding to the quantity remaining uncleared at the beginning of the year the quantity sold, and deducting from this

the quantity uncleared at the end of the year the consumption in the years 1859-60 and 1860-61 respectively, may be stated to have been Mds. 78,98,968 in the former, against Mds. 73,52,428 in the latter, being a difference of only Mds. 5,46,540 instead of Mds. 22,83,581, as the comparison of sales would at first sight appear to indicate. The great bulk of the decrease is ascribed to the removal of the Allahabad Preventive Line, and the differential Duty of four annas in favor of Salt coming from that direction, which has the effect of bringing it more into use in localities so situated.

During the year there was an indisposition to purchase the salt of the Government Agencies, owing to the fact that the prejudice against purer foreign salt among Hindoos had been removed. Liverpool Salt is sold freely throughout the Districts of Bengal in places in which, before the present year, no Salt of the kind had ever been seen, and in which its exposure for sale would hardly have been tolerated by the ignorant villagers. This change has been brought about simply by the great difference in the price of the two kinds of Salt, against which, with all the predilection of the natives in its favor, the indigenous Salt of the country has not been able to maintain its position. The imports of Salt have been on a scale altogether unprecedented, and the prices correspondingly low. Liverpool Salt has been selling as low as Rupees 65 per 100 Mds., and at the present time does not command a higher price than Rupees 75, while the fixed price of Government Salt at all the Depôts is Rupees 83 per 100 Mds. This change is viewed with satisfaction because it gives the people purer and cheaper salt with no decrease of revenue.

The Stock of Salt at the close of 1860-61 was—

	<i>Mauuds.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>C.</i>
In larger Government Depôts of Bengal and Orissa	68,87,567	39	7
In smaller Government Store-houses in Bengal (Estimated)	30,000	0	0
Sea Imported private Salt afloat and on shore	28,72,037	31	1
In Excise Golahs (home-made Salt)	1,485	0	0
	97,91,090	30	8

The supply of Salt to the consumer was constant and abundant, at prices much below previous years; and at the end of the year, the reserved stock was considerably larger than at its commencement, giving assurance of a continuance of the same favorable circumstances in the year to come. The scrambling for

favorite Salts and gambling speculations, for obviating which so many devices have in the last few years been resorted to in vain, entirely ceased.

Produce of the Agencies.—The quantity actually produced in, each Agency is exhibited in the following Table :—

			Taidad.	Out-turn.		
			Mds.	Mds.	S.	C.
Hidgelee	...	...	9,56,700	8,90,423	20	0
Tumlook	...	...	10,00,000	8,45,140	13	0
Chittagong	...	...	6,00,000	4,28,381	26	15
Balasore	...	...	8,00,000	7,04,929	20	0
Cuttack	...	...	5,00,000	3,39,878	0	0
Pooree	...	{P.	3,59,000	3,54,966	35	0
		{K.	10,50,000	12,50,822	10	0
Total	...		52,65,700	48,14,542	4	15

This shews a deficiency of Mds. 4,51,157. The entire out-turn of the season under report shows, however, favorably as compared with the preceding year's manufacture, which it exceeded by Mds. 3,32,197.

The Salt Laws.—In 1860-61 there were confiscated 2,693 maunds against 4,031. There were 1,687 cases of infraction in 1859-60 against 1,448 in 1860-61; of the latter 1,327 were convicted. Salt was manufactured under Excise Licenses in three localities, in Saugor Island, and on Lot 122 of the Sunderbuns, under the Rules of 1854, and at the Naraynpore Works on the English principle. The quantity made was 29,954½ maunds. The system is condemned as unsuccessful. On the 20th March last, the Customs Duty on imported private Salt and the Excise Tax on the home-made article as well as on all Salt sold by Government, was raised from 3 Rupees a Md. to 3 Rupees 4 annas, the maximum tariff rate of Act XIV. of 1836. About the same time, the Duty on Salt in the North West was raised to 3 Rupees, and the Allahabad Customs' Line abolished. The additional 4 annas however was not added to the selling price of Pooree Kurkutch (2-4 per Md.) because it was obviously absurd to offer it for sale at such a high rate when Madras Kurkutch was selling in the adjoining District of Ganjam at 1-2 a Md. Most of the topics proposed for consideration in Mr. Plowden's Salt Report which had not been formerly disposed of, were reported upon by the Board in the past year.

Comparative Statement of Salt Imported by Sea from different Countries in 1859-60 and 1860-61.

1st Oct. to 30th Sept.	1859-60.			1860-61.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.	Mds.	S.	C.
Great Britain	17,63,299	16	5	42,24,035	37	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	24,60,736	21	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	.....
America, North	28,596	37	12	27,154	6	11	.....	.....	.....	1,442	31	1
France	40,926	23	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	86,195	37	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,269	13	6	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	21,874	38	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,874	38	0
Mauritius	.....	.....	.....	2,994	17	12	2,994	17	12	.....	.....	.....
Red and Arabian Seas	5,61,099	32	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,05,187	13	3	44,087	20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	3,93,478	30	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,65,453	1	0	4,71,974	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	40,833	13	5	40,833	13	5	.....	.....	.....
Laccadive Islands	50	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	0	0
Madras	3,65,286	5	6	1,87,237	9	15	.....	.....	.....	1,78,048	35	7
China	17,535	0	0	10,871	32	0	.....	.....	.....	6,663	8	0
Total Mds.	31,92,147	23	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,49,963	8	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	30,65,895	17	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,08,079	32	8
				Deduct Decrease	.....	.....	2,08,079	32	8			
				Net Increase	.....	.....	28,57,815	24	13 $\frac{3}{4}$			

THUGGY AND DACOITY IN BOMBAY.

1860.

ON 9th August 1861, W. M. Hearn, Esq., Assistant General Superintendent, Belgaum, submits to the Bombay Government the Annual Report of the operations for the suppression of Thuggy and Dacoity in the Bombay territories for the year 1860. The following shows the number of Dacoities reported during the year under review contrasted with that of previous years :—

COLLECTORATES.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Ahmedabad ...	4	4	7	...	15
Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	...	...	...	...	2
Surat ...	5	1	...	...	4
Tanna, including Sub-Collectorate of Colaba ...	5	4	4	10	4
Ahmednuggur, including Sub-Collectorate of Nas-sick ...	5	6	7	19	...
Khandeish ...	4	4	14	15	7
Poona ...	3	1	2	14	2
Rutnagherry ...	...	1	...	1	...
Sholapore ...	2	1	1	2	3
Akulkote State ...	...	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Dharwar ...	1	...	7	12	4
Belgaum ...	...	1	...	...	1
Jagheer States, Southern Maratha Country ...	...	1	4	2	...
Kolapore State ...	...	...	1	...	...
Sattara ...	1	...	...	2	9
Jagheer States, Sattara ...	2	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known
Sawunt Waree ...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of cases ...	32	24	47	77	52
Total number of cases detected ...	20	18	28	49	24
Percentage of detections to the actual number of dacoities ...	62	75	59	63	46
Total amount of property stolen Rs.	27,197	41,933	19,794	25,560	46,261
Total amount recovered ...	5,951	333	4,448	1,761	3,415
Percentage of recovery to the total amount stolen	21·881	·794	22·471	6·889	7·382

The number of gang robberies, compared with that of the preceding year, increased twenty-five per cent., while there is a decrease of one-third in the amount stolen, and an increase of twenty-one per cent. in the amount recovered. Two men were killed during the year and eight wounded; 124 were arrested and 51 convicted, of whom 28 belonged to the professional classes. The following shews the results of previous years :—

YEARS.	No. of Men arrested.	No. of Offenders convicted.
1859	82	52
1858	297	181
1857	637	298
1856	361	71

Of burglaries, almost entirely committed by the professional classes in Dharwar, Belgaum, Sholapore, the Jagheer States and Akulkote Jagheer, there were 219 cases in which 22 were detected. Of Dhatoora Thuggy in all the collectorates there were 6 cases and 1 detected. The arrests and receipts from other quarters during the year amount in all to eighteen Dacoits. Five of these were admitted to the grade of approver; one was sent up for trial and sentenced to transportation by the Political Agent's Court; six were released, and two were made over to the local authorities; one escaped from a Police guard, and three were to be made approvers on the completion of the investigation. Of the eighteen, thirteen were Korwee Kaikarees, and five Kaikadees of Sholapore. During the year information was received and recorded against two hundred and four men.

The following table shows the classes and approximate number of Dacoits of which the Agency had information, and who continued to infest the districts of the Bombay Presidency and the neighbouring ones of Hyderabad and Madras :—

			<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Unregistered.</i>
Ran Kaikadees	...	...	65	185
Kaikadees of Sholapore	...	...	29	276
Korwee Kaikadees	...	...	74	98
Morekar Korwees	...	...	32	198
Wuddurs	...	...	5	46
Lumbaues	...	...	10	5
Mhangs	...	...	160	199
Ramoosees of Poona	...	...	10	18
Kolhatees of Khandeish	...	...	46	...
Jutts...	...	...	...	21
Bedurs	...	...	...	31
Other castes...	...	...	...	128
Total	...	...	431	1,235

In connection with this Agency there was established an Industrial School, in which the approvers and their children are instructed in the manufacture of cloth, tents, carpets, tape, and rope, &c. Although the institution was established only a little more than a year ago, very creditable progress had been made. The lying, thievish, and indolent tendencies of the Kaikadee youths, who form the majority of the hands, had to be combatted with; and though not deficient in capacity, they showed a total unwillingness to learn at first. In these respects they contrasted most unfavourably with the offspring of the Thug approvers.

The Resolution of Government is—"the Report is on the whole satisfactory. The Commissioners of Police should issue injunctions to secure the cordial co-operation of their subordinates with the Thuggy Department. Burglaries have, it seems, increased, either owing to more scrutiny or to the crime paying better."

SURVEY OPERATIONS IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

From 1st October 1859 to 30th September 1860.

ON 1st March 1861, H. L. Dampier, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, forwards to the Government of Bengal Statements and copies of Reports relative to the Survey Operations of the year which expired on the 30th September 1860.

The 1st Division, Professional, completed the topographical delineation of that part of Cooch Behar, 597½ square miles, which was left unfinished in 1858-59, at a cost of Rupees 3,624-8-0, averaging Rs. 6-1-1 per square mile. In addition

this Division made a Mouzahwar Survey of 939 square miles in Dinagepore, at a cost of Rs. 23,109-13-0, averaging Rs. 29-14-10 per square mile. The cost of the aggregate area of 1,536½ square miles surveyed in Cooch Behar and Dinagepore amounted to Rs. 32,025-5-0, and the average rate per square mile to Rs. 20-13-5. The average cost of last year's operations was Rs. 19-6-2 only. The total cost of Division amounted to Rs. 33,748-7-0, a saving of Rs. 3,775-9-0 being thus effected from the maximum grant for the year. *Non-Professional*.—The demarcations had been completed the previous year. The progress of the registry was favourable. The aggregate expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 38,811-5-6½.

The 2nd Division, Professional, under Captain Sherwill, accomplished an area of 873½ square miles in Dinagepore, at a cost of Rs. 37,010-2-10, being at the rate of Rs. 42-5-11 per square mile (exclusive of contingent charges), or Rs. 10-3-8 below the rate of the previous season. The area though considerably in excess of that of last year (662 square miles), is still comparatively small. This result is accounted for by the small size of the villages, and the sickness produced by the unhealthy climate of the District to which this party was so long exposed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,732-9-0, exceeding the grant by Rs. 1,208-9-0. *Non-Professional*.—There were demarcated during the season between 600 and 700 square miles in the new District of Tipperah. The Collector's lists of Mehals in this District are stated to be so well prepared, that little difficulty is expected in the compilation of the Registers. The state of the file of boundary disputes is considered unsatisfactory by the Superintendent. The Registers of Bancoorah were completed and made over to the Collector. The expense incurred in this Division, including that of the branch office at Burdwan, amounted to Rs. 30,355-13-2.

The 3rd Division, Professional, under Mr. N. T. Davey, surveyed 1,062½ square miles in Dacca at a cost of Rs. 31,790-11-7, giving an average rate of Rs. 29-14-10 per square mile, or Rs. 11-10-8 less than in the previous season. The average size of the villages was less than half a square mile, and a larger area would probably have been obtained but for the obliteration of the field marks in a country so subject to annual inundation. The Dacca District as far as the Ganges was thus completed, the small area beyond that river being taken up by the 4th Division. The saving amounts to Rs. 4,147-3-3. *Non-Professional*.—The demarcations which lay in Sylhet

were found to be so intricate that the Board were constrained to allow a departure, on this occasion, from the rule which requires all the interior work to be completed before the thakbusts are made over to the Surveyor. No less than 84,648 Mehalwar chucks had to be demarcated, and 3 villages measured by khushreh were found to contain no less than 1,115 plots. But so well was the work brought up, that in only 478 of the total number of 2,126 hulkahs containing 4,280 villages, taken up in the season, were the external demarcations left to be completed at its close. The field prepared for the Surveyor is estimated to contain 1,492 square miles together with 16 mouzahwar and 14 mehalwar English registers, leaving 10 mouzahwar and 12 mehalwar to be finished.

The 4th Division, Professional, under Captain Gastrell completed an area of 1,477½ square miles in the three Districts of Dacca, Furreedpore and Backergunge, at a cost of Rupees 35,867-11-1 or Rupees 24-4-3 per square mile, being Rupees 1-12-7 less than in the previous season. If the sum disbursed on contingencies be taken into account, the total expenditure will amount to Rupees 38,672-3-1, or Rupees 1,148-3-1 beyond the annual grant. *Non-Professional*.—The demarcation of the remaining portion of Backergunge was completed during the season, except two churs which were under water. The estimated area is 2,000 square miles, containing 2,251 villages with 37,147 mehalwar chucks, which must be considered a very favorable result in a country intersected by tidal creeks. The boundary dispute and appeal files were in a satisfactory state, but the number of other cases undisposed of was large. Forty-three Jessore and 16 Pubna and Furreedpore registers were completed during the year. The expense incurred during the year in this branch amounted to Rupees 81,975-4-6.

Arracan Division.—Mr. O'Donel succeeded in the course of a season of only four months' duration, notwithstanding the difficulties presented by the mountainous nature of the ground, in accomplishing an area of 2,370 square miles, at a cost of Rupees 34,340-13-2, yielding a rate per square mile of Rupees 14-7-10 or Rupees 5-1-8 below that of the previous season, when an area, less by nearly 866 square miles, was surveyed. Of the sum of Rupees 8,420 sanctioned by Government in September, for presents to the hill Chiefs and other purposes, Rupees 5,343-5-4 was disbursed, the contingent expenses incurred on the keep of elephants and cutting jungle amounted to Rupees 6,927-5 more. If these amounts be debited to the survey, the total expense will aggregate Rs. 46,611-7-6, producing an average of Rupees 19-10-7 per square mile. In addition

to the above sums, Rupees 1,488-12-10 was expended for demarcation purposes. The survey was, for the most part, topographical. In the vicinity of Akyab, where cultivation occurs, the native measurements bore the test of the professional survey better than could have been expected. In only four villages did the difference exceed 10 per cent.

In the Chota Nagpore Division—Captain Thompson triangulated an area of 1,259 square miles prior to survey, of which 943 square miles was surveyed mouzahwar. The operations lay on the north of the Grand Trunk Road, adjoining the Behar Province. A special survey of the road for 136 miles and of the cantonments and Station of Hazareebaugh was also made on a large scale. The expense aggregated Rs. 37,677-1-11 or Rs. 153-1-11 in excess of the annual maximum grant, the difference being met out of the general savings. The rate per square mile on this amount is Rs. 39-15-2, or if the further sum of Rs. 1,817-7 expended on contingencies be taken into account, Rs. 41-14 per square mile. The area surveyed is not so large as was expected, owing to the impediments to progress caused by working through heavy jungle. In this Division the demarcations are conducted under the same superintendence as the survey. The small establishment of 2 Peshikars and 12 Ameens entertained for this purpose completed the Khuruckdea Elaka and the Burhee Sub-division, comprising in all 2,477 villages, as well as 790 villages of Pergunnah Palamow. The area is estimated at 2,500 square miles.

Abstract.—The following is an Abstract of the results of the past two years. The contingent expenses are included in the cost of the both the professional and non-professional branches :

	Years.	PROFESSIONAL.		
		Area in square miles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.
Total,	1858-59, ...	6132.44	Rs. 1,98,119	Rs. 32 4 11
	1859-60, ...	8263.05	„ 2,15,656	„ 26 1 7
	Difference, ...	+2130.61	+ 17,537	— 6 3 4

	Years.	NON-PROFESSIONAL.		
		Area in squaremiles.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.
Total,	1858-59, ...	8,496	Rs. 2,34,127	Rs. 27 8 11
	1859-60, ...	9,012	„ 2,55,622	„ 28 5 10
	Difference, ...	+ 516	+ 21,495	+ 0 12 11

The savings of the professional branch, after defraying all charges, amounted to Rs. 8,642-10-0. In the non-professional Department, the sum of Rs. 14,623-12-10 remained unexpended. The following shews what Districts of the Regulation Provinces have not yet been surveyed professionally. Hooghly also remains for re-survey:—

Districts.	Demarcation.	Professional Survey.
Backergunge,	Completed in 1859-60,	{ Expected to be completed in 1861-62.
Dinagapore, ...	Completed in 1858-59,	{ Expected to be completed in 1860-61.
Tipperah, ...	{ Under demarca- tion; will probably be finished in 1861-62, }	Not commenced; will proba- bly be completed in 1862- 63.
Sylhet, ...	{ Under demarca- tion; will probably be finished in 1862-63, }	Commenced in 1860-61; will probably be completed in 1863-64.
Bullooah, ...	{ Not commenced—a strong party may do it in one year, ... }	Not commenced.

Jynteah and Cachar, which were surveyed more than 20 years ago, will fall within the range of operations of the Sylhet party.

General Statement.—The following Statement gives, at one view, all that was accomplished by each of the six establishments, and the usual results, compared with those of the preceding season:—

Divisions.	Superintending Officers.	Number of Traverse circuits.	Area surveyed in square miles.	Cost.	Average rate per square mile.	Average rate per village circuit.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1st,	... Mr. J. J. Pemberton (the late,)	1048 & 33 blocks,	1536.59	32,025 5 0	20 13 5	29 10 0
2nd,	... Captain J. L. Sherwill,	... 1014	873.44	37,010 2 10	42 5 11	36 7 11
3rd,	... Mr. N. T. Davey,	... 1914	1062.24	31,790 11 7	29 14 10	16 9 8
4th,	... Captain J. E. Gastrell,	... 1785	1477.45	35,867 1 1	24 4 3	20 1 5
5th,	... Mr. J. H. O'Donel,	... 96	2370.19	34,340 13 2	14 7 10	... ..
6th,	... Captain G. H. Thompson,	... 1363	943.14	37,677 1 11	39 15 2	27 10 3
1859-60	General Results,	... 7203 & 33 blocks,	8263.05	2,08,711 3 7	25 4 0	28 12 4
1858-59	Ditto,	... 5824 & 37 "	6132.44	1,88,852 10 9	30 12 8	32 6 9
	Differences,	... +1379—4 "	+2130.61	+19,858 8 10	—5 8 8	—3 10 5

These differences are much in favor of the season under review ; an excess of 2,130 square miles has been achieved in area, at a slightly additional outlay, the effect of which has been to reduce the mileage rate by Rs. 5-8 annas, bringing the general average down to 25-4-0.

The Lieutenant Governor's Opinion.—The Lieutenant Governor readily acknowledges the services which the professional Officers generally rendered in connection with the Revenue Survey, and he is glad to avail himself of this opportunity of recognizing in particular the very able manner in which Major Thuillier has for a long period conducted the important supervision entrusted to him.

REPORT ON INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—MILITARY.

1861-62.

Regimental Workshops.—To meet the evil of idleness in the European army, Government sanctioned the establishment of Regimental Workshops on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief. The trades proposed to be practised are, the Painter, Printer, Blacksmith, Bricklayer, Carpenter, Joiner, Weaver, Shoe-maker, Book-binder, Gardener, Tent-maker, Watch-maker, Decorator, and any other that may hereafter be considered advantageous. The primary cost of establishment and supply of implements in each Corps is estimated at Rupces 1,025 which can be advanced from Regimental Canteens. The expense of conveying the tools required from Calcutta or elsewhere will be borne by Government. The children of soldiers will be instructed. The profits accruing from the exercise of his craft are to be given to the workman, every inducement being held out to him to invest the money in the Savings Bank.

Amalgamation of the Artillery Corps.—The Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Regiments of Artillery were formed into the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Royal Horse Brigades, and the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th Brigades of Royal Artillery. The Batteries of the New Royal Artillery Brigades were composed of the Soldiers of the existing Troops and Companies of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery who volunteered for the Royal Artillery. The Artillerymen who elected for local service were formed into separate Indian Batteries.

The Royal Horse Brigades were formed ;

The 2nd Brigade of 7 Troops Bengal Horse Artillery.

„ 3rd „ of 4 Ditto Madras ditto.

„ 4th „ of 4 Ditto Bombay ditto.

„ 5th „ of 6 Ditto Bengal ditto.

The Brigades of Royal Artillery were formed ;

The 16th Brigade of 5 Companies Bengal Artillery.

„ 17th „ of 6 Ditto Madras ditto.

„ 18th „ of 6 Ditto Bombay ditto.

„ 19th „ of 5 Ditto Bengal ditto.

„ 20th „ of 5 Ditto Madras ditto.

„ 21st „ of 6 Ditto Bombay ditto.

„ 22nd „ of 5 Ditto Bengal ditto.

„ 23rd „ of 5 Ditto Madras ditto.

„ 24th „ of 5 Ditto Bengal ditto.

„ 25th „ of 4 Ditto Bengal ditto.

Additional Field and Garrison Batteries were to be formed as soon as Artillerymen were available, and to be attached to the several Brigades in such proportions as might be determined.

Native Cavalry.—In consequence of the substitution of Police for Civil Guards and other non-military duties, Government resolved that the establishment of Native Cavalry Corps in the Bengal Army should be reduced. Each Regiment is hereafter to consist of 420 Sowars divided into six Troops with a due proportion of Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, making a total of 499 Natives of all ranks. At the close of last year there were altogether 41 Regiments of Native Cavalry maintained in the Bengal Presidency, of which 12 were under the orders of the Government of India, and 29 under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. Of those Corps retained under the Government of India, the 3rd Regiment Central India Horse was disbanded, and Meade's Horse was incorporated with the other Regiments of Central India Horse. The Cavalry of the Guide Corps and the five Regiments of Punjaub Cavalry remain as heretofore under the Government of the Punjaub, but they were brought on the Rolls of the Bengal Army, retaining their present designation. Of the 29 Regiments of Native Cavalry under the Commander-in-Chief, 12 bear the name and numbers of the old Cavalry Regiments of the Bengal Army, although a considerable portion of them have been almost entirely raised anew since 1857. The remaining 17 Regiments were raised during or since the Mutinies, while one Regiment, "Fane's Horse," was formed specially for service in China.

Of these 29 Regiments, the 10 Regiments named below were disbanded.

3rd Irregular Cavalry.	Ramgurh Cavalry.
9th ditto.	Alexander's Horse.
12th ditto.	Benares ditto.
16th ditto.	1st Mahratta ditto.
3rd Sikh Cavalry.	Lind's Pathan Cavalry.

and the remaining Corps were numbered—

1st Bengal Cavalry, late	1st Irregular Cavalry.
2nd ditto	2nd ditto.
3rd ditto	4th ditto.
4th ditto	6th ditto.
5th ditto	7th ditto.
6th ditto	8th ditto.
7th ditto	17th ditto.
8th ditto	18th ditto.
9th ditto	1st Hodson's Horse.
10th ditto	2nd ditto.
11th ditto	1st Sikh Cavalry.
12th ditto	2nd ditto.
13th ditto	4th ditto.
14th ditto	Murray's Jât Horse.
15th ditto	Cureton's Mooltanee Horse.
16th ditto	Rohilcund Horse.
17th ditto	Robarts' Horse.
18th ditto	2nd Mahratta Horse.
19th ditto	Fane's Horse.

The Regiments not directly under the Commander-in-Chief are

Cavalry of Guides.	5th Punjaub Cavalry.
1st Punjaub Cavalry.	1st Central India Horse.
2nd ditto.	2nd ditto.
3rd ditto.	Deolee Horse.
4th ditto.	Erinpoorah ditto.

To abolish the numerous Treasure chests at each station, the system of *paying by cheques* was adopted. The number of *Dooley Bearers* in cantonments was reduced from 5 to 4 for each dooley. The Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps ceased to exist.

Improvements in Field Ordnance.—Further experiments to improve the Field Ordnance now in use were conducted by the Superintendent of the Gun Foundry at Cossipore, with a 12-pounder Rifled Brass Gun and elongated projectiles. Detailed information was called for from the Ordnance authorities in England, as to the measures that have been tried there for converting the existing cast iron Ordnance into rifled pieces,

with a view to a portion of the large stock of iron Ordnance available in this country being turned to profitable account.

Reductions in Pegu, in establishments, were carried out to the extent of Rs. 10,82,040-3-4 annual savings, in consequence of the reduction in Military strength last year.

Ice Machines.—To ensure a sufficient supply of ice for the use of the European Troops in hospital and barracks, Government authorized, as an experimental measure, Ice Machines to be procured for the stations of Allahabad, Lucknow, and Meean Meer. If the scheme prove successful, it is proposed to set up Ice Machines at all the principal Military Stations, and to sell the surplus of the manufacture, after the Troops shall have been served, to the community generally.

Revised Establishments for Cavalry and Infantry.—The following revised establishments for Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry serving in India were fixed by orders from the Horse Guards.

		Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets or Ensigns.	Staff.	Serjeants exclusive of School-Masters.	Farriers.	Trumpeters or Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
Cavalry	{ 8 Service Troops ...	3	8	8	8	8	40	8	9	32	496
	{ 1 Depôt ...	...	1	1	1	...	9	...	4	8	49
	Total ...	3	9	9	9	8	49	8	13	40	545
Infantry	{ 10 Service Companies ...	3	10	12	8	7	47	...	21	40	810
	{ 2 Depôts ...	...	2	2	2	...	10	...	4	10	90
	Total ...	3	12	14	10	7	57	...	25	50	900

Quarter Master General, H. M.'s Forces.—The appointment of Quarter Master General of Her Majesty's Forces in India, having become vacant by the promotion of Colonel G. Congreve, C. B., was abolished. The appointments in the Department of the Quarter Master General of the Army in Bengal are to be open to Officers alike of the Line and Indian Armies.

Officers and General Service.—With a view to obliterate, as far and as soon as possible, the distinctions between Officers of Her Majesty's British and Indian Services, and to afford to such Officers of the Indian Army as may prefer the conditions of general service, an opportunity of obtaining a position in the British Army, it was decided that for every vacancy caused in a Line Regiment by the transfer of an Officer to the Staff Corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, a transfer of an Officer of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's Indian Army, who may be disposed to accept of such transfer, shall be made to the Regiment in which the vacancy takes place.

A Sanitarium at Rhotas was proposed as an experimental measure. A sum of Rs. 63 per mensem was sanctioned for the *Outram Institute at Bareilly*. A monthly saving of Rs. 475-12 was effected in the non-combatant establishments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

The Stud Department.—During the official year 1859-60 on a gross expenditure of Rupees 11,47,193, there were receipts and recoveries amounting to Rupees 2,48,765 from sales of horses and produce, and from profit and loss items, leaving a balance of Rupees 8,98,428, which represents the value of 1,808 horses transferred to the Army, at the average low cost of Rupees 496 for each horse, being Rupees 178 below the average value of former years; Rupees 135 below the average cost of Cape Horses; and Rupees 409 below that of Australian Horses imported, exclusive of the cost of Cape Agency, and Dépôt expenses at Calcutta. This satisfactory result is attributable to the efficiency with which the Stud Department was managed by the Superintendent, Colonel Dickey. In order to improve the Stud Breed as much as possible, arrangements were made for obtaining some thorough-bred English Stallions from England, and a few Turcoman brood mares to be tried as an experiment.

The Bullock Train Establishment in Bengal was placed on the same footing as last year, from the 15th October 1861 until the 1st April 1862, for the conveyance of Troops from and to the Presidency during the cold season.

Project for improving Artillery Practice.—As an encouragement to the Soldier to attain proficiency in Artillery Practice, a

system of prizes for good firing among the Soldiers of the Artillery in this Country was introduced. The following are the prizes to be awarded. *1st Prize*.—To the best shot in the Brigade; a badge of crossed guns and crown worked in gold, entitling the wearer to extra pay of 2*d.* a day. *2nd*.—To the best shot in each Battery; a badge of crossed guns worked in gold, entitling the wearer to extra pay of 2*d.* a day. *3rd*.—To the six next best shots in each Battery; a badge of crossed guns worked in worsted, entitling the wearer to extra pay of 1*d.* a day. The badges to be worked on red cloth, and worn on the left arm above the cuff. No man shall receive these rewards who shall not have attained a certain number of points to be fixed as a minimum. The prize holders must also be acquainted with the construction of the gun and the rules affecting the direction of the shot, as well as the principle of the fuze and the mode of preparing it. To entitle a Soldier to the higher reward of 2*d.* a day, he must also be able to equip a gun and waggon in marching order, and pack ammunition.

As a further inducement to all ranks to vie with each other a supplementary prize of cross guns and crown worked in gold but unaccompanied by any pecuniary allowance, will be worn on the right arm by the Sergeants of the best shooting Battery of every Brigade. When a Sergeant who is the holder of this supplementary prize leaves his Battery, he is to resign it.

THE BUSTAR AND KHARONDE DEPENDENCIES OF THE RAEPORE DISTRICT.

1861.

Indian Records, No. XXX.

BUSTAR.

ON 27th May 1856 Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, Deputy Commissioner, forwards to G. A. C. Plowden, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore, his proceedings in the affairs of the Rajah of Bustar, together with authentic information regarding the dependency.

Boundaries and Divisions.—Bustar, situated to the south-east of the Chutteesgurh district, is comprised between the 17° 40' and 20° 20' parallels of north latitude, and 80° and 82° 40' degrees of east longitude, and is bounded on the north, by Kakeir, the Dhumterry Tehsildary of Chutteesgurh, and the Bendry Nowagurh zemindary attached to Sumbulpore; on the east, by the Jeypore dependency attached to the Northern Cir-

ears; on the south, by the Godavery river; and on the west, by Wyragurh in the Chandah district. Its extreme length from north to south may be stated at 235 miles, and its breadth from east to west at 182 miles. The dependency formerly consisted of 57 khalsa sub-divisions (48 Gurhs and 9 talooks) and 13 zemindaries; in all 70 sub-divisions. Of these, seven Gurhs are now included in the Jeypore dependency, three belong to Nagpore, 7 were given in *Mokassa* to zemindars, some passed over to Hyderabad. There now remain 36 sub-divisions, (27 Gurhs and 9 talooks included under Jugdulpore, within the limits of which are several villages forming separate charges) and 9 zemindaries, besides the five villages of Shahwah. The general surface of the country is undulating. The soil is a rich alluvial bed of some depth overlying a stratum of clay slate, of a light, friable, and exceedingly fertile nature, yet the amount of cultivation does not bear the proportion of one to fifteen of surface, though it would be difficult to point out any country possessing more natural advantages.

Towns.—The former capital, Bustar, was abandoned. Jugdulpore, the chief town now, is on the Indrawutty 200 miles S. S. E. from Raepore. It contains 400 houses of a wretched kind. Such being the condition of the town chosen as the residence of the Rajah, it is not surprising to find that the names of no more than 30 or 40 villages are mentioned as containing from 100 to 200 houses each of the same construction.

Rivers and Hills.—The principal river is the Indrawutty which rises in the Ghats of Thooamool in the N. E. and flows S. W. through the centre of the country for 300 miles to Bhopalputnam, where it joins the Godavery. The Kotree, Sunkanee, and Damkanee, and Kholop are its chief tributaries. There are two separate ranges of hills, one branching off in a spur from the eastern ghats in the Jeypore dependency runs south-west, terminating in the Sookma zemindary of Bustar, about 50 miles south from Jugdulpore; the other range enters the dependency from Chandah and, crossing the Indrawutty, runs due south-east through the Bhopalputnam zemindary of Bustar, and south of the Dunkanee river, until it reaches the Godavery. The former of these is locally known as the "Toolsee Dongree," and the latter as the "Beila Deela" hills, which latter, as seen from a distance, appear to be a very considerable range. Besides these, a large range is described as traversing the Narainpore talooks from east to west, to the north of the Indrawutty. It is said that on the Beila Deela hills, a race of wild people live who have no intercourse with the people of the plains: they are ge-

nerally naked, the women wearing aprons of leaves in front. They run away on the approach of any one not belonging to themselves, and pay tribute in kind to the Rajah. They pay, however, in kind, of the produce of their village. This is collected once a year by a peon, who beats a tomtom outside the village, and, after he has hid himself, the people bring out whatever they have to give, and deposit it on an appointed spot. They live on roots, grain raised in the jungles, and fruits, and are called Madians.

The *population* is fixed at 80,000, chiefly Gonds in two tribes—Moreas in the north and Mareas in the south and west. The language of the Moreas is a mixture of several, the principal of which appear to be Hindi, Telugu, Canarese, and Mahratta. They eat indiscriminately all kinds of grain and the flesh of most animals, excepting the buffaloe, fox, dog, cat, and snakes, though only within their own caste. They worship the earth and hills of which no representation is made. The peculiar deity of the people of Bustar is called indiscriminately Bhimfen, Bhima or Bhimdeo, the representation of it (apparently signifying god and goddess) being made by the insertion in the ground of two pieces of wood, 3 to 4 feet in length, one a little shorter than the other. The worship of this god is regularly performed once a year previous to using the new grain of the season; at other times each brings his offering and presents it to the god. Besides these, every village throughout Bustar contains its representative of Dunteshwarree called Maolee; and also the common village goddess of the smallpox, or Settamaee, here also erroneously denominated Bhowany and Thakorine. The women of the Mareas wear only a covering of leaves. They are described as a large and powerful race and as very honest.

Productions.—The principal are Rice, Grams and Pulses, Mundia, Kodo, Khootkee, Oil seed, Castor and Til, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Honey and Wax, Tikur, Bechandee, Lakh, Dhoop, Mohna, Sendree (a red-dye). Teak wood is said to be plentiful.

Revenue.—The whole revenue is stated at Rs. 25,870-14 and the expenditure at Rs. 38,081, so that probably the accounts are wrong. The land tax, levied on the plough, varies from eight annas to one rupee.

History.—The Rajah of Bustar is said to be descended from Pandoo, in whose line there was born at Delhi a Rajah named Yeerbudr. Under the protection of a goddess, his descendant established himself at Wurungle in Hyderabad, and his brother, Aumun Deo, was driven to Bustar accompanied by the goddess, who here assumed the name of Dunteshwaree, and presented the

Rajah with a sword (khudga), now worshipped in the Rajah's house. For seventeen generations (the number of years is not mentioned) the family have continued to rule in Bustar. They are said to be Rajpoots of the family of the moon, and bear the title of Ruthputty, the Rajah sitting on the Ruth annually at the festival of the Dussera. The present Rajah, Bhyro Deo, succeeded his father, Bhopal Deo, in 1262 F., and is now about 18 years of age. He appears quiet and well-disposed. The Dewan of Bustar is the Rajah's uncle Dulgunjun Singh, who was appointed by the Rajah of Nagpore when Major Wilkinson was Resident. He has the entire management of the dependency. He is 30 years of age, proud, quiet in his temper and indolent in his habits. Bustar became tributary to Nagpore where one of its Rajahs, Duryao Deo, applied for assistance against his younger brother. The tribute at that time amounted to Rs. 4,000, which has remained without alteration up to the present time. Colonel Elliot issued an order directing all heinous offenders to be committed to his Court.

Meria Sacrifice.—Colonel Elliot found the people so shy on the subject that he rested content with renewing the stipulation for the suppression of human sacrifice and issued fresh instructions to the guards at Jugdulpore and Duntewarrah. He recommends the construction of a road which would bring the transaction of the affairs of this dependency more immediately and speedily under the control of the district Officer at Raepore.

Climate.—Colonel Elliot was not aware of any predisposing tendency in the climate to produce sickness. The only exception is the water of the Indrawutty which is suffused with a fluid resembling oil or bitumen. Colonel Elliot proposes an establishment for Bustar of Rs. 7,104 a year.

KHARONDE.

On 28th July 1856 Lieutenant Colonel Elliot submits to the Commissioner of Nagpore a similar Report regarding Kharonde.

Boundaries.—This Dependency is known only on the Nagpore side as Kharonde, the Oriya name being Kalahundy. It is situated to the East and rather to the South of Raepore, and comprised between the 19° and 20° 30' of North Latitude and the 80° 40' and 83° 50' of East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by Patna, (of Chota-Nagpore,) and Boad, (of Cuttack Mehals,) on the East, by Chinna Kimedya (Vizagapatam)

and Jeypore, (independent ?) on the South, by Jeypore, and on the West, by Jeypore, Bhendra Nowagurh and Kareal (both attached to Chota-Nagpore.) The Dependency is therefore wholly detached from any other part of the district. Its extreme length from North to South is 105 miles, and its extreme breadth from East to West 84 miles ; its form being compact and irregularly rectangular.

The number of gurhs was 18. Of these, thirteen gurhs have at different times been bestowed as appanages on members of the family, forming five zemindaries. The zemindaries are Jhooamool, Dadpore, Lanjeegurh, Korlapat, and Muddunpore. There remain therefore in the hands of the Rajah of Kharonde five gurhs, namely :—

		<i>No. of Villages.</i>
1.	Joonagurh, ...	326
2.	Bhundaysir, ...	187
3.	Asoorgurh, ...	85
4.	Dohgaon, ...	43
5.	Kooksurah, ...	57

together with the talook of Burka (containing 29 villages.) The portion of Kharonde now under Khalsa management contains 727 villages, of which 627 are under cultivation and 100 waste ; of these 568 are uslee or principal villages and the remainder daklee or dependent. The country is high, lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds both of the Mahanuddy and Indrawutty, which last, with several tributaries and sub-tributaries of the first, rise within its limits : it is well supplied with water and in some parts (as Jhooamoolte, &c.,) the soil is enabled to yield two crops of rice within the year. The hills are chiefly plutonic. The light alluvial soil washed from their slopes is rich, fertile, and easily worked, yielding heavy crops of almost every description. Further in the open country, the soil approaches more to the character of black cotton soil mixed with lime nodules and occasionally alternating with red gravel, but all appears capable of cultivation, and likely to give good returns for labour well expended. The population is thinly distributed, however, and the tracts of waste land are extensive, as are also those of land once cultivated but now abandoned. At the same time the villages are numerous and small and the people appear to be well cared for, though as in Bustar, and partly for the same reasons, there is no stimulus for the people to exert themselves. Their case, however, is better than in Bustar ; they are evident-

ly more contented and numerous, and less apprehensive of intercourse. No money passes in the country, not even cowries. The hills are well-wooded. The orange, though not indigenous, is here cultivated in considerable quantity, and produces very fine fruit.

Hills and Rivers.—The principal range of hills is contributed by the Eastern Ghats and though in some places disconnected, runs from north to south and rather west, all the rivers are small and tributaries of larger rivers. Those most deserving of notice are the Indrawutty, a tributary of the Godavery, the Tale, a tributary of the Mahanuddie and the Hattie which falls into the Tale. The Tale river is the principal.

Towns.—The villages of Kharonde are more numerous than, and very much exceed in size and condition, those of Bustar. The principal town of the dependency, Joonagurh, is situated on the banks of the Hattie river, distant from Raepore about 210 miles south east. It contains nearly 500 houses, principally of thatch and bamboo. The town of Bhundaysir, the temporary residence of the Rajah in consequence of the cholera having carried off his younger brother about 7 years since, is situated about 20 miles to the north east of Joonagurh, and contains about 200 houses. Next in size and importance to Joonagurh, is the town of Dadpore, about 30 miles to the north east of it. It contains upwards of 400 houses. Asoorgurh on a tributary of the Tale river, about 50 miles north east of Joonagurh, contains about 100 houses. Lanjeegurh, about 42 miles south east of Joonagurh, at the foot of the Nyamgiri hills, is the principal town of the zemindary of that name, and contains about 150 houses. Kasipore, one of the principal towns of the Jhooamool zemindary, situated about 60 miles to the south and rather east of Joonagurh, contains about 100 houses. The bulk of the population belong to the hill tribe called Khonds, whose restless disposition seldom allows them to remain long on the same spot, and the greater part of whom pay nothing to Government, and have but little intercourse with its officers. There are 1753 villages with a probable population of 80,000, of whom two-thirds are Khonds.

Language, &c.—The language of the country is Oriya, written in the character peculiar to it, and the Khond, spoken by the hill people of that name; but the use of paper is almost unknown, all records and correspondence being written with a style on the leaf of the palmyra. There are two

classes of Khonds—the Kotchriahs are most civilised, the Pahariahs or Dongriahs are confined to the hills. They differ slightly in customs, depending chiefly on their relative positions, and though this may be supposed to have determined their division, yet they do not intermarry or hold much intercourse one with another. Both worship the same gods which are represented by two sticks of unequal lengths inserted in the ground, without any temple. The names locally given are “Dhurnee,” or earth, and “Dhurmah” (the judge of departed souls), and the offerings, which usually consist of arrack and live animals, as fowls, sheep, buffaloes, &c. and, until very lately, there is no doubt, human beings, are simply placed in front of the idol upon the ground. “Domes” are found throughout the length and breadth of the dependency, their numbers being considerable. Their language is a corruption of Oriya, and they weave clothes in addition to other employments of a meaner denomination connected with the village. Their duties are the same and the race appears to be identical with the “domes” of Hindustan; they correspond in every particular to the “dhers” or outcastes of the village, though not aborigines.

The Productions of Kharonde are not of good quality or in great quantity. They are Rice, Kootkee, Mundiah, Kodo, Goorjee, Cereals, Moong, Oorid, Candol, Pulses, Koolthee or Gram, Sursun or Mustard, Til or Oil Seed, Erundee or Castor Oil, Sugar Cane, Cotton, Tobacco. The soil is well adapted for wheat.

The Revenues are stated at Rs. 29,878-9, and the charges at Rs. 29,195-8, leaving a surplus of Rs. 683-1. The amount of private expenses is not large, considering the size of the Rajah's establishment: the pay of servants does not on an average exceed Rs. 2 per mensem, and the number of animals is moderate. The average sum spent monthly in actual provisions amounts to Rs. 560.

History.—The dependency of Kharonde is said to have formerly belonged to a family of Gunga-bunse Rajpoots, the last member of which, named Juggernaut Deo, having no male issue to succeed him, sent in the year 415 F. for one Rugonauth Sai Deo, the younger brother of the then Rajah of Shatrunjigurh in Chota-Nagpore, and gave him his daughter in marriage together with the right of succession to the dependency. This Rugonauth Sai Deo, a Naga-bunse Rajpoot, was the first mem-

ber of the present family, who have ever since uninterruptedly held possession of the dependency. The present Rajah Oodit-pratap Deo, the 28th in succession from him, succeeded his father in the year 1263 F. and is now about 21 years of age. He is manly, straightforward, and of an excellent manner and disposition; converses freely without being forward, appears to study to understand the management of his estate, and pays every attention to the orders issued to him from Colonel Elliot's Cutcherry, which are carefully and regularly executed and answered. His younger brother, Gopenath Deo, nominally the Zemindar of Dadpore, is about 20 years of age, and partakes of the good qualities of his elder brother. They both live together and the proceeds of the zemindary are thrown into the general purse. Colonel Elliot thinks it not improbable that Kharonde was one of those states which, together with Patna, Sumblepore, and others, were restored to Nagpore in 1806, after the treaty of Deogaon in 1803 had deprived Rughajee of his eastern possessions. It is said that in the days of Rughajee a tribute to Nagpore of Rs. 5,330 was fixed and when Nagpore came under British rule Rs. 830 were remitted.

Criminals flee into Jeypore on which the Government Agent at Vizagapatam says he has only a nominal influence. The distance to which the Kharonde dependency is removed from the sudder station of Raepore (upwards of 200 miles) without any regular communication, prevents the Deputy Commissioner from exercising much authority. Colonel Elliot recommends that the Rajah be provided with a copy of the rules furnished to Tuhseeldars for guidance in criminal and civil matters, modified to suit the comprehension and the power advisable to be delegated in such cases, from which sufficient of procedure and principle could be gathered to enable him to dispose of minor cases.

The Climate in general is good, and presents no peculiarities. Being near the Ghats, the rains are regular and abundant, during which season fever prevails, particularly amongst new arrivals and those unaccustomed to the climate and food of the country. The water, however, is good, at least that of the rivers and wells.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1861-62.

*The Published Minutes of the University.**Result of the Examinations for each year since the commencement of the University.*

YEAR.	Number of Candidates.	Average Age.	Average proportion educated at Govern- ment Schools.	Religion.			Number passed.		Average proportion of passed to total num- ber of Candidates.
				Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	First Divi- sion.	Second Di- vision.	
Entrance Examination.									
1857	244	...	74.18	202	12	30	115	47	66.39
1858	464	17.82	74.35	416	11	37	29	82	23.92
1859 March	706	18.4	78.75	653	18	35	107	233	48.15
1859 December	705	17.96	69.50	626	27	52	65	178	34.46
1860	808	17.78	64.72	715	26	67	50	365	51.36
1861	1,058	17.85	56.23	966	41	51	73	404	45.08
First Examination in Arts.									
1861	...	163	53.43	154	2	7	15	82	58.28
B. A. Examination.									
1858	...	13	84.61	10	...	3	...	2	15.38
1859.	...	20	75	17	...	3	3	7	50
1860	...	65	64.6	55	4	6	6	7	20
1861	..	39	82.05	33	3	3	5	10	38.33
1862	...	34	76.47	30	1	3	1	23	70.58
B. L. Examination.									
1858	...	19	100	18	...	1	11	...	57.88
1859	...	20	100	20	...	...	3	...	15
1860	...	22	100	20	...	2	10	...	45.45
1861	...	17	100	17	...	...	8	6	82.35
1862	...	13	100	13	...	...	8	5	100
L. L. Examination.									
1861	...	7	100	7	...	...	2	...	28.57
1862	...	16	100	16	...	...	4	6	62.5
L. M. S. First Examination.									
1857	...	12	100	8	...	4	6	6	100
1858	...	40	100	34	...	6	9	15	60
1859	...	31	100	25	...	6	6	6	34.70
1860	...	31	100	26	...	5	4	9	41.93
1861	...	16	100	16	...	...	...	7	43.75
L. M. S. Second Examination.									
1861	...	20	100	19	...	1	3	11	70
L. C. E. Examination.									
1861	...	10	100	9	...	1	4	2	60

MALIGNANT FEVER IN ZILLAH SAUGOR.

1859.

*North Western Provinces Records, Part XXXV.**Art. I.*

A species of malignant fever prevailed in the district of Saugor between June and November 1859. The out-turn of the Rubbee of 1859 had been so large that grain had never been so cheap in the past nine years. The rains set in early and during a long break at the end of June the fever appeared. A sufferer attacked with it would feel listless, and disinclined to exertion. Loss of appetite, and pains in the limbs, were also premonitory symptoms. These were followed, at the end of three or four days, by fever which would last two days. The patient was then left in a cold sweat, and in a state of perfect exhaustion, and, if the strongest stimulants were not administered, and the sufferer watched with the utmost attention, the vital powers gave way, and death ensued. Affection of the lungs, and copious bleeding from the nose, were also attendant symptoms of the disease. At once all the medical and available was sent into the district, the police were furnished with medicines and when the sick took the stimulants life was generally saved. The panic was far greater than in the case of cholera, because the fever was a new disease, native medicines failed, and death was rapid and certain. Whole families were cut off, and villages nearly depopulated. Young and old alike suffered, and as the sufferers (though ailing for days) were probably only confined to their houses for two days before death, the usual report of the disease from the villages was, that the fever attacked a person one day and he died the following day. In the Benaika tehseelee, the first cases appeared from a south-easterly direction towards Dumoh. Towards Malthone (to the north) the disease had crept up from Saugor and Khorai. In the Khorai tehseelee it advanced from the south in July or August. In Deoree, (towards the Nerbudda,) where the disease was very virulent, it advanced from the Saugor direction in July. In Rehlee, the first cases appeared at Gurhakotah; late in June, or early in July, due east of Saugor, on the edge of the Dumoh district. It was very fatal in this pergunnah. From Rahutgurb, reports came that the disease had shewn itself from the west, from Bagrode, Garispoor and Semassin, the states of Bhopal and Scin-

dial ; and travellers who passed through from that direction, said that for 50 coss to the west, the same disease was prevalent. The fever seems to have raged for 100 miles on all sides taking Saugor as a centre. The loss in Saugor is estimated at 23,000 souls. The Deputy Commissioner thinks the disease was contagious.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

1860-61.

North Western Provinces Records, No. XXXV.

Art. II.

ON 15th February 1861 Dr. William Jameson, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, reports to the local Government that an account of what has been already done in the way of flax cultivation in India, and especially the Punjab, will be found in Dr. Royle's "Fibrous Plants of India" and in Mr. Cope's paper published in the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Part I., Vol. VI. of 1859.

In the Punjab the experiment was at first taken up with enthusiasm by the local Government but, on a recent tour, Dr. Jameson ascertained that in almost every district where the plant had been cultivated, unless that of Sealkote, it had been discontinued. The system at present followed by native farmers in cultivating Flax for its seed is miserable in the extreme, the shore or straw, from whence the fibre is obtained, being either used as fuel or broken up and mixed with other substances, and given to cattle. From the absence of a native middle class, Government must take the initiative, in order to overcome the prejudices of the ignorant, indolent, and slothful cultivators. By the exertions of Mr. D. McLeod and others, the experiment was prominently brought to the notice of the Flax manufacturers in Britain, where for years the supply of Flax from Home cultivation and Foreign importation has been far short of the demand. Samples of the fibre laid before them were pronounced as worth £55 per ton ; and so satisfied were they from the specimens exhibited, that the Punjab was fitted to grow Flax suited to the Home

market, that they formed a Company, "The Indian Flax Company Limited of the Punjab," in order to carry it on ; and their Agent, Mr. Wightman, has now settled in the Sealkote district, and has commenced operations. By him advances have been made to zemindars to cultivate Flax, which they will repay him back in kind. He has distributed acclimated seeds. Land of his own he has none, and he is therefore entirely dependant on native cultivators. The system introduced is an admirable one, and will continue to be so as long as the Company give the native cultivator a fair remuneration for his labor.

But Dr. Jameson is of opinion that the small success gained in the Punjab is not sufficient to stimulate private enterprise, to seek a field for operations in the North West Provinces. What are wanted are—*1st.*—Good scutchers and hecklers ;—men intimately acquainted with the processes of manipulation, and fitted to teach the natives of the country. *2nd.*—A large supply of acclimated seeds. *3rd.*—The best kind of machinery used in preparing Flax. *4th.*—The directions for the proper management of the Flax crop, compiled by the Committee of the "Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of Flax in Ireland," with a few alterations and modifications, to suit the climate of the North Western Provinces, translated into Hindec. In the magnificent system of Canal Irrigation, the North West Provinces has the means for Flax cultivation, far superior to that possessed by the Punjab. Dr. Jameson recommends that an experimental farm of from 50 to 60 acres be formed in the Sheharunpore district, adjoining the garden, where irrigated land can be procured at a reasonable rate ; that the incidental expenses, such as land-rent, water, &c., be met by the sale of the seeds,—a certain quantity being reserved for District Officers, for distribution to zemindars. That if European instructors be available in this country, two men be obtained from the ranks of any Regiment for a short time to prepare the fibre, and teach natives how to scutch and heckle ; that the fibre be sold, when prepared, to meet the wages of the parties who prepare it, a large sample being reserved for exportation and examination by British manufacturers. That acclimatized seeds be given to District Officers, (particularly those whose districts are in part irrigated by Canals,) to distribute to zemindars ; and that all zemindars re-pay in kind, with the shore or straw, the value of the seeds received ; and that small rewards, such as those distributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, be given to such cultivators as present the best samples of Flax plants for scutching. Messrs. Wightman and Cope are prepared to purchase all fibre of good quality. It would be necessary to import

some good seed from Livonia or Kurland, from which all the best Dutch seeds are procured. To the acre about two bushels, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ maunds, are required; Dr. Jameson recommends that a ton, or 28 maunds, be imported, which, with the acclimated seed that will be available this season, would enable him to cultivate 50 acres of land,—an ample extent to spread the seed over the country.

The Lieutenant Governor last year saw in the Seharunpore Garden one field grown from Russian seed with plants from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and another from indigenous seed with plants from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Dr. Jameson, being about to proceed to England, offers to make arrangements to procure the machinery used in preparing Flax, and the best kind of seed. The Appendix contains the directions for the proper management of the Flax Crop, compiled by the Committee of the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of Flax in Ireland.

THE FOREST TRACTS OF THE SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.

1860-61.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XXXV.

Art. III.

Captain G. F. Pearson, Superintendent of Forests, Jubbulpore Division, submits his Annual Report for 1860-61.

THE FORESTS.

In Jubbulpore the forests lie principally north-east and south-east of the city of Jubbulpore: the former along the Mahanuddee river; the latter in the Burellah pergunnah, in the bend which the Nerbudda forms between Mchidwanee (in Mundlah) and Jubbulpore. As regards the former, the most valuable timber consists of patches of the great belt of Saul, which stretches across Sohajpore, and in places extends west of the Mahanuddee. It is found first near Kutureea, 35 miles E. N. E. of Jubbulpore, and proceeding northwards in several places along the river, and it also stretches 20 miles further to the east along the south border of Beejoragurh.

along the rivers Omrar, Buddhai and Poplye, where there is a considerable amount of it. There are perhaps 20,000 trees in all within the British territory. Besides these, there are many fine Saj or Black eyne trees mixed with the Saul, and also by themselves in the Butgaon ilaqua ; while along the streams are found many valuable old Kowah trees ; and in the hills, in a few places, is some Beejasal. There is a small quantity of young Teak on the hills between the Mahanuddoe and Koombee : this will be cared for. In the Burellah ilaqua a good deal of fine Saj and Kowah are to be found scattered about, and also in places a little good Ebony. Teak has existed, and young trees still are to be seen ; but the good timber has been felled and carried to Jubbulporc.

In Mundlah the forests are still very considerable in extent, though of late years those along the Nerbudda have suffered greatly from the depredations of the timber dealers. But the Nukta Pahar near Googree, and the Duldulla Pahar near Singpoor, are almost the only Forests where first class Teak trees can still be obtained on this side of the division : about 1,000 good trees remain here. There is also a good amount of large and well grown Saj, Hurdoo, Tendoo, Dhyan and Sissoo or Tinsa in these hills. South of Mundlah along the valleys of the Bunjur and Halon, and stretching along the Ghat range which separates this upland from the plains of Raipoor, are the great Mundlah Sâul Forests, which are calculated to contain about ten lakhs of trees. They extend east, as far as Mowye ; or about 40 miles in length by an average of 10 miles in depth, though of course they are by no means continuous over this extent. Till the roads are opened out, and the demand for timber is greater, it will not pay to work these Forests : the finest trees are about Toplah, at the head of the Halon river, and between Toplah and the Chilpee Ghat.

In Seonee the forests are valuable, more from the fact that both Teak and other timber trees seem to thrive well there, than from any great amount of valuable wood they contain. From Doomah, stretching westwards to Shreenuggur in Nursingpore nearly 25 miles, the hills are literally covered with Teak trees ; but for some reason the trees never seem to grow straight here, and branch out within five or six feet of the ground. The same observations may apply to the Gondee Koel, or tract of hills east of Doomah. Passing southwards, there is a considerable amount of exceedingly fine young Teak timber down the Wyngunga, which will be cared for ; and in the southern portion of the District, both above and below the Ghat range, the Forests of Durassee and Doongurtal, contain many thousand

fine young Teak trees, which have been now saved from felling for five or six years, and give promise in course of time of affording an invaluable supply of wood. The soil here is sandy, and the trees seem to thrive remarkably well all along the foot of the hills. In the higher and more inaccessible ravines along the range of Ghats, there are still many noble trees of Saj, Beejasal, and Sheshum or Black wood, especially in the south-east corner near Sonamanee and Kunjaiee, above Lalburra.

To Baitool and Hoshungabad the timber producing tract is common. A line drawn from near Hoshungabad through Lokurtully to Mukrye, with a parallel drawn from Boree at the foot of the Puchmurrees, and passing south of Shahpore through Chicholee to the Taptee, and joined at both ends will form a parallelogram, enclosing with the valleys of the Machna, the Towah, the Sonebudra and the Deinwah, all the great Teak-producing tracts of the Nerbudda Valley. Within these limits there are few hills, which do not contain more or less trees of this valuable timber; but from having been systematically worked for nearly thirty years by the Borahs from Indore and Ojein, through whom the wants of all Western India have been supplied from here; but few trees are now left exceeding about four feet in girth, or what in the Burmah and Madras Forests, are counted as 3rd class trees, and never are allowed to be felled. There is, however, an abundance of fine Saj, Hurdoo, Beejasal, Kowah and Tendoo, almost in every portion of the hills, and in Nimawur is found the Unjun, an extremely hard and heavy wood of deep claret color, which may prove valuable.

In Saugor and Dumoh there is little valuable timber. In Dumoh the pergunnah Meriahdo, recently received in exchange for Chirkaree, contains some good young Teak. There is plenty of Saj and other commoner timbers in the Tejgurh pergunnah of Dumoh.

Chindwarah contains very much exceedingly valuable timber. Independent of the portion of the Teak Forest of Baitool, included in this District near Bozee, there is at the east end of the Puchmurrees a fine Forest of Saul, near Delakaree, which will be very valuable from its proximity to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Also there is a great deal of remarkably fine young Teak and some Unjun all about Mohuljeer, which, if cared for, will in time be worth almost any amount of money, as it would be so very accessible; and the hills of Butkagurh, between Mohuljeer and Seonee, are covered with Teak and Sheshum, which, though much more difficult of access, might still be got out if energy was used. But all these Forests belong to independent Jageerdars.

General description of the Forests.—Though their resources are unlimited, their present condition is as bad as it practically can be; and though they have suffered greatly from indiscriminate felling and entire neglect through a long series of time, yet the greatest damage has been inflicted within the last two or three years. Most exaggerated reports as to the enormous gains that would be reaped, seem to have got abroad in 1857, when contracts to supply timber for the Railway were first made, and in consequence numerous Mahajuns advanced large sums of money to the Gonds to fell every Teak tree they could lay hands on. Moonah Lall in Mundlah is said alone to have felled 40,000 Teak trees, besides which Mr. Williams had a contract for 100,000 Teak sleepers, most of which certainly have been cut, though he has not got them. In Baitool the Ojein Borahs have in like manner (since Mr. Whittaker first went there on behalf of the Contractors for the Nagpore extension) felled every Teak tree of any size or value. Captain Pearson has stopped the felling of teak and finds a difficulty with the system of Dhya cultivation, or the cutting and burning of the jungle to form fields, as practised by the Gonds, the Koorkoos, and the Bygurs, more or less all over these hills. As yet Captain Pearson has only given orders that in preparing their fields they should restrict their operations to spots where fields have been formed before; as in such places the jungle is invariably a dense worthless scrub.

TREES USEFUL FOR RAILWAY TIMBER.

Under this section Captain Pearson gives an account of the following trees.

Teak (*Tectona Grandis*)—He would close the forests for some years to come, thin the jungle and train the numerous natural saplings without forming nurseries. The Vin-dhyan Teak is full of oil, and deeply marked by many irregular veins, which make it a very handsome wood; while the Baitool Teak is straight, grained, and faintly marked like the Teak of Pegue. The price of Teak in the Nagpore market is not under 1 Rupee 8 annas per cubic foot in unsquared logs; in Jubbulpore, owing to the large amount that has been felled of late years, it is procurable in small pieces from 6 to 8 annas per cubic foot, but good beams are scarce and fetch about one Rupee per cubic foot.

Saul (*Vatica Robusta*).—The value of Saul lies in its great strength, which is derived from the straightness and even texture of its fibre; and the Forest at the east end of Puchmurrees, as well as those to the north-east of Jubbulpore, should be in-

valuable for sleepers, as soon as the Railway works commence. It would not pay at present to work the Saul Forests south of Mundlah. If eventually Saul is received for beams and building purposes for the Railway, care should be taken about seasoning it. The Saul which is floated down the Ganges is water-purged in its transit, and unless proper means are taken to effect the same end, the wood will warp, split, and be useless.

Kowah (*Terminalia Arjuna*) is admirably adapted for sleepers as it resists white ants when mature. It is found in magnificent trees sometimes of 18 to 20 feet in girth. Being tough, springing strong and light, it is compared to the English Ash.

Saj or Black cyne, (*Terminalia glabra*) is a tough, strong, coarse-fibred wood, and is held in high repute by the Natives for all purposes where it is not exposed to the action of the air. When mature it is good for sleepers.

Mowah, (*Bassia longifolia*.) Large tracts of country in Mundlah, Seonce, Baitool and Nursingpore are covered with these trees; but in all these Districts they are so valuable both on account of the Abkaree and also for the fruit, on which the Gonds subsist almost entirely for a considerable period every year, that they are too expensive for sleepers. Major Cunningham puts down 150 years as the period over which well seasoned Mowah timber will last.

Hurdoo (*Nauclea condifolia*) is highly valued by the natives though it is liable to splinter with proper precautions it may be well accepted for sleepers.

Beejasul (*Pterocarpus* ?) is excellent and most enduring but not abundant. It may be used for all finer purposes as well as sleepers, as it works up well, which *Saj* and *Kowah* are too coarse in the grain to do.

Siris (*Acacia Sirisa*) and *Gurarree* (*Acacia procera*) are both excellent timber trees, and well fitted from their durability to make into sleepers. They are not abundant.

Semur, (*Bombax Neptaphylum*.) and *Salée*, (*Boswellia thurifera*.) though always considered worthless, if subjected to Dr. Baucherie's process, which has obtained so great repute in France, might prove of immense use. *Salée* is a white wood, which works up just like Deal, and half the hills in this Division are covered with nothing else. If it could be brought into use for sleepers by being preserved by Dr. Baucherie's process, it would be of immense importance. It appears to me to be exactly the wood suited for operating on in this way. Dr. Baucherie obtained one of the four Gold Medals given at the Great Paris Exhibition of 1855; so the value of his invention for preserving wood by injecting a solution of sulphate of copper into the sap tubes cannot be well

questioned, besides it has been taken up by the Permanent Way Company, 26, Great George Street, Westminster, who have published the Reports on his invention.

Captain Pearson concludes "As Teak can no longer be given, I have no hesitation whatever in putting forward the above eight sorts of timber for sleepers in its place, for which I believe all of them to be well adapted, and the supply to be ample and abundant; but it must ever be borne in mind that if success is expected only, mature timber must be used. Mr. Le Mesurier, Chief Engineer of the Jubbulpore Railway, has taken specimens of all these, which I prepared for him to England for critical examination by scientific persons."

FINANCIAL RESULTS.			Rs.	
The receipts are	...	...	45,812	4 8
And disbursements	...	...	17,284	4 10
Leaving a balance of	...	...	28,527	15 10

Captain Pearson recommends that the surplus be applied to roads in the Ghats.

The Appendix gives the elevation of Jubbulpore at 1250 feet and of Dhoopgurh above Puchmurree at 4,520, the highest. In April the average temperature in the shade in Captain Pearson's tent was 86° 2' and in January 55°.

MAHAMURREE AND SMALL-POX IN GURHWAL.

North-Western Provinces Records, No. XXXV.

Art. IV.

DR. F. Pearson, Assistant Surgeon, reviews what has been accomplished, commencing from the date of his appointment as Sanitary Officer for Gurhwal, towards the latter end of 1852.

Mahamurree.—Colonel G. E. Gowan in 1836 first reported the existence of the disease. Not till 1847 is it again officially mentioned. In 1849 Government deputed Dr. Renny to investigate the pestilence and he pronounced it to be a malignant fever of a typhus character; ascribing poverty, filth, and bad food as its causes, and recommending sanitary measures as the remedy. In 1851 Dr. Pearson pronounced it to differ in no

way from the Egyptian Plague, and in 1852 it was sweeping off whole villages. By fines the people were forced to turn all the cattle out of their villages, to sweep, white-wash and ventilate ; and after two months, to use the people's own expression, 'you might have eaten your dinner off the very stones of the villages.' Mahamurree had now no dwelling place, and had departed. In Dr. Pearson's absence sanitary reform was neglected and in 1857 came the Mutiny, and the people began again to revel in all the filth of former years. In the Spring of 1860, Plague once more burst upon them with fearful strokes, destroying close upon one thousand lives. Again sanitary rules became the law of the land, and a second time, ere two months had passed, the disease had melted away before them. The people live in filth, never wash, have one blanket and rag round the loins, and their food consists of a morning and evening meal of bread, made of the coarse kinds of grains, with some salt and vegetables. They indulge but seldom in milk, ghee, or meat. They thus live not from poverty but choice. Dr. Pearson does not anticipate any great epidemic spread of the Plague ; all its causes are so evidently endemic, and the people, in their terror of it, do exactly what under the circumstances ought to be done. They fly from the infected village into the jungles, and break up into separate families, holding no communication with each other. The first sign is the dying of the rats from some poison which does not affect other animals. Pure air, constant nutrition and stimulants are the remedies.

Dispensaries and Pilgrims.—There are 7 dispensaries of which the parent is at Sreenuggur, and six branches placed at intervals of about 40 miles from one another along the Pilgrim Road, supported out of funds bequeathed by former Governments and charitable individuals for the purpose of forming a Fund, wherefrom to provide a day's meal at different points along the road to all needy pilgrims seeking it. The fund, amounting to Rs. 6,000 a year, was taken out of the hands of fraudulent priests by Government. The pilgrims are mostly old men and old women, the road is rough and stony, one day in the hot malarious valley, next amongst the ice and snow, always steep and hard to climb, and food both coarse and dear. Fill in this picture of fatigue, of heat and cold, of hunger and thirst, with the bruised and swollen feet, dysentery, diarrhoea, and fever in all its kindred forms, and what wonder that they laid down and died. ~~Scenes~~ ^{Scenes} such as these, however, cannot occur now-a-days. A pilgrim can never be further away than 20 miles from a Dispensary, and arrangements are made for conveying all such as fall by the way to the nearest branch, where they are maintained

and treated until able to proceed on their journey. To fully appreciate the value of these institutions, it is only necessary to visit them during the pilgrim season, and hear the grateful outbursts from well-filled wards.

Vaccination.—After great difficulty overcome by Mr. Strachey, in 1860 the whole population was protected. Last year there was one death from small-pox, and one only amongst a population numbering about 250,000 over a country 5,000 square miles in extent. There is not a country in Europe, not even excepting Prussia, where vaccination has been for many years past compulsory, that can show a more favorable result, and this at a cost of six Vaccinators on Rs. 10 each per mensem, or £72 per annum. In Gurhwal, too, is the nursery from which the whole of the North Western Provinces and Bengal have been supplied with perpetual relays of fresh vaccine virus, showering its blessings upon untold thousands. In Rohilcund, the numbers vaccinated in 1860 were owing to the famine, smaller than usual, viz., in all 28,151. Of this number 16,346 were successful; 6,359 unsuccessful; 2,491 doubtful; and 2,955 result unknown. In the hills there were vaccinated 11,121; of whom 9,801 were successful; 567 unsuccessful; 461 doubtful; and 292 result unknown: making a grand total of 39,272 vaccinated, giving an average of upwards of 250 operations per mensem by each Vaccinator, which is nearly as much as one man can accomplish properly. From the Hill Dépôt were distributed 7,794 crusts, 1,568 points, and 191 glasses, a considerable increase on former years, and from all quarters letters were received acknowledging their excellence.

EPIDEMIC CHOLERA IN AGRA CENTRAL PRISON.

JULY 1861.

North-Western Provinces Records, No. XXXV.

Art. V.

DR. G. R. Playfair, Civil Surgeon, when temporarily in charge of the Agra Central Prison, in a proportion of the 122 cases admitted during that period, employed a practice which he had twice before followed with considerable success. In the pre-

sent instance, the results were strongly in its favor. Dr. Playfair has had opportunities of observation during five cholera epidemics, two of them among Europeans; he has also seen a great number of cases in private practice, and is convinced that there is an early stage of true cholera which yields to prompt and vigorous treatment.

First Stage.—During the first stage, before the patient has decidedly entered the second, a strong stimulant, with some opium and Cayenne pepper, does, in a majority of instances, check the disease. Brandy is most easily procured and efficient. The quantity must be proportioned to the condition of the patient, usually half to a whole wine glass-full of brandy for an adult, with 20 drops of laudanum and a small pinch (2 grains) of Cayenne pepper in half a tumbler of very hot water, suffices to remove all the symptoms. After taking the dose, it is essential that the patient should lie down, and remain quiet in a darkened room. It is in this stage that that admirable compound, the cholera pill, essentially a stimulant, does so much good, and it is the only form in which cholera medicine could be conveniently and extensively distributed; but where it is possible, as in a prison, or barrack, or in private practice, a fluid stimulant is preferable, because, being more speedily absorbed, it acts more quickly.

Second Stage.—Dr. Playfair describes a remedy for this stage of collapse which is so fatal, first suggested by Dr. Annesley—venesection. Where the circulation is restored by the combined action of the stimulant and venesection, the probability of the patient's recovery is very much increased. Dr. Annesley was the first to point out the necessity of blood-letting to relieve the congestion of the heart, but the plan has never been successful because it has not been known that it is useless to attempt venesection if no pulse is perceptible at the wrist, and that the object is not to deplete, as if to relieve an inflammation, but merely to lessen the resistance to the action of the stimulant to the contraction and re-invigorated action of the heart. Sixteen, twenty, twenty-four ounces, are the amounts Mr. Twining usually ordered to be abstracted. Dr. Playfair never took more than eight. The results of 122 cases were as follows :—

	Admitted.	Died.	Cured.	Per-centage Deaths.	Per-centage Cured.
1.—Usual treatment, ...	58	26	32	44·82	55·18
2.—In addition Saline Enemata, ...	29	12	17	41·37	58·63
3.—Stimulants--Venesection,	35	8	27	22·85	77·15

MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MORADABAD.

1861.

North-Western Provinces Records, No. XXXVI.

Art. I.

THIS Report is made at the request of the Famine Relief Committee of Moradabad by J. Strachey, Esq., the Magistrate.

The Famine.—There is no district in the N. W. Provinces more entirely dependent upon its own production for the food required by its inhabitants. The means of communication in Rohilkund are infamous, and the importation of grain, in time of scarcity, in quantity sufficient to feed any considerable proportion of the people, is a physical impossibility. The object was therefore to promote emigration and not, by public works, to increase the number of food consumers. Not less than 50,000 persons left the district. In the neighbouring Terai the harvests were abundant and food was cheap, while the plentiful pasturage preserved thousands of cattle. The agricultural classes did not suffer. No class of the community suffered so severely as that of the chumars, unless it be that of the joolahs. Out of a total of 5,920 persons in the Poor-house on the 31st May, 3,961 belonged to these two classes. Many of these people are village agricultural servants and artizans, but the greater part of them are non-

agriculturists of the towns. The Mahomedans suffered more severely than the Hindoos, in proportion to their numbers ; and while Hindoos of good caste required little relief, the Mahomedans of what are considered the superior classes, were often in great difficulty. The number of Sheikhs, Syuds and Puthans, who were relieved, was very large. The Mahomedans, generally, were never so well off as the Hindoos, and, since the mutinies, they have been in a still more impoverished condition.

Relief.—The great object of the Committee was the establishment of a Poor-house, which should at the same time be, strictly speaking, a work-house. The distribution of food at public kitchens to all comers, was open to much objection, because no enquiry or discrimination is possible under such circumstances. At the Sudder Station, real supervision was alone possible, and the Committee started with the assumption that such supervision was essential. At each Tehseelee, and at other places where the distress was great, Sub-Committees were appointed. These usually consisted of the Tehseldar, Moonsiff, Thannadar, and respectable native gentlemen of the place. These Sub-Committees were expected to send to the Poor-house at Moradabad, all persons who appeared to have no other means of support. It was their duty to supply the means to all such persons of reaching Moradabad, and for giving them food until they were received into the Poor-house. All persons unable to walk, were sent in by cart or other conveyance. The Poor-house was situated in a mango grove of great extent, about half a mile from the city of Moradabad, on the Allyghur road. The most valuable check on admission to the Poor-house is that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food. It was then insisted upon, that no persons should receive food who had not first been examined and passed by the Committee. The only exception was made in favor of those who are evidently in actual want of food at the time of examination. They were necessarily relieved upon the spot. As a general rule, all applicants for relief must appear before the Committee the day before they are admitted into the Poor-house. Three members of the Native Sub-Committee met daily for the purpose of receiving and judging of the propriety of all applications. Each person passed got a wooden ticket, and the helpless were separated from those fit for light work, so that on the 31st May, out of 5,920 persons in the Moradabad Poor-house, 2,372 were employed in various occupations. The preparation of the food was left to the Native Members of the Committee. The cooking arrangements are of two kinds. For Mahomedans, and for all persons who make no objections, on the ground of caste—and

these formed the larger proportion of the whole—the cooking was done by contract. For preparing the food of those classes of Hindoos, whose prejudices of caste have to be considered, brahmin cooks and kuhars were entertained. Working paupers received 10 chittacks of flour and 2 of dal—non-workers 8 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. The former at time of distribution were divided into parties of 200, the latter of five hundred, each party in a separate enclosure. The food was distributed between ten and twelve A. M. The paupers sat down, according to the order of their numbers, in the places assigned to them, each person showing his ticket. On the 31st May, 2,372 persons were employed in the Poor-house in various simple occupations, from 6 to 11 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M., men, women and children wrought at cotton-spinning, cloth, newar and durree manufacture, rope-making, corn-grinding, road-making and shed-building.

The articles prepared, after costing Rs. 990-11-11 for materials, are valued at Rs. 1,702-13-2 giving an estimated profit of Rs. 712-1-3. Great care was taken to keep the Poor-house clean and to burn the filthy rags of the paupers. In May the mortality was 61 out of 4,217.

Purdah-Nusheen Women.—This difficult class was managed by Syud Ahmed Khan, Principal Sudder Ameen, who first checked the lists. It was considered that a woman is able to spin daily, without much difficulty, one chittack of cotton-wool, and that an allowance of one anna per diem will provide her with sufficient food. A supply of cotton, enough for eight days' work, was enclosed in a small basket, and this, with eight annas in money, was sent to every woman who receives this kind of relief. It was found impracticable, without frustrating some of the chief objects in view, to distribute daily the cotton and the wages for each day's labor. Thus each woman received an allowance in advance sufficient to maintain her for eight days. On the last day of May, out of 1,105 women 1,020 received relief in exchange for work, and only 85 were unemployed.

General Results.—During the four months ending on the 31st May, the total number of persons relieved was 3,30,203. The total expenditure incurred during the same period was Rs. 19,185-13-9; the receipts from total subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 10,704-14-0; a corresponding sum was contributed by Government; Rs. 1,141-11-6 was received from the sale of articles manufactured in the work-house, and the sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted by the Central Committee at Agra. With the exception of the native officials the upper classes of the Native community generally shewed an apathy and an indifference to the sufferings of the poor which do them infinite dishonor.

Many gave their money and their services but grudgingly, or merely to ingratiate themselves with their European superiors.

DISPENSARIES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1860.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XXXVI.

Art. II.

THIS Report is drawn up by Mr. S. M. Moens, the Officiating Assistant Secretary to Government. It enters into great detail regarding each division. The general results are these. On the 1st January 1860, ninety-two Dispensaries were in operation, including those in the recently transferred districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories. Four new Dispensaries were established during the year, *viz.* at Tupput and Haupper, in the division of Meerut, at Futtehghurh, and at Hurda in Hooshungabad. The accounts shew that the Dispensaries, generally, at the close of 1860 were in a most prosperous state. The floating balances had increased by Rs. 10,855-15-7 during the year. The invested funds had increased from Rs. 54,516-8 in 1859, to Rs. 89,054-1-3 in 1860. There was a slight increase in the sums collected by subscription.

		1859.			1860.		
European,	6,842	2 8	10,507	11 2	
Native,	25,386	12 6	29,213	2 3	
Total,	32,228	15 2	39,720	13 5	
Total increase,		...	7,491-14-3				

The total sums received during the year from various sources amounted to Rupees 1,58,708-1-2 :—

Government Grants-in-aid,	...	...	82,731	3 11
Nuzzool and local funds,	...	...	26,199	9 11
Interest of vested funds,	...	...	10,056	5 11
Subscriptions,	...	...	39,720	13 5
			<hr/>	
			1,58,708	1 2

Of this sum Rs. 1,24,020-10-4 were expended, leaving an available balance in the hands of the several Committees of Rs. 34,687-5-10. The total number of patients treated was 3,98,272, being an increase of 75,553 over the number shewn in the returns for the previous year. The greatest increase is shewn in the Rohilcund returns. In that division the excess of patients treated during 1860, as compared with the number to whom relief was afforded in 1859, amounted to no less than 30,091. Of Surgical operations, both major and minor, 15,937 were performed, being an increase of 4,200 over the number shewn in the returns for 1859; of these 15,728 were successful. Remarkable progress was made in vaccine operations :—

	1859.	1860.
Operations successful, ...	33,019	51,877
Ditto unsuccessful, ...	9,774	16,257
Ditto doubtful, ...	5,346	8,476
Total ...	48,139	76,610

Total increase in number of operations, ... 28,471.

These returns do not include the operations carried on by the Superintendent of Vaccination in Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Rohilcund. What may be done by district officers who use personal influence to obtain native subscriptions, may be seen in the Meerut Division where they have risen from Rs. 60 in 1859, to Rs. 5,444-14-9 in 1860; of which latter sum Rs. 4,413-2-9 were contributed by the Meerut district alone. Again in Bareilly there was no subscription in 1859, while in 1860, Rs. 1,458-14 were collected. The charitable dowager Ranee of Vizianagram, a resident of Benares, from her income of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, supports at her sole charge the Bheelopoor Dispensary in that city, besides distributing alms with much judgment and liberality. At Ajmere the dissection of a body by a zealous native doctor frightened away both subscriptions and patients. Native doctors are too prone to consider the charge of a Dispensary as a mere stepping stone to a lucrative private practice, and will sometimes refuse medical aid in urgent cases of sickness, if they think the circumstances of the applicant admit of his giving a fee, of however trifling an amount. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Ghazee pore was removed during the year under report for conduct of this nature; but it is to be feared that his is by no means a solitary instance. The Rohilcund Division shews the best results. At a cost to Government of Rs. 16,382-8-2, 1,25,191 patients, or more than three-eighths of the total number treated in the North-Western Provinces, were relieved.

**“TYPHOID CONTINUED FEVER” IN A MOUZAH
OF BOLUNDSHUHUR.**

1861-2.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XXXVI.

Art. III.

W. H. Lowe, Esq., the Magistrate of Bolundshuhur, and Dr. D. Hood, the Civil Assistant Surgeon, report on the “Typhoid Continued Fever,” which so severely attacked the inhabitants of Mouzah Chatunga Khoord, pergunnah Jewur at the end of 1861 and beginning of 1862. In the beginning of 1861 this same disease attacked the village of Bhoonna, situated in the eastern boundary of the Jewur pergunnah; it was severe while it lasted, but entirely disappeared by the end of the month. The fever appears to have been introduced into Bhoonna by a young man of that village, who went to a village in pergunnah Tuppul, zillah Allygurh, to fetch his bride. The tehseeldar subsequently reported the prevalence of this fatal disease in mouzahs Sehudah, Furreedpoor, and Nyamutabad, on the Ganges Canal, in the Koorjah pergunnah. Dr. Hood reports that this disease, which was epidemic in the village of Chatunga, had for cause a certain miasma, nature unknown, local in its origin and action, incapable of being conveyed in effective quantity or quality to a distance, and which probably became infectious, but not virulently so. In the event of an outbreak of a local epidemic of this nature, there is no measure better calculated to check the extension of the disease than simple evacuation of the locality. Chatunga is a village of 250 inhabitants. The disease attacked age and sex indiscriminately. There were 51 deaths since the beginning of October, viz., 25 men, 14 women, 12 children.

CHOLERA IN THE MEERUT CENTRAL PRISON.

1861.

North-Western Provinces Records, Part XXXVI.

Art. IV.

DR. S. Clark, Inspector General of Prisons, submits a report on

the sanitary condition of the Central Prison at Meerut for the year 1861.

The mortality was unusually high, which is accounted for by the wretched condition many of the prisoners were reduced to, through want of food and other privations, prior to incarceration. Unfortunately the flat nature of the ground for some distance round the Jail renders perfect drainage almost impossible. Owing to the Famine the District Authorities were obliged to sentence most wretched objects to imprisonment for vagrancy and theft. But the drainage is to be improved as much as possible. Cholera first appeared in the Prison on 27th July, and continued to increase in intensity until the 19th of August, the period of its maximum. The disease then declined slowly, and suddenly disappeared on the 25th.

Sanitary Arrangements.—Immediately all sedentary work was put a stop to, and the prisoners were employed in levelling, cutting drains, and other healthy labor outside the Prison walls. They were placed in workshops and other extra buildings to prevent any overcrowding. Three Barracks outside the Jail were used as cholera wards. The alarm among the prisoners on account of the awful visitation was great, and the depression of spirits, as usually happens, considerable. About 600 convicts were removed into empty stables in the old Cavalry lines; prisoners suffering from old age, blindness and infirmities were released.

The average strength of prisoners was 2,130, the average daily number of sick was 12,177, the ratio of sick per cent. was 571, the ratio of deaths to strength was 131, and the ratio of deaths to treated was 49. The number admitted into hospital from 27th July to 30th August was 664 of whom 320 were discharged and 344 died. On the cessation of the cholera a very fatal type of low continued fever, accompanied by diarrhœa, prevailed among the prisoners :—

Average total strength of all classes in Jail during the year.	Total number treated.	Total number of deaths.	Per-centage of treated to average strength.	Per-centage of deaths to average strength.	Per-centage of deaths to treated.
2,188	3,357	1,449	158·43	66·22	43·16

Dr. Clark, in his Sanitary Report, considers that there should be a sanitarium consisting of a few permanent barracks in an elevated healthy situation in connection with this Prison, where,

in times of great sickness, at least one-third of the prisoners could be removed on a moment's notice. Something of the kind is very much wanted for ordinary occasions, for the purpose of affording change of air to the convalescent and weakly, a considerable number of whom must always be at every Central Prison. The Lieutenant Governor does not commit himself to this proposal, but awaits the submission of a scheme.

MILITARY SANITARIA.

Indian Records, Military Department, No. III.

1862.

Almorah.—The capital of the province of Kumaon, lies in the interior of the hills about 30 miles to the north-east of Nynec Tal. Built on a ridge about two miles long, average elevation 5,500 feet. There is no forest, and the surrounding hills are generally bare of wood. The climate is healthy, but the temperature is too high for invalids who have suffered from the heat of the plains. Water is plentiful except during dry months. The place is held unsuited for European troops, though during the rainy season it has advantages over many spots.

Amherst.—A promontory of land, washed on one side by the sea and on the other by the Moulmein river, well elevated, with an open porous sub-soil beneath a clayey superstratum. A dense jungle and a swamp should be cleared and drained and then Amherst would doubtless become a very desirable locality for invalids.

Ayar Pata, near Nynec Tal, is a magnificent feature in the landscape, and its limestone precipices covered with oak and rhododendron are universally admired. Aspect north—a deep clay soil—damp—with a want of spring water.

Barajai Hill, an enclosure within the jurisdiction of Chota Nagpore, but does not afford sufficient space for building purposes.

Burmdeo on the Sardah, about 140 miles from Hurdwar on the Ganges, a sanitarium available for the military stations of Rohilcund, Oude, and of the Doab below Meerut.

Callagouk or Curlew Island on the gulf of Martaban, five miles from the mainland of the Tenasserim coast, and 30 miles south of Amherst point, in latitude $15^{\circ} 52'$, and in longitude

97° 42'. It is eight miles long, exclusive of "Cavendish Island" which lies at its extreme south end, and which is half a mile in length. The greatest breadth of the island is about one and a quarter mile, and on its highest part, which is about 500 feet above the sea, are the "remarkable trees,"—a point for navigators in making the coast. The base of the island is primary rock, the superstratum being a rich mixture of open porous soil composed of sand and vegetable mould. Its formation is very peculiar, the northern and southern portions differing considerably. The northern half on the western side is composed of a long granite ridge, with an average perpendicular drop to the sea, varying from 250 to 300 feet. To the east the ground descends to the sea in gentle or abrupt slopes. The opposite side of the island is broken into alternate or isolated hills, with level well raised intervening spaces forming three bays; the first Quarry Bay, where the stones are now being prepared for the Alguada Lighthouse, is the deepest at high water. The beach is sandy, but at ebb tide an extensive mud flat, covered in places with mangrove, is exposed: the narrowness of the channel between the island and the mainland on this side tending to the accumulation of mud. The southern half of the Island differs entirely from the northern, inasmuch as both sides are broken into bays. To the west, Retreat Bay, Rocky Bay, Sea Bay, and Fish Bay, are beautiful hard sandy beaches, well protected by high land on each side, and open to the ocean in front, with a fine rolling surface on the beach, and only divided from one another by projecting rocky points, and from the corresponding bays on the eastern side by well raised necks of land sloping east and west, free from all swampy grounds, and ascending north and south to the hills which divide the bays. The eastern bays look on the distant mainland, rising in bold outline on the horizon. These very much resemble the western bays, in fact differ only by the mud uncovering at half tides: the rise and fall at spring tides being 22 feet. All the bays on the eastern side are perfectly protected from the south-west monsoon; while during the north-east monsoon the bay on the western side and the deep water close up to the ridge on the north, affords a free, open, and safe place for yachting and boating. The bays on both sides are peculiarly well suited for bathing, the water on the western side especially being always pure and clear, except at spring tides. The island has been occupied by a large party of workmen since April 1860.

Daily average per cent. of prevailing diseases from 30th April 1860 to 30th April 1861.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Averages.
Strength	212	209	295	367	400	433	495	502	480	480	705	710	440
Dysentery	09	2.07	...	...	...	...	10	36	...	14	...	...	23
Ulcers	0.7	5.1	3.1	4.1	5.5	3.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	2.1	2.08	3.64	3.38
Fever	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	3.4	4.9	4.1	4.1	2.3	1.55	2.17
Other diseases	5.05	8.61	6.13	6.14	7.05	8.01	4.25	8.99	8.30	16.74	11.99	22.22	6.13

There were nine deaths during the year from diseases contracted on the island, viz.:—
 3 from dysentery in January.

3 " fever from exposure; one in July, one in November, and one in January.

3 " accidents and other diseases.

No deaths occurred amongst the Europeans.

The average thermometer in May and June during the day is 75°; during the hot weather it is 88°.

The great advantage of this island is its proximity to Madras and Calcutta, and to the principal stations

in Burmah. China junks bring fruit and other articles to the island ; and fish of an excellent quality is procurable at the bays. Few places possess the advantages which this island does for a watering place, a sea coast sanitarium ; and besides affording many beautiful localities for private houses, there is abundance of space available for 1,000 men on eligible sites.

Cheerat.—In Kohat. An establishment on the summit of the Khuttuck mountains at Cheerat would afford immediate relief to the soldier emaciated from sickness, and debilitated from the effects of the Peshawur fever. It is proposed to construct two half-company barracks, such as those which now exist at Kamilpore, sufficient for 50 men each ; one of which might be used as an hospital, while the other will afford the requisite accommodation for the probable number of invalids. But it is situated in the near proximity to Afreedee tribes ; and the road which leads to it passes over an extensive stony waste, intersected with numerous ravines leading down from the hills. The road is thus for the greater part of the distance far removed from villages and police posts. Insecure at all times, it would be especially unsafe at night. For this reason no buildings should be erected at Cheerat, but the hill should in ordinary times be available for encamping a detachment from the 15th August to 15th October.

Chendwar Hill, called by the Natives of the place the “Jhool Jhool Hill,” is of conical form, and has an elevation of 2,815 feet above the level of the sea, and of 735 feet above Hazareebaugh. Its base is about six miles from the station, and the foot-path leading up to the summit of the hill where there is a trigonometrical station, is exactly one mile in length. The purity of the air on this isolated place must be considered its greatest advantage ; and this, combined with the change of scene and extensive view, cannot but prove beneficial to sick and weakly men. Water however is scarce and jungle abundant.

The Cherra Poonjee Hills in Assam are in the midst of a desert, and have never been approved of since a sanitarium was first established there.

The Cossiah Hills are bounded by the Garrow country of which very little is known ; to the east is North Cachar, now a British possession inhabited by Kookees, Meekeers, and Nagas ; on the south lies the populous and fertile valley of Sylhet, and on the north the flourishing districts of Kamroop and Nowgong in Assam. The country generally may not inappropriately be divided into three great divisions : the broken rugged portion facing the south and bordering on Sylhet, which is rich in excellent coal and limestone beds ; the centre which is the highest, and contains large tracts of beautifully undulating country and ex-

tensive table lands admirably adapted for the purposes of agriculture ; and the northern slopes facing Assam, which are mostly covered with magnificent forests and possess very fine soil. The soil in the southern portion of the hills is in fact usually very poor, and the climate from the excessive quantity of rain that falls, is far inferior to that in some other parts of the range. The temperature of the air is however cooler than might be expected, but this is a good deal more owing to the great dampness of the atmosphere than to the elevation of the hills in this direction, which cannot be put down as much more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The centre tract of country in these hills may be set down as averaging twenty miles in breadth. It extends the whole length ; and as this central division is admirably adapted for the location of European colonists, we may say that there are 2,000 square miles of hilly country exactly fitted for the purpose required. In this tract of country there are of course considerable variations of altitude, but the average height cannot be put down as less than between 5,000 and 6,000 feet ; there are points above 6,000 feet high, but the villages which however are neither numerous nor deep, are somewhat lower than the level of the surrounding country. In climate this part of these hills is vastly superior to that of any other portion ; it is far drier and cooler than either of the other two divisions, and in the cold weather is very bracing and invigorating.

Dalhousie on the Chumba Hills, north-east of Lahore. Climate peculiarly dry, and therefore especially suited to a majority of the cases under which European Soldiers suffer. The station consists of five hills, four of which, Pukrota, Teera, Putrain, and Kuttullugh, run from the north-east to the south-west. Pukrota is the highest of the five, and forms the north-east boundary of the station : it has an elevation of about 8,000 feet. No houses have as yet been built on Pukrota, but one or two sites have been taken. The next hill is Teera, also called Peera Sona, the summit of which is 7,400 feet. Colonel Burnet has taken a site on the summit ; Captain Perkins has also taken a site on this hill. Captain Nightingale's house is also on Teera, at an elevation of about 500 feet below Colonel Burnet's site. The next hill is Putrain. On the top of this hill is the large house built by Captain Fagan, now the property of Colonel Burnet. On this hill are three small houses built by Captain Fagan, and a house the property of Mr. McGuffren ; all these houses are in habitable condition, and were all occupied during the past season, with the exception of the smallest house, which is only fit for an office. Next to Putrain is Kuttullugh, on which is the Thanah. The fifth hill is the Barrack Hill, called by the Natives Sonanatolla :

it runs to the north from Teera, and is lower than Pukrota, Teera, and Putrain, but higher than Kuttullugh. A long account is given in the Report of the disposition and extent of the station roads and of the work which was proceeding upon them.

We may add that on the west, the hills although much higher than those on the east, are at a considerable distance, and therefore leave the station comparatively open in that direction. The river "Ravee" flows between the hills on the west of Dalhousie. The vegetation is luxuriant; stately oaks and rhododendrons are plentiful, and there is leguminous brushwood in great profusion; there is also a great variety of Alpine plants and ferns in their season. The hills on the east are well wooded with pines, oaks, and rhododendrons: those on the west are bare, rocky, and barren. The soil is in many places rich in carbon; in some places it is composed chiefly of clay and disintegrated granite; on the whole it is dry, owing probably to its want of depth and a rocky sub-stratum composed chiefly of granite, gneiss, and slate, on which it rests. Taking into consideration the shallowness of the arable soil in most places, it possesses great resources. This is well shown during the rains, when the ground being saturated with moisture, plants grow in great luxuriance. With a little cultivation the soil could be made to bear all the vegetables in ordinary use. In some parts of the station potatoes of good quality, Indian corn, cucumbers, melons, and other vegetables are reared by the natives. Water is scarce though of excellent quality and the springs are few. The prevailing winds are north and south, and although occasionally violent, are in general mild and pleasant, moderating the temperature considerably. The proximity of Dalhousie to Meean Meer and Umritsur renders it a desirable sanitarium for the invalids of Regiments stationed at those places. The hill set apart for barracks is the best that could have been selected for that purpose.

Gagur Range in Kumaon commences on the left bank of the Kosee and contains higher mountains and finer scenery than are found in almost any known part of the Himalaya at so short a distance from the plains. The elevation of the peaks of the Gagur generally exceeds 8,000 feet. Cheenur the highest point, close to Nynee Tal, rises to 8,700 feet above the sea. We find in this range, and here alone, between the Ganges and the Sardah, almost every thing required for a Hill Sanitarium. East of Nynee Tal the Gagur begins to recede from the plains. The average elevation of the range remains nearly the same. The Sutchoola peaks, about ten miles from Nynee Tal, are nearly twenty miles distant from the plains; and we may consider this

to be about the eastern limit of the tract which is likely to offer the most suitable situations for sanitary establishments for European troops.

Gurhwal in the Himalayan Range lies between the Ganges and Sardah rivers. It differs from those parts of the Himalaya which lie to the north-west of the sources of the Jumna: here there is no country like Kumaon or Cashmere, lying beyond the first of the snowy ranges of the Himalaya, possessing an admirable climate, and protected by the mountains, that form its southern limit, from the influence of the periodical rains of India.

Huldwanee below Nynce Tal. No part of the whole tract has been so extensively cleared and reclaimed. The comparative healthiness of the climate of Huldwanee has been completely proved by experience. The permanent inhabitants suffer little; and in 1857 and 1858 when considerable numbers of troops were quartered there during the unhealthy season, there was little or no sickness. Huldwanee is surrounded with fine cultivation, which is constantly and rapidly increasing in extent; and the canals which Major Ramsay has constructed, afford the advantage almost unknown in any other part of this tract, of an ample supply of wholesome water. Huldwanee is 1,550 feet above the sea.

Jameera Pat is one of two fine plateaux in the Korundah sub-division near the Soane. The water is bad, and supplies of all kinds have to be brought from a distance.

Jynteah, which borders on North Cachar is an exceedingly fine tract of country, with some beautiful sites for farms and European colonies; the soil is richer and the cattle finer perhaps than in any other part of the hills; there is also more timber. Here the oak and fir attain to a very fair size; wild strawberries and raspberries are as plentiful as blackberries in England. The villages are large and thriving, and cultivation is carried on to a great extent. It has now been under British rule since 1835; and although a slight disturbance lately took place regarding the imposition of a house tax, the whole has been paid up. In extent it measures about 500 square miles.

Kaila Khan Hill, in the Himalayan range of hills which lie between the Ganges and the Sardah, about a mile from the Southern end of the lake. It possesses in a remarkable and very unusual degree, almost every natural advantage which can be expected to be obtained at a sanitarium in these mountains. It is a ridge running north and south, forming a spur of the Luria Kanta range. At its junction with the main ridge, it has an elevation of about 6,300 feet; it then almost immediately rises

to about 6,500 feet, but not steeply or precipitously, and then falls rather rapidly towards the south. Between the elevations of 6,500 and 5,800 feet, there is ample room for the accommodation of several thousand men. The Kaila Khan ridge is well but not densely wooded, and the views which it commands are magnificent : there is very little underwood, and no rank vegetation : the ridge is composed of argillaceous schist ; the soil is good and the surface drainage excellent. The climate of Kaila Khan, so far as temperature is concerned, may be considered the same as that of the greater portion of the Nynsee Tal settlement, but Kaila Khan has the advantage of being an open hill and not a confined valley. Its situation on the southern face of the range gives it a large amount of rain and cloud during the rainy season ; but in this respect there is little practical difference between it and other parts of the station.

Kala Dhoongee, another point in this range of hills and one of the nearest and most easily accessible points at the foot of the Kumaon Hills from the stations of Moradabad and Bareilly, and from those of the Doab and Oude. Although its climate is not equal to that of Huldwanee, possesses many of the same advantages : the cultivation is extensive and is increasing, and the establishment here of the iron works will tend greatly to the improvement of the place and of its climate. Its elevation is 1,400 feet above the sea.

Kumaon in the Himalayan range differs like Gurhwal from those parts of the Himalaya which lie to the north-west of the sources of the Jumna : here there is no country like Cashmere, lying beyond the first of the snowy ranges of the Himalaya, possessing an admirable climate, and protected by the mountains, that form its southern limit, from the influence of the periodical rains of India. In Kumaon the temperature as we ascend diminishes 1° for about every 400 feet of elevation. At 5,500 feet above the sea, the mean annual temperature is about 59° ; at 6,500 feet about 56.2° ; at 7,500 feet about 53.7° . The mean temperature of the hottest month at an elevation of 6,500 feet, is about 67.5° , and that of the coldest month about 44.5° .

Khas Mehal of Rhotas would probably form an excellent small convalescent dépôt. Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, the Commissioner of the Patna division, has been directed to make arrangements for obtaining a series of careful observations on the locality : he has been told to furnish particulars as to the means of approach to Rhotas and of improving it ; the supply and quality of water obtainable ; the sites that may be suited to, and the materials available for, the construction of military

buildings; the nature of the soil; the general features of the country around; the direction of the prevailing winds; and such other matters as may seem to be deserving of notice.

Khuttuck Hills.—The Chief Commissioner of the Punjab dissents from the proposal to establish a permanent Sanitarium on the Khuttuck hills, and still more to a temporary arrangement, inasmuch as time would not admit in the latter case of proper measures being adopted for the accommodation and security of the troops. If 400 sickly men were sent up, at least 600 more soldiers would be required for their protection. To these numbers must be added perhaps a couple of thousand camp followers.

Khyrum in the Jynteah Hills is of considerable extent, measuring fifty-five miles from north to south and eight from east to west, or 440 square miles, and contains within its limits some of the best lands that are to be met with in these hills.

Landour in Mussoorie possesses a climate infinitely superior to the best that is known in the plains of India; and though its influence is unfelt in cases of organic disorders, it does give the greatest relief to those who have been prostrated by illness in the plains, and brings about recovery in numberless cases which would otherwise prove fatal. It is distant about 150 miles from Meerut. There is a small perennial stream in a valley to the north of Landour, from which water might perhaps be brought by a canal carried round the side of the hill to a point much nearer the level of the hospital than that of the spring under the bazar. This stream and line might be examined. The elevation of Landour is 7,600 feet. It is not practicable to make any decided improvement on the Landour dépôt as it stands now. The better plan would be to remove the Sanitarium wholly from its present site, and to replace it by entirely new barracks in a different situation, on the *northern face* of the same hill. Water is very distant and consequently very costly, besides, not being always perfectly pure when brought in bags to the barracks. Fuel too is very distant, and much more costly therefore than it would be in a more favorable position with respect to the forests.

Logoo Hill, 25 miles from Hazareebaugh, at its highest peak is calculated at 3,472 feet above the sea level. At an elevation of 3,000 feet, there is a platform of sixty acres of level and good building ground, comparatively free from rock, and above this again, on the very summit of the hill, Captain Thompson found sufficient space for six bungalows. Water seems tolerably plentiful and is pronounced good. The hill is surrounded by dense

jungle extending for miles, and that must render its approach unhealthy, except in the cold season.

Lohoo Ghat is situated in a valley on the north side of the Kanadeo range, which is in fact a continuation of the Gagur, at a distance of about 28 miles from the foot of the hills at Burmdeo. It lies about 10 miles to the west of the Kalce or Sardah River, which separates the British territory from the Nepaulse province of Dotee. "The station," says Major Madden, "occupies a pleasant tract of grassy undulating ground, sprinkled with Doodars, and the very neat and English looking houses and grounds of the European residents. It is calculated to be 5,649 feet above Calcutta. The granite of Chumpawut here disappears, and gives place to blue clayslate in vertical strata with some quartz. The ground rises gently towards the north, and at about three miles distant is backed by the grassy saddle-back mountain called Sooce in maps, but by the Natives Jhoom. The height of the summit of Jhoom is 7,100 feet above the sea. The peak of Kanadeo rises to 7,240 feet. The pass below Kanadeo on the road to Burmdeo has an elevation of 6,450 feet." The site is not however a really eligible one for European Troops. As a Sanitarium for invalids the elevation is undoubtedly too little, and the temperature too high, and the same objections hold good against Lohoo Ghat as a permanent station for European troops. The chief objection, however, to Lohoo Ghat as a station for European troops, is its inaccessibility from the plains. Lohoo Ghat is 5,600 feet above sea-level. The present cantonment is small, and only sufficient for a Native regiment; but there stretches from the western boundary towards the north, a fine open sloping grassy plain, on which barracks for 1,000 Europeans might be erected. Along the southern and western boundaries there are streams affording excellent drinking water and good bathing. A range of hills about 400 feet high encircle the station on the north and east, and a still higher range closes the view to the south.

Longwood in Landour would be an admirable site for a large barrack.

Lylancot, a village within the Moleem territory. Elevation is 5,703 feet above the sea; there is a fine table land free from jungle; the soil is of fair quality for a hilly country; and the climate which is far preferable to that of Cherra Poonjee being much less humid, is very healthy and apparently well suited to the European constitution at all seasons of the year.

Mahadeo Hills are situated as the crow flies, about 45 miles north-east of Chindwara, but the shortest route must make the travelling distance about ten or twelve miles more. They rise

almost perpendicularly out of a plain, about the same level as the town of Chindwara. This table land is of very difficult natural access on all sides. The ascent from the south-east, or the point nearest to Chindwara, is by a pass known as the Tara Ghat, which does not admit of the passage of beasts of burthen. The climate of this favored spot is admirably calculated to fit it for a Sanitarium and place of resort in the hot season for persons living in other parts of the Nagpore territories, or in the valley of the Nerbudda. Elevation is somewhat more than 4,000 feet above the sea. Some small streams of running water intersect the table land; and from the structure of the country water would probably be found at no great depth every where throughout the range. The village of Puchmuree is situated about 4 miles from the southern edge of the range. The whole range is formed of sandstone of every degree of hardness, which would be an abundant and cheap building material; and there is abundance of various kinds of timber trees, among which the Sal tree is conspicuous, at the foot of the range. There is a small seam of coal, of no value, however, in the bed of the nullah, where the road crosses from Muthoor; and the shales in contact with it abound with the fossil remains of vegetables.

Mussoorie.—A new road has been opened to this place from Rajpore with a branch to Landour. It is distant 52 miles from Simla by the grand Thibet road. The station may be said to extend now from near Jorapance, that is the half-way point on the Rajpore road on the east, to Clouds-end beyond the park, on the west,—a length of about 9 miles. In the lower or Jorapance portion, there are broad rounded spurs; in the centre part opposite the Landour bazar the ridge is narrow; beyond that there is a spreading but very strong craggy hill called the Camel's Back, ending at a neck of land on which the Mussoorie bazar and library are situated. Thence the range widens, throwing out spurs to the south and north (the latter a broad one including the Waverly Hill,) from the main ridge, which ceases at Clouds-end, bastioned as it were by a hill called Benog, on the north, and Budraj on the west. Every bit of ground in Mussoorie has been taken up, and almost every available site has been built on. In the centre part of the station the houses are crowded together nearly as closely as they can be. The altitudes of the different points of the Mussoorie ridge have a considerable range from 500 to 1,500 feet below Landour. The average may be said to be about 900 feet lower than Lall Tibba, the highest point of Landour. Mussoorie is purely a civil station, or rather European municipality, resorted to principally by families of the Anglo-Saxon residents of the plains of the North-Western

Provinces, and officers of all services on leave, including military officers not attached to the depôt. The slopes and all but the actually precipitous hill-sides should be terraced, and made to produce food for the community, and thus cheapen supplies and render such Sanitaria less dependent on the plains.

Muthoor.—A Sanitarium here will be extremely valuable both to the European troops at Jubbulpore and Saugor, and to the neighbouring community at large. These districts are so far removed from the sea, as well as from the Himalaya and the Neilgherry Hills; and the difficulties of travelling at certain seasons of the year are so great, that a Sanitarium within reach would be an immense acquisition. Muthoor has the advantage of having more space for a Sanitarium than Puchmuree; but one objection to it is, that thousands of pilgrims annually pass through the place which is holy in the eyes of the Hindoo, and they almost invariably bring cholera with them; and last year hundreds died of it. There is a long, steep, and difficult rocky ghat, with one or two other considerable ascents and descents leading eventually to the top of a range of hills running east and west, on which Muthoor is situated. The road though very bad is practicable for camels and other beasts of burthen; but no wheeled conveyance can come further than the halting place at the foot. Muthoor was once a flourishing village, but there are now only 3 or 4 miserable huts. The elevation is as follows:—

Muthoor above Chindwara	... 1235·7 and 3297·0
And the Sanitarium above Camp	203·7 and 3500·7

Myne Pat, near the valley of the Soane, a magnificent plateau giving upwards of 200 miles of table land with an elevation estimated at 3,700 feet above the sea, well watered by numerous streams. It would afford numerous sites, pleasant and salubrious, on extensive clearances being made; but its very remote position and inaccessibility from the want of good roads, render it at present useless.

Noormai Poonjee.—One advantage that Noormai Poonjee possesses over Cherra Poonjee is, that the rainfall is very much less at the former place. From observations taken during the three months of April, May, and June 1860, it was found that the fall of rain at Noormai was only 50·00 inches, while at Cherra Poonjee it was 259·35.

Norvet a village in the district of the Cossiah and Jynteah hills.

Nontrodien, ditto.

Nunklow in the Cossiah Hills.—A district with a population

of about 8,000 souls. The highest ground is to be found about Myrung, the bungalow at which place is 5,537 feet high.

Nynce Tal Gagur in the N. W. Provinces. Elevation of the peaks, exceeds 8,000 feet. The portion of the Gagur which lies to the west of Cheenur, of which the principal peaks are Soonchulia and Budhan Dhoora, is a magnificent range of mountains; but it is very deficient in water, and it is not easy of access on account of the doons and the ridges of low hills which separate it from the plains. It is only when we approach Kala Dhoongee, where the present road to Nynce Tal begins to ascend, that we get rid entirely of all doons and other obstacles. The Nynce Tal Gagur may be said to rise straight out of the plains. East of Nynce Tal the Gagur begins to recede from the plains. The average elevation of the range remains nearly the same. The Sutchoola peaks, about ten miles from Nynce Tal, are nearly twenty miles distant from the plains; and we may consider this to be about the eastern limit of the tract which is likely to offer the most suitable situations for sanitary establishments for European troops.

Parisnath Hills.—Vide Jhool Hill, Chendwar Hill, Logoo Hill, Bacazai Hill, Myne Pat, and Jameera Pat, also page 161.

Peshawur.—A Sanitarium in the range of hills between Peshawur and Kohat would be advantageous, for the climate is not insalubrious for adult Europeans: during 8 months of the year the temperature within doors is never excessive. There are but 4 unhealthy months in the year, and of these, during two, *viz.*, September and October, the weather is usually cool. The soldiers who mainly suffer from the climate, are those of the Native Infantry, mostly Hindoos from Oudh.

Peshawur Sanitarium in the valley opposed on military and political grounds.

Pomriang in the midst of the Khyrum territory—elevation 4,748 feet, and the ground in the neighbourhood undulates so gently that carriage roads might easily be made all round about it and carried on to some distance without meeting with any ravines or sharp declivities. There is a nice stream of water just close to where the house stood, and not being far from Shillong, where it is proposed to establish a European Sanitarium, it is one of the most desirable sites for colonists to locate themselves on that could be found.

Puchmurree.—A station here would be extremely valuable both to the European troops at Jubbulpore and Saugor, and to the neighbouring community at large. These districts are so far removed from the sea, as well as from the Himalaya and the Neilgherry Hills; and the difficulties of travelling at certain

seasons of the year are so great, that a Sanitarium within reach would be an immense acquisition. The height of the highest peak is about 5,000 feet above the sea, but the best building sites are from 3,500 to 4,000 feet above the sea. The climate of Puchmuree resembles closely that of Saugor or Jubbulpoor, with probably a few degrees more cold in the cold weather, and colder mornings throughout the year; a few inches more rain during the monsoon, and perhaps a few more showers during the dry months; differences which though very pleasant, are not sufficiently strongly marked to exert a very powerful or very rapid effect on an exhausted and impaired European constitution.

Rhotas Gurh too notoriously unhealthy for occupation.

Sargoojah Hill.—Nothing can be done at present, owing to its very remote position.

Seetapahar near Hazareebaugh.—Observations in regard to the temperature and rainfall during the year are about to be made, and report on the general capabilities of the hill as a *dépôt* for convalescents from the neighbouring cantonments.

Sham Khet is a valley on the southern side of the Gagur, not far from the water-shed of the range, about 7 miles east of Nynec Tal: it lies near the point where the road from Nynec Tal to Bhcem Tal meets the road to Almorah, and near the old line of road from the foot of the hills at Bhumowree to Almorah. The height of the valley above the sea is about 5,600 feet. There is a considerable extent of level ground, the greater portion of which is now under cultivation. Except at its eastern extremity, the valley is almost surrounded with hills. There would probably be little difficulty in constructing a carriage-road to the plains.

Shear Kullan a range of hills near Peshawur—not an eligible site for a Sanitarium. Even its advocates admit that it will be necessary to fortify the position; but a fortified post is not a convenient nor a pleasant situation for sickly men. The buildings suited to such circumstances to be at all commodious, would cost a very large sum. The men would not be able to ramble about the hills with safety. The water is said to be only 400 yards from the ground, and that a tunnel can be made through it.

Sher-ke-Danda.—A large portion of this site is still available for building purposes. In some parts plentiful springs of water are found, and in other parts the distance from that essential element is not further than at Landour or Mussoorie. The hill is chiefly of clayslate with occasional greenstone and limestone, and its slope is far from steep. It is covered with a fine forest of oaks, (*Quercus Incana* and *Quercus Dilatata*) with the usual

accompaniment of rhododendron and andromeda, &c. The crest of Sher-ke-Danda varies from 7,300 to 7,900 feet above the sea. The present houses are situated from 6,900 to about 7,300 feet. The range as it runs eastward attains to 8,200 feet at Luria Kahta.

Shillong, considered to be the most suitable locality in its neighbourhood for a sanitarium, is situated in the Cossiah Hills, about 30 miles north of Cherra Poonjee, and about 40 or 50 south by east from Gowhatty in Assam, at an elevation of 5,600 feet above the sea. The portion most suitable for a cantonment is to the west of the Shillong peak, and consists of a gently undulating country about two miles long by a mile in width. It will be necessary to locate a force of European soldiers at that place to remove all disquietude and anxiety from the minds of intending settlers. The maximum temperature in the month of August last was 74°, and on the 1st February it was 34° Fahrenheit. The hill of Shillong is upwards of 6,000 feet high; and as strong winds often prevail, it seems to the Superintending Engineer that small cottages, capable of holding ten or twelve men each, would be far better suited for the comfort of the Troops than a large barrack. Timber of sufficient size for roofs of cottages is to be had within a short distance of Shillong; and there is such ample space on the hill top, that a small plot of land could be spared in front or rear of each cottage for gardens. There are also many fine sites to the north end of the hill for building on, with land enough for small farms. It is strongly urged that even if the formation of a new station at Shillong be objected to, the road between Shillong and Gowhatty should still be constructed, since it would reduce the distance from Gowhatty to Cherra Poonjee from 105 miles to only 78. The present means of access to Shillong from Cherra are by the Assam road to Moflung—18 miles. The road is very good but too steep for wheeled carriages—the first two miles level round the village of Cherra, thence an easy slope upwards of one mile—the road is then level with slight exceptions to Kalapanee at the 10th mile, reached by a mile of descent—this is crossed by a good stone bridge. Beyond this after a slight rise, a steep descent leads to Bogapanee, which is crossed at the 15th mile by a native bridge for foot passengers. A bridge should be built here, as there is no ford by which horses can cross after rain. From this bridge a steep ascent, 1,500 feet in 2 miles, leads us to the top of the hill, and one mile further is Moflung, with a Government staging bungalow. The soil is a strong clayey loam, and very fertile, the Natives getting two crops a year with but little cultivation. The apple

and plum grow wild, and all the English fruits would thrive there. At the time the Superintending Engineer visited it, it was a perfect carpet of flowers : the blue Hare Bell and the yellow *Potentilla* mixed with the dark purple Larkspur, and the many-colored Balsams, were in great profusion, and many other English wild flowers. The temperature varied from 63° at sunrise to 73° at 4 P. M., which was the warmest time of the day, and he does not think that at any time during the months of July, August, and September, the thermometer ever stood above 74° in the shade. The quantity of rain which falls at Shillong when compared with the fall at Cherra Poonjee, is very small. In July, at Cherra, 160 inches of rain fell,—at Shillong only 17. In August, 140 at Cherra, and only 40 at Shillong. There would be no difficulty in procuring building materials. Stone can be procured close by in any quantity, and the soil makes very good bricks—lime and coal within 20 miles—slate at 10 miles. Timber for building would have to be brought up from the forest on the Assam side, distant about 20 miles. Bullocks and pigs are good and plentiful, but there are no sheep at present, although they would thrive with care. There is a large market at Yeodo, about 3 miles from Shillong, well supplied with cloth, rice, beef, pork, potatoes, dried fish, and spirits.

Siwalik range in British Gurhwal.—Here, as in many other parts of the Himalaya, the Siwalik range of hills often forms a distinct ridge of no great height, rising immediately above the plains, and separated from the principal chain by the broad flat vallies called doons. For several reasons there are not many spots favorable for Sanitaria in these hills. It may be confidently stated that between the Ganges and Kosee there are no mountains adapted for sanitary establishments for soldiers from the plains. This need not be regretted, because none of the stations for European troops are so situated that there would be any convenience in having a Sanitarium in British Gurhwal.

Sutchoola Peaks are situated on the Gagur range, about ten miles from Nynee Tal, nearly twenty from the plains ; and we may consider this to be the eastern limit of the tract which is likely to offer the most suitable situations for sanitary establishments for European troops.

Thalmow Kulla between Sylhet and Assam, there are good lands to be met with here, and at elevations that would suit almost all sorts of constitutions and nearly every description of agricultural produce.

Ummur Kuntuk in Jubbulpore has passed from our possession,

but it is only the source of the Nerbudda that has, and this ought not to stand in the way of our making it a Sanitarium, if it is considered a better site than Puchmurree. It certainly would not be so convenient ; as to get at it, troops would have to carry their provisions.

Hospitals at Bheem Tal and on Cheemer have been recommended but are objected to because spots equally elevated and of a similar temperature are situated nearer to the central establishment of Kaila Khan.

Report on the route between Shillong and Gowhatty.—The third day brings the foot passenger to his journey's end. On leaving the table land, the path leads down a spur of about two miles in length, at the bottom of which there is a small stream called the Oomsirpee of about fifty feet width. This is crossed at a ford the water is seldom above knee deep. A bridge would here be required, but it need not be more than thirty feet span, as the stream above and below the ford is not more than about that width. The descent down to this stream may be set down at 500 feet. Then through the plain of Yeodo which is at least six miles long by three wide, and studded all over with villages, some of which are of considerable size. Passing through the village of Mowsera the path leads to Oomkraow, a stream of some size, over which a bridge would be required of two arches of not less than fifteen feet each. The distance between the Oomsirpee and Oomkraow is about two miles, and the road between these two points could be reduced to a dead level without incurring much expense. A descent of 2,000 feet in a length of 4 miles brings you to the Oomean, and as it will with a very little engineering skill be quite possible to diffuse the height to be attained equally over the whole four miles, the gradient of this part of the road, which will be the steepest throughout the whole line, will not exceed one in ten. No more high ridges are to be crossed in the direction of Gowhatty. The Oomean river varies in breadth from eighty to 100 yards, there would be no difficulty in throwing a bridge across it, as materials, both wood and stone are procurable close at hand. After passing by or through the villages of Nongkhorai and Nongioonee, the road would reach Nongfo, a village on the borders of this undulating country, which may be put down as fourteen miles distant from the Oomean River, or twenty-two from Shillong. After leaving Nongfo, the road should be carried along the side of a rivulet to the village of Nongkhra, and passing which, continue skirting the Oomling, leaving the Sangkhongbaro Hill to the west, at the foot of which it should cross the Oomling River, a stream

not more than twenty feet wide ; it would then have to be carried parallel to a small watercourse falling into the Oomling, then pass east of the Rungsakhee Hill and between the Nongkulla Hill and village of Oomdap, and so on down to Bornee Hauth on the banks of the Dibroo or Degroo River. On leaving the Degroo the road must be taken over the range of hills separating that valley from the plain of Beltollah. This range does not any where exceed 1,000 feet in height, and is not more than six miles across. After reaching the northern foot of this range, it is all level ground into Gowhatty.

Report on that portion of the Mountains which lies between the Ganges and Sardah Rivers.—Sanitaria in this part of the hills may be considered available for the military stations of Rohilcund, Oude, and the Doab below Meerut. Hill Sanitaria for European soldiers may be of two kinds ; those specially intended for invalids whose health has suffered in the plains, and those intended for the permanent cantonment of troops. Although the objects aimed at are different, we may consider so far as these mountains are concerned, that the local and climatal conditions which have to be fulfilled are in both cases almost the same. Within the actually accessible parts of the Kumaon and Gurhwal Himalaya, elevation above the sea is the only very important cause of variation of climate. It is true that on the ranges that immediately overhang the plains, the rainfall during the months of July, August, and September, is much heavier than it is in the interior of the province, nevertheless the actual differences of climate at similar elevations are not very great, and this is more especially true at elevations of 6,000 feet and upwards. Thus if we compare the Gagur and Binsur ranges, the former close to the plains, and in which Nynee Tal is situated, and the latter thirty miles nearer to the snowy peaks, we shall find at the same elevation, at the same season, little difference of temperature or even of humidity, although the quantity of rain that falls upon the Gagur within any given time may be much larger. The climate of Binsur during the rainy season is almost equally damp. In these mountains the quantity of rain is, as Dr. Hooker has observed, " little indication of the humidity of the climate ; for though in the interior valleys very little falls at elevations corresponding with those which are deluged on the outer ranges, the fogs and drizzle which prevail, and which are not measured by the rain gauge, sometimes obscure the sun's rays for many days in succession." With regard to general healthiness, it may be stated without hesitation that the experience of many years has shown that the outer ranges are in no way inferior to those that are more dis-

tant from the plains. Experience has shown that the best climate in these hills is to be found at elevations between 5,500 and 7,500 feet above the sea. Below 5,500 feet the climate is too hot in summer, while above 7,500 feet it is too cold and damp for a great part of the year. Altogether the most suitable elevation for the permanent residence of Europeans is from about 6,000 to 7,000 feet. Particular constitutions and particular diseases may require a colder or a warmer climate.

Report of Dr. Murray, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Agra, on Sanitaria for European Troops in India. The position of the European troops that hold India is not a purely medical question; the situation of the cantonments *within a limited distance* being determined by strategic reasons. In all tropical climates European troops should *sleep at least 8 or 12 feet above the ground during the rainy season*. The influence of elevation above the level of the sea on the health of troops is generally in proportion to the height up to 8,000 feet, but this is modified by many local circumstances which render some situations more healthy than others that are higher; for example an elevation of 1,000 feet *on the sea coast*, from enjoying the cool sea breezes, will be healthier than an elevation of 2,000 in the centre of a jungly country, or in the uncleared valley of the doon, which is deadly. In Central India, Goonah is 1,800 feet above the level of the sea, rocky, undulating, dry, and healthy; whilst the neighbouring stations of Lullutpoor, Jhansie, and Oorai, that are only 600 feet lower, but surrounded by black spongy soil, are very subject to miasmatic disease. The *fall of rain* materially influences the salubrity of hill stations. The fall of rain in all the Sanitaria on this side of the Himalayan range, is great during the rainy season, generally upwards of 90 inches; but in addition to the rain the hills are enveloped in a dense fog, with few intervals, from the end of June to the end of September. The only *direct influence of elevation* that I could trace, independent of temperature, (and I lived for some days on the Thibet frontier, at an elevation of 17,000 feet,) was on the *respiration and circulation*. Moderate exercise caused difficulty of *breathing and palpitation*: it also caused *headache* in those who previously suffered from this complaint. The inhabitants are vigorous and strong, and in number proportioned to the extent of ground under cultivation. *Goitre* was the only indigenous disease; and I saw no miasmatic disease beyond the snowy range. There is a belt of jungle called the *Terai*, skirting the outer range of hills, in which it is dangerous to be detained at night, during the rainy season. The diseases to which children and habitual residents are liable, are inflammatory affections of

the *chest* and *throat*, rheumatism and *bowel complaints*, similar to those found in Europe, with occasional relapses of the diseases from which they had suffered in the plains. An elevation of 4,000 feet appears sufficient to escape from tropical diseases, but a higher elevation up to 8,000 is more invigorating and tends more to restore a weakened constitution. The objections to the hill stations are the limited space available for parades, exercise, and amusement, and the difficulty and expense of getting vegetables, extra articles of food, water, and Native servants: these are important points to steady married men.

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN FORESTS.

1858-60.

India Records, No. XXIX.

THESE Forests are placed under the control of the Maulmain Forest office except those in the Martaban Provinces situated in the valley of the Sitang River, which are united with the Pegu Forest group. The preliminary survey made during 1858-60 comprehends the whole of the Forests in the Maulmain section of the Forest Department, with the exception of the Upper Thoungyeen Forests above the mouth of the Meglar. With reference to the description of the Teak localities, the following general results may here be recorded: The total area surveyed has been 20 and 6-10th square miles, and on this area 83,499 green Teak trees were counted, of which 21,532 were of the first class or in girth above 6 feet. The entire area of the Teak localities under the control of the Maulmain Forest Office is estimated at 552½ square miles, not including the Thoungyeen Forests above the Meglar, and the number of first class trees estimated to stand on this area is 4,33,800. The Upper Thoungyeen Forests, by all reports the richest on that river, are not likely to contain less timber than the middle Thoungyeen Forests. This would give upwards of 4,85,880 as the probable figure of first class trees in the Government Forests of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces. The Beeling Forests are some of the richest Teak Forests known in these Provinces. In one instance, on the 16th February (in the Magwine Forests) Mr. Barker counted 2,326 first class Teak trees on an area of 70 acres, or at the rate of 33 trees per acre. The average of the tracts surveyed was 8,900 first class Teak trees on the square mile, or nearly 14 trees per acre; 15 first class trees on an area of 10 acres is the average in the whole of the Forests hitherto surveyed. The

Teak localities in the Yoonzaleen Valley form several isolated tracts on level or slightly undulated ground, of which the Tsintsonay Forest on the west side of the river, and the Papoon or the Mithro Forest on the east, are the best. The Doomdamée Forests are the nearest Teak Forests to Maulmain, stretching down as far as Phagat about 32 miles from the Town. They consist of two divisions, the Upper and Lower Forests. The Teak localities of the Upper Salween Forests cover a considerable proportion of the ground, about one-eighth of the total area in the south part as far as Tsolaidoe on the Maythawuk river, and about one-fourth north of that place. On this supposition is based the estimate of the extent of the Teak localities of the Upper Salween, 10,625 square miles.

The average number of first class trees on the square mile in the Upper Salween Forests is 550. A few localities are richer, but none contains Teak trees as densely stocked as either the Upper Doomdamée, Beeling, or Yoonzaleen Forests. Of the Government Forests in the Tenasserim Provinces, only those on the Thoungyeen and its feeders are of any importance. The Houndrou Forests are now it appears of very little importance, they are widely scattered tracts, themselves only thinly stocked with Teak. The Thoungyeen forests number 80,000 total available trees. The working of these forests is a tedious and expensive operation, on account of the great distance over which the timber has to be floated before it reaches the Salween. A large portion of the area of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces is occupied by mountain ranges attaining and exceeding an elevation of 3,000 feet. Now, although on the hills east of Toungoo and near the Kaymappyoo Choung, south of the Karenee country, Teak is found to ascend to an elevation of 3,000 feet; this is not the case lower down near the sea shore, where the hills are exposed to the south-west monsoon and are covered to a much greater extent with dense evergreen Forests which only rarely admits of Teak. The financial results of operations in these forests are :-

				1858-59.	1859-60.
Receipts	...	...	...	71,606 0 0	44,090 0 0
Disbursements	...	...	...	61,321 3 0	24,748 2 0
Net revenue realized	...	...	...	9,734 13 0	19,341 14 0

The aggregate revenue likely to be realized in 1860-61 is estimated at 89,000 Rupees. In the Thoungyeen Forests the operation of girdling trees was placed under a nominal Government superintendence. From time to time orders were issued for the girdling of a certain number of trees in girth above $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubits or 5 feet 3 inches, but the selection of the trees to be girdled and the time of girdling was left to the Karens. The operations which ought to be carried on for the improvement of the Forests are—

1st.—Freeing Teak trees from Creepers.

2nd.—Clearing away trees and bamboos standing too close to young Teak trees and injuring their growth.

3rd.—Clearing the ground round young Teak trees to protect them from the jungle fire.

4th.—Clearing the ground from around seasoned timber to prevent its being reached by the fires.

TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN FORESTS.

1860-61.

India Records, No. XXXV.

DR. BRANDIS gives in his Second Annual Progress Report.

Martaban.—The probable yield of the Beeling Forests was over-rated in the first report. Estimated at 81,000, a survey shews there are not more than 15,000 teak trees. The bringing out of timber from the forests is done entirely by means of Permit-holders, who become the owners of the timber on their paying a certain amount per log as purchase money to Government. Twenty forest Permits had been issued for 1860. These Permit-holders brought away from their forests 11,714 logs, of which 11,088 were in girth above 4' 6"; 960 logs more are left in the forests, making a total of 12,674 logs as the yield of the Permit system during the first year of its working. The total payments amounted in two years to Rs. 78,364, or at the rate of Rs. 6-3 per log, or adding Rs. 2-12 per log as duty on full-sized timber Rs. 8 per log, which Dr. Brandis pronounces very satisfactory. The Yoonzaleen Forests yielded 400 logs, and the Upper Salween Forests, 1,699 full-sized and 40 under-sized logs, and 560 logs more are expected from the Upper Salween. The revenue realised was Rs. 11,746. The Doomdamee and Lower Salween Forests yielded 1,280 logs and Rs. 5,128-12. These three Divisions are

all in Martaban and yielded in all Rs. 17,074-12, of which Rs. 1,075 were Permit Fees and the rest purchase money.

Tenasserim.—The 4th, 5th and 6th Divisions containing the Thoungyeen, Honadeow, Hlinelay and Attaran Forests yielded Rs. 61,290. The total number of Permit-holders was 12. The annual yield of the Maulmain Forests is estimated at 9,000 trees.

Financial Results.—The general financial results of the last three years, since the forests of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces were placed under Dr. Brandis' charge, show a steady and considerable increase of surplus:—

			Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1858-59	...	...	71,606	61,321	9,734
1859-60	...	...	44,090	24,748	19,341
1860-61	...	...	86,059	12,728	73,335

“ Even those who make it their duty to cry down the Forest Department as a burden to the State, and all plans of forest conservancy as a ruinous waste, must acknowledge that this result is not unsatisfactory.”

PEGU TEAK FORESTS.

1860-61.

India Records, No. XXXV.

THIS Report closes the first five years of Dr. Brandis's administration. The general arrangement of the forests has remained unchanged, with the exception of the Shaboung and Shwoaylay Forests having been added to the Tharawaddy District during the year. The Choungoungyee Forests abound in large specimens of the Kokoh (probably a species of *Albizzia*, not *Dalbergia*, as formerly supposed) and Padouk (*Pterocarpus Dalbergioides*). Specimens of the former were measured 15 feet in girth, and with a clear stem from 80 to 100 feet high; the wood is dark red, and much prized for cart-wheels and boats. The Swah Forest north of Toungoo consists of three great divisions, the *Swah* Proper to the south, the *Loonyan* in the middle, and the *Thine* in the north. These three streams together

drain an area of about 700 square miles ; but the Teak localities cannot be supposed to cover more than one-tenth of this space, if so much. We have no better means of estimating the number of first class trees. Reckoning 1,000 to the square mile, there would be 70,000, which may be taken as a vague guess. The Myohla and Dounlangya Forests are situated along several small streams, and the Bimbyaih and Gwaythay Forests are on the east side of the Sitang River. The Teak localities are of limited extent, and surrounded on all sides by hilly ground covered with Eing (*Dipterocarpus*) Forest. The growth of the timber in these forests is magnificent. The stems are tall, clear of branches, and cylindrical. Under careful working, these forests should yield chiefly pieces of from 50 to 80 feet in length. The Koonoong Forest is far more extensive than either the Gwaythay or Bimbyaih, and the trees are of excellent growth, but not of any extraordinary height.

The total amount of timber brought down from the Government Forests this year was 13,947 logs, or 9,997 tons. Of this timber Permit holders brought down 1,179 logs, or about 1,000 tons ; Forest Contractors and Government Agency, 12,768 logs, or 8,997 tons. The expenditure incurred in the purchase of Elephants and cattle was 21,560 for 40 Elephants and 10 Bullocks. The check which the forest operations in Pegu suffered in 1858, when the greater part of the Elephants introduced into the country since 1856 were sold for export to India, was at length overcome. The canal which affords an outlet for timber from the Shwoaylay and Shaboung Forests was completed on the 26th May 1860, at a cost of Rs. 4,819. Its length is 7,340 feet, top width 24 feet, and width at bottom 12 feet, with a depth varying from 5 to 6 feet, and a fall of 10 inches in 1,000 feet. The Shwoaylay Forest, if well worked, ought to produce 1,000 logs per annum but difficulties have arisen with the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the Shwoaylay Canal was dug, with reference to damages done and alleged to have been done by the Canal, and have delayed the execution of other works of a similar nature. The blasting of rocks to open out streams for the floating of timber has been commenced, and the results have been satisfactory. The second work was the opening of the Shawdoong Choung, a tributary of the Koonbeeling Stream, which is proceeding satisfactorily. The next was the Mhya Choung, a south tributary of the Northern or Kadim Branch of the Beeling River and a few minor obstructions in the Thoonzay Choung and its tributaries were blasted in May. The importance of these blasting operations can scarcely be overrat-

ed. If steadily carried on, they will gradually open out the real treasures of the Pegu Forests, doubly valuable because hitherto almost untouched.

Financial Results.—The total expenditure incurred during the year on account of the clearing of forest streams was Rs. 9,956, together with Rs. 360, contingent expenses of the blasting operations, total Rs. 10,316. The clearing of roads in and to the forests cost Rs. 3,570, of which Rs. 2,222 was expended in clearing a road $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 30 feet wide, from Myodwin to Ymatheyah on the Meimaka River. 1,728 were expended at Myodwin, and Rs. 4,182 at Rangoon, for the making and purchase of dragging harness, timber carts, saws, boats, tools, and stores generally required for the working of the forests. The formation of the Station of Myodwin cost Rs. 967 for the clearing of jungle, and Rs. 7,425 for the erection of houses for the accommodation of Assistants. The amount of general timber expenses in the Myodwin Section of the forests will next year considerably decrease. It is extremely difficult in this country to obtain men fit for the work required, or even sober and of good reliable character; but it is more difficult to secure the services of men whose constitution is proof against jungle fever. At the Rangoon Timber Dépôt, 545 logs, 20 feet long and containing 262 tons of 24 different kinds, were collected, and arrangements were made for bringing up the stock to upwards of 1,000 tons. The number of logs sold this year was 8,834, with cubic contents of 6,875 tons. The amount realized was Rs. 2,21,975. The average amount realized was per log Rs. 25-2, per ton Rs. 32-4. The average size of Pegu timber is not likely to equal the present average size of the foreign timber imported into Maulmain.

The Forest Revenue of 1860-61 was as follows :—

	Rs.
Sale of timber on account of 1859-60, 1860-61 ...	2,29,931
Purchase money of Permit timber ...	7,753
Permit fees ...	5,681
Miscellaneous Revenue ...	7,560
Total of Revenue ...	2,50,925

The supply of timber from the territory of the King of Burmah this year considerably increased. The amount was—

	From the Irrawaddy River, passed at the Meaday Custom House.	From the Sitang River, passed at the Toungoo Custom House.	
	Logs.	Logs.	Logs.
Round timber, loozars, doogies, and mast pieces	6,125	1,316	7,441
Converted timber (mostly planks)...	4,864	12	4,876

The revenue on this timber is not levied by the Forests, but by the Customs Department. During the year girdling operations were carried on in the Sitang Forests. The plan, which had been partially executed, was to complete the six years' rotation by girdling in the whole of the West Sitang Forests.

To ensure the preservation of the forest, a portion of the first class trees must be left on the ground to shed seed and to prevent the encroaching of other jungle, and then the girdling operations must be regarded as the main duty of Forest officers. Those officers are not likely to perform with zeal a laborious operation in which they have no interest while the Permit holders would probably in any case be discontented with the work when done. If Government is really determined to preserve the Teak in the forests, then the best safeguard against the tide of public opinion will be to sell outright one portion of the same, including the right of girdling, and to concentrate the operations of conservancy on the remainder. The Kokee Forest, east of the Village of Ioben-Ein, in the Tharawaddy District (Shaboung), was in 1857 one of the finest forests in Pegu. The Teak plantation at Prome is reported to be in a very good and prosperous state.

Appended to this Report is *Correspondence Regarding the Opening of the Pegu Forests to Private Enterprise*. The question was raised by Mr. W. Wallace of Rangoon who asked to be allowed to work the Hline Forests at once. After much discussion between Dr. Brandis and the English and Native merchants of Rangoon, the Government of India finally consented to open some of the forests in the following proportion :—

		Square miles of area.	First Class trees now standing.	Estimate of trees that may annually be removed.
In forests to be opened	...	940	7,33,400	17,259
In forests retained	...	915	7,97,760	13,967
		1,855	15,31,160	31,226

Government thus does not risk the whole of the forests, until the possibility of maintaining a conservancy, sufficiently effective for the perpetuation of the Teak tree in combination with the admission of private enterprise, is effectually tested.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA AND MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY.

1861-62.

Annual Administration Report.

THE Report is furnished by Dr. T. Oldham, Superintendent. The Survey worked with diminished numbers, which affected progress all over India.

Bengal.—Subsequently to the close of the field season in the plains in 1861, Mr. William Theobald and Mr. F. Mallet were deputed to visit Chini and the Spiti Valley in Kunawur, with a view, as far as possible, of procuring a good series of the very interesting fossils there occurring, and of tracing out the succession of these beds in that district. These rocks are obviously a continuation of those which occur to the north of Kumaon at Niti, and which had been visited by Mr. Mallet in 1860. A very fair series was procured from the Spiti Valley representing

both the Mesozoic and Palæozoic groups. Mr. Henry B. Medlicott steadily continued his examination of the outer ranges of the Himalaya, and carried up his work to the borders of the Jummoo Country and the Maharajah of Cashmir's Territory. This gives a range from the River Ganges at Hurdwar up to the Ravce of about 200 miles. Of the country to the east of the Ganges at Hurdwar there are as yet no trustworthy maps to work with. The examination of the country adjoining the Rewah Territory and (in part) of Rewah itself, was continued and a large area completed. A careful Survey of the Rewah Territory having been ordered by Government to commence from next cold season, no more detailed investigations were carried out in that country than were essential to connect the Sections in the Jubbulpore and South Rewah Country with those more to the north in Mirzapore, &c., all closer detail being reserved for future examination, when a map sufficiently accurate for record of the work may be available. Our knowledge of the alluvial deposits was carried on along the southern portions of Behar and Shahabad through Mirzapore, and as far west as Tirhowan or Kirwee, and the country south of the Ganges and Jumna to this parallel, as well as that north of the Ganges below Allahabad completing, so far as the alluvial deposits are concerned, Sheets 102, 103, and the southern portion of Sheet 88 of the Indian Atlas.

Madras.—The Madras party of the Geological Survey of India was engaged in carrying on the examination of the districts of Cuddapah and Nellore, as represented on Sheet No. 77 of the Indian Atlas, and in completing that portion of Salem and North Arcot, included in Sheet 79, which remained unfinished at the commencement of the season. This latter Sheet was completed, and including both the highly interesting fossiliferous districts of the Cretaceous rocks of Trichinopoly, &c., and a large portion of the very valuable iron deposits of Salem and adjoining districts, cannot fail to be of much practical utility. The working out of these iron beds in detail proved rather more tedious than had been anticipated, as well from the closeness of examination required as from the difficult nature of the ground where they occur. The extension and continuation of these beds into the Javadie Hills to the north remains to be traced out. This work was entirely in Mr. Foote's hands. Mr. C. Oldham and Mr. King were actively engaged in Cuddapah District. The country is in many places very inaccessible and without roads, the map in parts exceedingly deficient in detail and accuracy. During 1861 about 2,500 square miles had been examined, including all the country in the north-west of Cudda-

pah and the Ellaconda Mountains (the Hills separating Cuddapah and Nellore Districts); and since the resumption of work this year the examination of the adjoining country to the extent of about 1,000 square miles in Nellore, extending along the eastern side of the Ghats, and of about 1,200 square miles in Cuddapah, has been completed, making in all more than 4,500 square miles examined up to date, an area which, considering the nature of the country traversed and the detail of the structure, the Superintendent considers highly creditable to those engaged.

Lectures at Madras.—During the rainy season there one of the Assistants of the Geological Survey, Mr. Bruce Foote, delivered in Madras at the College of Civil Engineering a course of lectures on Geology which proved highly successful. Of the Engineering Students who were obliged to attend (but who formed only a small portion of the audience) 48 came up for examination afterwards and 20 passed, many of them with very marked success, 137 marks out of the total of 150 having been attained. This progress was considered highly satisfactory; and at the request of the Madras Government, on the recommendation of the Principal of the College of Civil Engineering and of the Director of Public Instruction, arrangements have been made for the delivery of another course during the present year. These lectures, being delivered during the season when field work is impracticable, do not interfere with the general progress of the Survey, while they proved not only valuable to the Students, but very interesting to the public, who attended in considerable numbers. Dr. Oldham desires to see such lectures established in Calcutta. The Assistants aided largely in the arrangement and classification of the Mineralogical and Palæontological collections of the Madras Central Museum.

Pegu.—The labors of the Survey party in Pegu were directed to the examination of the country adjoining the previous year's work in Henzada District. That portion of the Bassein District which lies between the Ngawoon or Bassein River, and the range of the Arracan Hills was explored, together with a considerable tract lying to the east of the River in the neighbourhood of the towns of Bassein, Ngapootan, and Myoung Mya. Opportunity was also taken to visit the Alguada Reef and Diamond Island. Contrary to expectation, it was found that considerable tracts of rock, and of subrecent formations, distinct from the true delta alluvium, occur within the delta of the Irrawaddi River. How much of this immense area may be occupied by such rocky masses is as yet unknown, and they may extend over the whole of the wide space intersected by the channels of

the Irrawaddi and Sitang. In any case it will be essential to devote much more time to the investigation of this area than was estimated under the supposition that, being all of the ordinary delta alluvium, a cursory examination would suffice.

Publications.—A valuable report on the Rancegunge Coal Field by Mr. W. Blanford with a detailed map on the scale of one inch to the mile, of that very important field, and general statistics of the outturn of Coal for all India for the years 1858, 59, and 60, was issued in August. The first series of plates and descriptions of the magnificent series of fossils obtained during the progress of the Geological Survey was issued; containing, in 25 quarto plates and accompanying letter press, figures and descriptions of all the Nautiloid Cephalopoda from the Cretaceous rocks of South India. And subsequently the first fasciculus of the second series of these fossils appeared. This second series embraces the most remarkable and interesting group of fossil plants from the Rajmahal Hills, and will be continued regularly every three months until completed. The detailed Report on the Cretaceous Rocks of South India, drawn up by Mr. Henry Blanford, was ready. Dr. Oldham remarks that it will be essential that some systematic mode of publication of the Indian Atlas Sheets with the Geological lines shown on them should soon be adopted, as already there are several of these ready for issue. During the year a series of Geological Maps, sufficient to shew the amount of detail with which the Survey is carried on and the area already examined, were prepared and forwarded to the great Exhibition in London. With these a good series of large sized specimens (cubes of one foot and more) of all the principal coals worked in Bengal were also forwarded, which will give a fair representation of Indian Coals. A full series of the Cretaceous fossils described in the *Palæontologia Indica*, were also forwarded. During the year above five hundred volumes or parts of separate works were added to the Library, of which a very large proportion was presented by various Scientific Institutions and Societies.

Museum.—The survey was not working in fossiliferous districts, hence the additions to the Museum were small. From the Spiti Valley and adjoining districts, there was obtained by the exertions of Mr. W. Theobald and Mr. Mallet a very interesting series of fossils from both the secondary and older rocks of that neighbourhood; also some tertiary fossils from the neighbourhood of Dugshai and Subathoo. Mr. W. Blanford procured some good specimens of Mastodon, Elephas, Deer, &c., and some very remarkable novelties from the Irrawaddi Valley. To Dr. A. Fleming the Museum is indebted for a series of Palæozoic Brachiopoda

from the Salt Range, valuable as having been identified and named by Mr. Davidson who has recently described these fossils. Mr. W. S. Atkinson presented a small series of fossils from near Cherra Poonjee. The Petrological collections were enriched by many good specimens—among others a good, although not very numerous, series from the extinct Volcano, Puppa Mountain, in Burmah, collected by Mr. Blanford during a recent visit. The Laboratory was of much use. Mr. A. Tween, Curator of the Museum, carried out assays or analyses of Coals (33), soils (7), Iron-Ores (18), Limestone (9), Water (7), &c., &c., and the results thus obtained, in many cases, proved valuable. Collections of duplicate specimens of fossils, &c., were forwarded during the year to the Madras Museum, and a series waited an opportunity for despatch to the Kurrachee Museum.

ADMINISTRATION OF PORT BLAIR.

1861-62.

The Convicts.—The number of convicts diminished from 2,202 to 1836 of whom 145 were females. The convict population behaved quietly. One serious offence alone was committed during the year, the murder of one convict by another. The number of escaped prisoners was only 21, against 178 in 1858, 158 in 1859 and 43 in 1860. The class of men who take to the jungles continued to be the same, *viz.*, those who in India subsist by plunder rather than labor: The Bengal dacoit, the Bheel or Mahratta dacoit, and the Puthan adventurer of the Deccan. The diminution in the number of escapes this year, notwithstanding that the number of new comers was greater, would seem to show that experience is beginning to tell. The instances in which any remain at large and alive are probably very few. Two females deserted with their husbands. In one case both were probably killed, and in the other both returned. Eighty-nine male life convicts married 89 female life convicts during the year, making a total of 97; but of these 11 were separated by death. Of the entire number, 12 males support themselves and their wives; 31, though laboring for Government, support their wives; 43, together with their wives, labor for the Government. The cases of complaint against the females were surprisingly few. 297 convicts supported themselves against 284 last year. The protective force was

diminished, the Naval Brigade from 150 to 110 Rank and File. The Sebundy corps was dispensed with and in their place 50 of the best behaved short term convicts were armed. The Bombay navy vessel of war was removed and the *Lady Canning* with a small native crew took her place.

The Settlement.—Clearing was not much extended. All the salt used is supplied on the spot. The manufacture of sugar is likely to be successful. The entire value of Settlement produce other than cattle sold during the year was Rupees 3,765-13-10 against Rupees 1,893-2-10 last year. For neither year is the value of articles consumed for Government purposes (amounting this year to Rupees 460-13-3), nor the stock remaining in store at the end of the year, included. In addition to the above, 12 tons of Bullet wood, valued at Rupees 600, were supplied to the Arsenal, Fort William; 500 tons of coral were shipped to Calcutta either for the use of the Department of Public Works, or to be sold by auction. The value of the whole at the rate at which part was sold by auction would be Rupees 8,000. An agreement was entered into with certain Burmese conceding to them the right to collect cocoanuts on the Cocos Island for one year, in consideration of their giving one-fourth of their collections. The monopoly of the edible bird-nests on the Andaman Islands was granted to a Chinese for a period of two years for the sum of Rupees 3,200 annually. Buildings were erected and repaired. The arrivals of ships during the year were 45 with a tonnage of 21,498, the departures 46 with a tonnage of 21,990. Of these 19 were steamers.

The Health of the Settlement was good. The mortality among the convicts was 15 per cent., an increase of 1 on the previous year. The rate of mortality is high, but still lower than that of fourteen Jails in Bengal in 1858. A good deal of mortality must be attributed to other causes than the effects of climate; the mental depression consequent on a sentence of transportation, coupled with the long journey by land and sea, in many cases, renders the convict a victim to apparently trivial complaints. The Europeans in the Settlement, for the most part, enjoyed excellent health. There was no death among them during the year.

General.—Copper One-rupee Tokens struck in the Calcutta Mint were introduced during the year for the payment of the convicts' subsistence allowance. The advantages of this measure are, that it checks illicit traffic with ships, and does away with the labor of counting a large quantity of copper coin (half pice

and pie) twice every month. The Chaplain of Moulmein is to visit the Settlement once a year.

The Aborigines.—Intercourse with them was of rare occurrence, as they invariably try to steal. In January six aborigines from two different parties were captured in acts of aggression on the Settlement. One of these escaped; of the remaining five two were released, and three were sent to Moulmein in the hope that they might acquire a little English, and, by gaining some familiarity with the habits of civilized men, might prove the means of opening communication with their brethren. During a stay of eight months they acquired nothing. One died of consumption, and the other two were probably only sent back in time to save them from the same fate. They have not returned since their release, though treated with great kindness and loaded with what to them must have been great wealth when dismissed. The only result of their capture was the acquisition of about one hundred words or phrases of their language by Major Tickel. The whole of the words hitherto acquired were collected, and the Vocabulary submitted to the Governor General in Council. The aborigines did not, during the year, attempt any combined or open attack on the Settlement; though it is believed that a large party, who once made their appearance at Atalanta Point, came for purposes of plunder, and were only deterred by the preparations for resistance which they saw.

THE
ANNALS
OF
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED
DISTRICTS (BERAR.)

1861-62.

THE Report is submitted by Colonel C. Davidson, C. B., Resident at Hyderabad. The transfer of the districts by the Nizam required to complete 32 lakhs of rupees a year assigned under the last treaty, was completed on the 23rd October 1861. The Wurdah is the boundary on the east; the Paen Gunga, for about two-thirds of the distance, is the boundary on the south; but, unfortunately, the remaining portion of the southern boundary, and on the west, north-west and north, except where it is coincident with the Taptec, is open and without any natural demarcation.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil Justice*.—Since the new territorial arrangements the sanctioned number of Superior and Small Cause Courts is thirty, namely, one Revenue and Judicial Commissioner's, two Deputy Commissioners', five European Assistants', two European Extra Assistants', two Native Extra Assistants', and eighteen Small Cause Courts. The new Limitation Act increased litigation. The Civil Procedure Code came into force in East and West Berar in January 1862. In the year 1861 5,830 suits were filed against 2,273 last year. Of these 2,219 were decided on their merits—2,040 for the plaintiff and 179 for the defendant: 744 cases were amicably adjusted, 12 were withdrawn, and 135 were dismissed for default. Thus altogether 3,110 cases were disposed of, leaving 2,720 cases on the files at

the close of the year. The value of property litigated was Rupees 5,66,729-2-10, and the cost of litigation Rupees 19,554-11-6, or Rupees 3-7-2 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rupees 182-3-8, and the average cost was Rupees 6-4-7. The average duration of suits was 38½ days. In 1860 it was 44½ days, and in 1859 83 days. Of Appeal cases there were 60 on the Commissioner's file, the Deputy Commissioners' decisions were reversed in 10, confirmed in 38, and modified in two cases. The value of property under litigation in decided cases was Rupees 1,60,517-5-7, and the costs Rupees 4,681-1-0, or Rupees 2-14-8 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rupees 2,972-8-8, and the average cost Rupees 86-11-0. The average duration of each case was 280 days. In 1860 it was 101 days. There were 195 cases in the District Appeal Courts, of these 125 were decided on their merits; the orders of the lower Courts having been confirmed in 96, and reversed in 29 cases. The value of property litigated was Rupees 20,581-14-4, and the costs were Rupees 1,523-5-6, or Rupees 7-6-5 per cent. The average value of each suit was Rupees 147-0-2, and the average cost Rupees 10-14-1. The average duration of each suit was 96½ days; in the previous year it was 121 days. Of 1,732 witnesses summoned only 214 are shewn to have been detained for more than one day; and of these 14 only for 7, four for 8 days, and one for a month. One hundred and eleven persons were imprisoned for debt during the year, at the close of which five remained in confinement. In addition to the suits decided in the Civil Courts, 84 original and 29 appeal suits were disposed of in the Revenue Courts, and 53 original and 16 appeal suits remained on the file at the close of the year. On the Commissioner's Revenue file there were 26 cases.

Criminal Justice.—The Penal Code came into force on 1st January 1862. In 1861 there was an increase of detected crime; but a marked decrease in organized crime of the most serious description. In 1859 there were 47 gang robberies; in 1860 22, and 15 in 1861. Highway robberies considerably increased in the jungly southern portion of East Berar, to which the recent Treaty has added an extensive tract of country. There were 2,690 crimes against 2,181 the previous year. Of these 45 were of the 1st class of atrocity against 32. The value of property stolen is estimated at Rupees 60,514-2-1; that of the portion recovered at Rupees 10,092-14-0. The average amount stolen in each case was Rupees 23-9-3, and the proportion per cent. recovered was Rupees 16-6-6. Of 2,609 reported cases of crime the Police failed to trace 870, or 33 per cent. Of 1,862 cases committed

for trial during the year 306 resulted in total acquittal, in 1,506 convictions were obtained, and 50 remained for trial.

Police.—The new constabulary system was introduced, at an annual cost of Rs. 10,000 more than before. This provides for more ample supervision by European Officers; while these Officers will be at leisure to devote themselves entirely to their Police duties, instead of being embarrassed with interruption from their Civil occupations.

Jails.—An attempted outbreak took place among the prisoners at Sooltanghai, which resulted in six of them being killed, and several wounded; none succeeded in effecting their escape. The average number of prisoners during the year was 672, and the average cost of each prisoner was Rupees 44-9-11. The average mortality among the prisoners throughout Berar was 24, or 3½ per cent.

REVENUE.—*Land Tax.*—The revenues of the Districts in Berar, transferred to British management by the Treaty of December 1860, were collected by the Nizam for the year 1860-61, and did not form part of the actual income of the Assigned Districts until the year 1861-62.

Revenue demand compared with previous year.

For the year 1860-61	...	...	Rupees 36,37,058
For the year 1861-62	...	...	„ 39,13,433

Increase of Revenue demand in 1861-62 ... Rupees 2,76,375

This shews the revenue demand irrespective of the agency through which it was realised. In 1860-61 the demand on account of Land Revenue proper was Rupees 29,83,415, in 1861-62 it amounted to Rupees 32,24,718, shewing an increase of Rupees 2,41,303. We surrendered oppressive taxes which had been levied by the native government to the extent, in the two Berars, of Rs. 3,85,357. The season was bad, the cotton and jowarry crops were light and there was distress among the poor. The *Sayer*, or grazing and fruit-tree tax, yielded Rs. 1,06,412. The *Abkarree* yielded Rs. 3,52,188 or 48,671 more than last year, and the *Opium* contracts Rs. 36,436 or 8,659 more than last year. The new Act nearly doubled the *Stamp* revenue, raising it to Rs. 70,377. *Miscellaneous* revenue gave Rs. 48,045, and *Salt*, derived almost exclusively from the wells near the Poornah River, amounted to Rs. 36,160. In 1861-62 the whole Revenue demand on account of the Assigned Districts, omitting Income

Tax, amounted to Rupees 39,13,433. The demand from the same Territory in 1860-61, when part of it was under the management of the Nizam's Officers, was Rupees 36,37,058, shewing an increase in the year 1861-62 of Rupees 2,76,375. The *Income Tax* yielded Rs. 8,294, and the *local funds* Rs. 1,08,209.

EDUCATION.—The mercantile (Marwarries) and agricultural classes in Berar (generally Mahomedans and Mahrattas) are backward in sending their children to our schools. The Officiating Commissioner proposed to establish one English school at each of the two Sudder Stations, and 12 Mahratta schools in each of the two Divisions of Berar, thus allowing one Vernacular school for each Tehsildaree, and three for location in other large towns. The whole cost would be Rs. 24,000 a year. At Chudderghaut there is the Residency Medical school, supported entirely by the Nizam's Government. In Hyderabad there is a Madrissa (College) in which there are 24 Teachers of purely oriental languages and sciences, with an English class conducted by Mr. Carey. At Chudderghaut there are also the Bishop's school supported and conducted by the Roman Catholic Clergy, and a Protestant school maintained by private subscription. In the adjacent Cantonment of Secunderabad is an Orphanage for boys and girls with which the Cantonment school is incorporated, and these with a Cantonment school at Bolarum are in addition to the Regimental schools always found in the Corps of the British Army.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Labour was in great request at Secunderabad, for the works on the Godavery and for the Hydraulic Works of the Irrigation Company, and the means resorted to eventually by the private Agents to procure them amounted to something like the nefarious practice of crimping. Rs. 21,472 were spent on the Nagpore Dak line, 245 miles in length, of which 165 are in our territory. A Committee selected 14 lines for feeders to the railway aggregating 551 miles and the following were at once undertaken by Government—Aukolah Railway Station to Akote, West Berar, about 29 miles—Budneira Railway Station to Moressee, East Berar, about 39 miles. Progress was made on the First Class Metalled Road from Toka to Aurungabad in the Nizam's Dominions, 26 miles, which will be completed in 1862-63. The Trunk Road from Secunderabad to Tandulwaddy on the Hyderabad and Sholapore Road was commenced about the beginning of 1858, and completed in May 1860. The road from Hyderabad to Bellary *via* Kurnool was com-

menced in 1856. The total distance from Hyderabad to the Toongabuddra is 122 miles. In June 1861 it was ordered to be recommenced and there are 3 Bungalows on the first 54 miles. In June 1862 the Sholapore and Bellary Road, 41 miles, was completed. Of the Trunk Road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam, the portion within the Hyderabad Territory or 91 miles is practicable for cart traffic at all seasons.

FINANCE.—To ascertain the financial position and actual requirements of the Province, a Commission was ordered by the Government of India to assemble at Hyderabad in the month of August 1861, composed of the Resident, Mr. Temple, and Brigadier Browne. The following Statement exhibits the result of the financial investigation :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Net Revenue of the Ceded Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, &c. ...		33,75,000
Present cost of the Subsidiary Force...	50,00,000	
Proposed reductions according to Military requirements of the Province, as recommended by the Commission ...	25,00,000	
Political charges ...	1,10,407	
		26,10,407
Surplus in excess of expenditure ...	...	7,64,593
Revenues of East and West Berar ...	...	36,32,686
Civil charges and Military charges of Contingent ...	...	34,67,640
		1,65,046

The total collections in 1861-62 were Rs. 38,21,696-5. The revenue last year was Rupees 29,61,722-3-9, and the newly-acquired Talooks were valued at Rupees 7,72,397-10-0, giving a total revenue of Rupees 37,34,119-13-9. The Civil Administration expenses were Rs. 5,54,136. A surplus thus remains of Rupees 32,67,559-15-6 for the pay of the Contingent, Public Works, and the other purposes for which the country was assigned to British management ; these charges will amount to Rupees 34,38,665, leaving, as the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the year under review, Rupees 3,83,031. The debt against the Nizam on 30th April 1860 amounted to Rs. 5,35,937, and on 30th April 1862 to Rs. 2,92,048. The total charges on account of Civil Administration and Police throughout Berar were Rs.

5,13,028, being a percentage upon the gross revenue, 38,21,696 Rupees, of 13-6-9.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cotton.—Experiments with the view of introducing exotic cotton were continued without success. If cotton adapted for the Home Market, equal or nearly so to American produce, be expected from Berar, the cleaning and ginning must be conducted by different agency to the culture. The cultivator's object is to obtain a quick return for his crop ; it is, therefore, a matter of great indifference to him whether his cotton is clean or full of seed, leaves, and gravel, so long as it meets with a quick sale. The remedy is obvious. The exporting merchant must have on the spot in the cotton districts agencies, store-houses, gins, screws, and packing machinery, merely purchasing his crop from the cultivator. Of the remunerative result there can be little doubt, and another most beneficial effect will be that the cultivator will be no longer in the power of the grasping village money-lender and extortionate middlemen as at present. It is believed that such an agency has already been established at the Railway Station of Budneira, and it is to be hoped that others will speedily follow.

The Survey.—During the year 601,933 acres were measured. Revenue Survey fields, 10,756, comprising acres 186,450, were classed. The settlement was introduced into 70 villages, containing 107,144 acres. The realized revenue of these 70 villages in 1860-61 was Rupees 74,367. In 1862-63, under the Survey settlement, not less than Rupees 95,000 will be realized, an increase in the revenue of Rupees 20,633, or 28 per cent. The average cost of measurement on the operations of the year ending 31st of October 1861, with which date ends the survey year, was Annas 1-9 $\frac{3}{4}$ pie per acre, and the cost of classification 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per acre, giving Annas 2-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per acre for the whole operation, including settlement. The proposal was sanctioned to lease out for 10 years' waste lands in the South of East Berar, without any intermediate modification of terms. The Kowls (leases) will be drawn up so as to give a reasonable security to the tenants, that those who lay out capital on the lands will be permitted, at the end of the ten years, to continue in occupation on payment of a fair rent.

Vaccination was re-established in the Districts restored to the Nizam by the Treaty of 1860. In Berar four Vaccinators were employed—during the year 557 children were vaccinated, and 435 cases were successful.

THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ABKARRY ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

1860-61.

THIS Report is furnished to the Government of Bengal, by the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue and consists chiefly of tables. We give the general results, and the details of the most important Division in which Calcutta is included—Nuddea. The net revenue of 1860-61 was Rupees 41,69,337 against Rs. 37,71,123, shewing an increase of Rs. 4,11,303. Of this Rs. 3,70,152 is due to an increase in the price of Opium, and of this last sum Rs. 2,18,892 is owing to the substitution of abkarry for indigenous opium in Assam.

Nuddea Division.—“ The general results of this Division are very satisfactory, showing a net increase of Rupees 77,809 in the revenue ” :—

				1859-60.	1860-61.
				Rs.	Rs.
Collections,	...	...	...	10,93,127	11,77,350
Expenses,...	...	...	...	144,200	1,50,614
Net Revenue,	...	...	...	9,48,927	10,26,736
Percentage of charges to collec- } tions, }				6-0-5	5-12-5
Balances, ...	...	...	...	3,656	6,531

In Barrackpore the collections from Country Spirits fell off in consequence of the closing of spirit shops in the Cantonments. In Calcutta, although on the whole there is an increase of Rs. 8,994, yet the collections from Country Spirits, Rum, and Ganja decreased. This is attributed mainly to the vendors having in February 1860 cleared large quantities of these articles in anticipation of the increase in the rates of duty :—

Akbarry Demand and Collections in Nuddea.

DISTRICTS.		1859-60.						
		DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			
		Bukya.	Hal.	Total.	Spirits and Drugs.	Opium.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Dum-Dum	...	0	2,164	2,164	2,164	1,280	0	3,444
Nuddea	...	30	27,832	27,862	27,692	15,838	211	43,731
Jessore	...	0	28,745	28,745	28,450	14,455	13	42,918
Baraset	...	0	17,571	17,571	17,525	9,932	298	27,755
24-Pergunnahs	...	0	2,66,285	2,66,285	2,65,804	85,632	44,853	3,96,289
Barrackpore	...	0	20,121	20,121	20,121	7,776	2	27,899
Calcutta	...	0	2,87,990	2,87,990	2,85,326	1,07,316	1,58,449	5,51,091
Total	...	30	6,50,708	6,50,738	6,47,082	2,42,219	2,03,826	10,93,127
		1860-61.						
Dum-Dum	...	0	7,268	7,268	7,268	1,736	0	9,004
Nuddea	...	170	33,063	33,233	32,971	21,693	95	54,759
Jessore	...	295	33,513	33,808	33,393	19,096	83	52,572
Baraset	...	46	16,005	16,051	16,051	11,678	579	28,308
24-Pergunnahs	...	0	72,063	72,063	71,540	1,13,536	2,54,277	4,39,353
Barrackpore	...	0	18,425	18,425	18,425	8,862	0	27,287
Calcutta	...	0	84,136	84,136	78,805	1,39,716	3,47,546	5,66,067
Total	...	511	2,64,473	2,64,984	2,58,453	3,16,317	6,02,580	11,77,350
								Balances.
								0
								170
								295
								46
								481
								0
								2,664
								3,656

Collections made from each class of excisable articles in Nuddea.

Districts.	Country Spirits.	Putchwye.	Taree.	Ganjah.	Sidhee.	Churus.
Nuddea	21,304	1,099	140	9,307	17	40
Jessore...	19,150	0	264	12,934	6	67
Baraset	6,861	0	447	5,224	17	63
Barrackpore	3,628	0	1,973	1,922	0	11
24-Pergunnahs	2,23,475	0	41,710	40,950	274	1,464
Calcutta	2,05,285	0	18,633	31,025	1,277	2,118
Dum-Dum	5,565	0	456	892	46	23
Total Rs. ...	4,85,268	1,099	63,623	1,02,274	1,637	3,786

Districts.	Bhaung.	Majoom.	Muddut.	Chundoo.	Imported Wines and Spirits.	Rum.	Total.
Nuddea	0	0	733	0	89	72	32,800
Jessore...	0	0	849	0	59	48	33,397
Baraset	0	0	3,704	0	12	256	16,584
Barrackpore	80	0	1,456	0	320	9,036	18,426
24-Pergunnahs	0	100	6,808	0	2,712	8,324	3,25,817
Calcutta	0	1,665	5,376	2,112	22,235	1,36,625	4,26,351
Dum-Dum	0	0	183	0	56	48	7,269
Total Rs. ...	80	1,765	19,109	2,112	25,482	1,54,409	8,60,644

The Report, so far as financial results are concerned, is considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to be very satisfactory and creditable to the Department generally. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, in the course of 1861-62, even if the Board are unable wholly to complete the abolition of Out-stills, substituting for them Sudder Distilleries, (whereby the tax is levied at a high fixed rate on the quantity of Spirits actually consumed, and the ground of the charge now made against the Department that it encourages consumption is removed), they will be able to accomplish this most needful reform over the greater part of the country under their administration. Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Burdwan, in a late Report to the Board, has most truly said that "the Abkarry Department can never be respectable till the Out-still system is absolutely abolished, and the tax is levied at so much a gallon." This may now be accepted as the view universally taken outside the Department, and admitted by the most intelligent Officers in the Department. The opprobrium cannot too soon be removed. As yet the Nuddea Division is the only one to which the Board can point as being wholly free from reproach on this account. The Sudder Distilleries supplied 854 shops in 11 districts.

THE CUTTACK RIVERS.

Bengal Records, No. XXXV.

Two volumes, with a third part of Plates and Sketches, contain a series of letters and reports on the subject of the Cuttack Rivers extending from 1855 to 1860. Captain Beadle reports that on 27th July 1855 at 6 A. M., a flood in the Mahanuddy and its branches began, and attained the extraordinary height of 27.35 feet on the 29th, being 3 feet higher than the floods which caused so much damage last year, and that if the revetment wall had not been raised in height this season, the city of Cuttack would have been probably destroyed. Lieutenant Harris was accordingly relieved from the details of the Cuttack office and embankments, and employed in making a comprehensive survey of the rivers of the Province.

Harris' First Report.—On 15th September 1856, Colonel H. Goodwyn, Chief Engineer, submits the first Report of Lieutenant Harris. He describes the course and capacity of this river from Bydessur to Naraj, a distance

of 29 miles, whence the Mahanuddy emerges, with great velocity, from a rocky gorge only $\frac{5}{8}$ mile broad, into a wide basin situated just above Cuttack, in width 3 miles, and length from Naraj to the head of the town, 4 miles. At this point, or head-land of the Delta, the Mahanuddy diverges into several streams, the two principal ones, viz. the Mahanuddy Proper and Katjooree, flowing respectively on the North and South borders of the town. As the river debouches from Naraj into the open space before it, its velocity becomes diminished, silt is deposited in the bed, to compensate for which, lateral action upon, and erosion of, banks ensues. The northern bank appears to have yielded until a rocky limit was arrived at, but the southern shore is still undergoing abrasion, and thus the heads of the Kokai and Katjooree, two of the effluents on this side, have become considerably enlarged and now admit more than a due proportion of the waters of the Mahanuddy. After entering minutely into the facts and phenomena of the Mahanuddy River and the imminent danger threatening the town of Cuttack, which arises principally from the increased volume of water now flowing into the enlarged bed of one of its effluents, viz. the Katjooree River, Lieutenant Harris proposes a remedy by the construction of an incomplete or sunken weir in the bed, extending like a spur from the right bank at Naraj in the direction of Temple Island upon the northern shore, to a distance of 4,900 feet, which he anticipates will have the effect of turning a considerable portion of the water, which now passes off by the Katjooree, into the Mahanuddy Proper. However Lieutenant Harris is of opinion that, if the permanent safety and well-being of the city were a prominent consideration, and the work could be extended over a long term of years, a complete weir from Naraj to the head of the town of Cuttack would be more desirable. The sunken or incomplete spur, Lieutenant Harris estimates, might be constructed for Rupees 1,50,000, but the Superintendent of Embankments considers it would be safer to estimate it at Rupees 2,00,000, and in addition to the sunken spur considers it would be necessary to have one of two other works, shown in a Sketch Plan submitted by him—one of these works being a continuous dam across the bed of the Katjooree between Chargurreah and the stone revetment at Cuttack, the other, and more preferable, being a continuous dam, 14 feet in height, across the Kokai, round the point of land and across the Katjooree bed; in either work lock-gates and sluices would be requisite in the bed of the Katjooree. But in lieu of the sunken spur at Naraj and either of the consequent works, the project which the Superintendent of Embankments would

prefer (and for which he submits a rough estimate, amounting to Rupees 3,50,000) would be a continuous weir across the basin connecting Naraj with the head of the town of Cuttack by a curvilinear bank of rubble stone, over which high-floods would spill, and along which he supposes the waters would flow until they cross to the deep channel which would form along the left bank of the Mahanuddy, instead of round the extremity of Lieutenant Harris's spur and down the revetted side of the town. By this means, also, he anticipates the Beropa would be cleaned out and again become a river, as, in the opinion of Lieutenant Harris, it would be the best channel to make navigable.

Captain Short's Plan.—In February 1855, Captain Short, then Executive Engineer of Cuttack, proposed to attain the same result as Lieutenant Harris and Captain Beadle, by the construction of an artificial tongue or promontory formed of two legs of masonry, to cause the volume of flood, immediately after emerging from the gorge above Naraj, to diverge in proportion to the capacity of channels of the two principal affluents. All the projected works have the same object, viz. to restore the equilibrium of the channels by clearing out the bed of the Mahanuddy, and reducing the discharge of the Katjooree, thereby decreasing the danger threatening the town of Cuttack; whichever project may be finally approved, the stone that is being collected from the Naraj Hills, will be equally available. Before any decided recommendation could be made it was necessary to await the result of Lieutenant Harris's labours during 1857, which will be chiefly devoted to the effects of the Mahanuddy floods on the districts of Pooree and Cuttack, and the capacity of the several channels, and particularly the improvement of the upper portion of the Mahanuddy and the practicability of the formation of a reservoir in the upper reaches, with a channel between the upper Cuttack districts and the Chilka Lake navigable throughout the year.

Previous history.—Meanwhile on 3rd August 1857 Captain W. D. Short, according to request, submits a full report on the "causes of the numerous and constantly occurring breaches in the embankments of the Cuttack district, and on immediate measures for the prevention of the recurrence of similar evils." The province of Orissa is liable to the most remarkable vicissitudes of drought and inundation. Previous to 1840 the system of maintaining embankments was insufficient. Prior to the date of the new settlement in 1834-35, the country was laid waste by inundation and from that time to 1842-43, or in 9 years, there were remissions of nearly 23 lakhs of Rupees or 2½ lakhs a year,

the interest of 50 lakhs of Rupees at 5 per cent. The present settlement was made on a sufficiently liberal scale to allow of the zemindars bearing all ordinary losses, but in all extraordinary seasons the river has been allowed to devastate to such an extent that the settlement could not stand the test, necessitating remissions. From 1840 to 1845 the condition of the embankments was improved by Captain Rigby, but from that time to 1849 it deteriorated, because orders were passed by the Military Board, prohibiting *all* but the repairs necessary to prevent actual breaches while the question of "abolition or retention" of embankments was under discussion. In January 1849 Captain Rigby left on sick leave, when Captain Macleod took charge, who, with a desire to economise, but with a hasty and unsound judgment, supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Sage, (the then Superintending Engineer) swept away, by a stroke of the pen, nearly one-half of then existing embankments as fictitious and useless, and in the same spirit expended little or nothing on what remained. The utility or otherwise of 900 miles of embankment and the agreements on which they were constructed and repaired, required something more than the knowledge obtained in a single visit in the dry season. The enemy feared by cultivators is *not water*, but the strong and violent currents sweeping every thing before them (when allowed to pour down over the fall that is to be found *inland* from the banks of all these great rivers) and the attendant *deposit of sand*, and wherever an embankment wards off these evils, and sluices are given to assist irrigation, the people and the Revenue must be benefited. Again, as water is required in seasons when the river flood does not top the bank, the local rain is retained within large tracts (to fertilise the land) by embankments, which in this way are of benefit. Four continuous seasons of neglect, viz. 1849-50, 1850-51, 1851-52 and 1852-53, during which six Officers' names are found on the list, had left the embankments in a state which baffles all description, when the heavy floods of 1852-53 breaching the embankments in 1167 *localities*, devastated the district.

In January 1853, Captain Short joined as Officiating Executive Engineer. The revenue officers and landowners cried "why are the embankments in so disgraceful a state?" whereas the heavy responsibility lay at the door of the *authorities themselves*, who had, by positive orders, put a stop to protective measures by breaking faith with the landowners. Captain Short determined not only to close the breaches efficiently, but to strengthen every important point, and such work was accordingly carried out, when the floods of 1854-55 rolled down the Mahanuddy and Katjoorce rivers. The flood level was the highest on record,

(although since exceeded by that of 1855-56,) topping the revetment in many parts, and only kept out by unceasing labour by day and night (by means of sand bags and stone work), and the embankments which had been strengthened were breached in 878 places. The Mahanuddy and Katjooree floods met below the station, and finding their way through the Budja Kawat sluice, the town was threatened with an inundation similar to that of 1828, and as the level was 6 feet below the *then* high water mark the danger was very serious. The height of the flood, its duration, and the danger to the town and the embankments, was increased many fold from the fact of a terrible gale opposing the pent-up volume, which was lashed into a sea during a continuous period of 42 hours. During such a terrible visitation, the danger was averted by the assistance afforded by the Collector, Mr. R. Harrison, who gave the prisoners for the work, whilst the populace slunk panic-stricken within their houses.

Disastrous as were the results of the flood season of 1854-55, (considering that a strong gale prevailed during the period of high level of water) the breaches were less in number than in 1852-53 and 1853-54, proving that much had been done to strengthen weak parts. Captain Short recommended in 1853 a system of continuous break-waters of brushwood, to arrest deposit, and thereby fill the pools, urging that the brushwood would offer little or no obstruction to the current, and would arrest the sand, mud and weeds. This was done in 1856-57 successfully. In 1853-54 Captain Short submitted a project to turn the channel, divert the floods, and cause them to rush parallel to and at a distance from the revetment. This was done by first cutting a new channel, then damming the low water current and diverting it therein, whereby the great flood in the Katjooree of 1854-55, rushing through the new cut, thus became (as may be seen to this day,) the main channel. The success of this project was duly recognised by the authorities. He projected an escape for the floods from Bargovee into the Sur Lake, moreover in order to save a very valuable property worth about 2 lakhs on the left bank of the Kooshbudder river (southern Division.) Where thousands of rupees had been expended in an attempt to oppose the current, he cut a new channel, and caused the floods for the future to flow therein, the old channel silting up. These measures affected only portions of the delta, while the key to the whole question of re-opening the Mahanuddy channel to receive its proper volume, making it navigable, preserving the district from the fearful visitations by inundation and drought, was to be found in controlling the waters of the Mahanuddy river at the head of the Delta. He originated a project for this purpose, but as no

means were taken, the prediction was unexpectedly though terribly fulfilled in 1855-56, when the highest flood on record breached the embankments in 1365 localities (carrying away in the aggregate twenty-five and a half miles of embankment), devastated the central and southern districts, breached the revetment, and would have inundated the town had portions not been raised the year previous. The season of 1856-57 was an ordinary one, the level of flood being several feet below that of former seasons, the duration at its highest level was, however, protracted, and the damage done consisted in 404 breaches. It is declared that for 10 years, or from 1847 to 1857, the embankments of the Province deteriorated, and the greater portion of the expenditure incurred was money sunk, and that little or nothing was done to advance the *permanent* security of the district. Great as may have been the injury in the deterioration of the protective works, *the* evil consisted in the lowering (by the increased scour) of the level of the bed of the Katjooree, and the consequent silting up of the great Mahanuddy river. In 1857-58, the head of the Katjooree taking in the whole of the low water current and its bed *so scoured* that the low water level is 2 feet below all former ones, whilst the Mahanuddy, the main stream, is, for the *first time on record, entirely dry*, with its bed proportionally raised, and the difficulties of re-opening it increased *a hundred fold*. The Superintendent of Embankments, Captain Beadle, also saw the necessity of diverting the current into the Mahanuddy, and made a proposal for a weir, the heel of which was to extend from below Naraj, but nothing was sanctioned. Nevertheless Captain Beadle directed Lieutenant Harris to carry out the work by "stacking the stone in the shape it would eventually assume, which order was met by active measures under Lieutenant Harris." But the work was stopped by the authorities.

Further Report of Captain Short.—In a subsequent Memorandum Captain Short states that the Mahanuddy river rises in the province of Nagpore, and flowing in a direction from West to East about 100 miles, turns suddenly to the North for about 100 miles, when running to the north-east about 150 miles, and passing the town of Sumbulpore, it flows eastwards, a distance of about 200 miles, to the head of the Delta, in the province of Orissa, and thence eastwards for a further distance of 68 miles, falling into the sea in the vicinity of the False Point Light House; its total length therefore may be estimated at about 600 miles. The neck of the river from Sydessur hill to Naraj is about half a mile in length and less than half a mile

in breadth, and rock-bound; it is only therefore from *below* Naraj hill (where the volume debouches into the plains and the Kat-jooree river is thrown off) to the coast, a distance of 68 miles, that it becomes a question for consideration how the water can be controlled to benefit central and southern Cuttack by means of irrigation. Embanking, as a system, must have existed throughout the Delta for the past 7 or 8 centuries. Labour for the purpose now is scarce, but Captain Short says, "Cum-pulsory labour is to be deprecated, and yet to save a large tract there should be, as in Holland, a law to enforce it; but at the same time adequate remuneration should be given, which under the present system could not be expected. The present system is exceedingly vicious. the darogah gains in various ways, first by deceiving the labourer, and secondly the Government."

Captain C. B. Young's opinion.—On 1st December 1857 in a letter from Captain C. B. Young, Officiating Chief Engineer, Lower Provinces, it is shewn that Rs. 87,429 are required to repair the breaches in the Cuttack embankments. The average annual cost of repairs since the year 1840, excepting two years 1849 and 1850 when the repairs were designedly neglected, was about 47,000 Rupees. For the last few years from 1854-55, it has been considerably more, and in the year 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 1,20,789. During the 23 years from 1834-35 the total revenue remitted and expended in Cuttack was Rs. 30,01,569. The height of the Cuttack floods depends much upon the state of the sea tides at the critical time, particularly in south Cuttack, where the Chilka lake under the influence of gales from the eastward, exercises a considerable influence upon them. The quantity of water discharged by the main river, the Mahanuddy, in the rains, is so enormous, being more than three times the volume of the Hooghly or three quarter. millions of cubic feet per second, the streams into which it sub-divides itself and which intersect the Delta in all directions, are so numerous, and the velocity of the current so great, that changes in the channels are frequent. Captain Young is of opinion that Cuttack is about 50 miles from the sea, and of this distance, 20 miles on the seaboard are so low as to be subject to sea inundation. There remain but 30 miles, and nearly the whole of this would probably be lost before the water could be brought to the surface. The dam or weir proposed to be constructed by Lieut. Harris at Naraj above Cuttack is 21 feet in height, and its crest is 17 feet below the flood level of the river, which reaches to nearly the top of the bank. To attempt to control the inundation floods of the Mahanuddy, which are of three times

the volume of the Hooghly, or 18,00,000 feet per second, by any such dams as those proposed, would be, in his opinion, quite impossible. Mr. Armstrong gives it as his opinion and in this he says he is supported by Lieut. Harris, that "it would be more advisable, considering the natural construction of this country or district, that the embankments should be entirely done away with, than that ill-constructed works should remain." On the subject of removing the embankments altogether, the Board of Revenue report, on 5th February 1858, that of 110 embankments in that district on the list of the executive officer, the Government is bound to keep up 40, and that it would be liable to a civil action for any injury that might result from the abandonment of any of these bunds.

Court of Directors' Despatch.—On 4th August 1858 the Court of Directors send a despatch on the subject, in which, after reviewing the whole question, they express dissatisfaction at the removal of Lieutenant Harris from the special duty to field service before he had sent in his whole Report. In explanation Captain C. B. Young promises the rest of Lieutenant Harris' Report "shortly," and states that meanwhile the embankments have been well repaired and placed in as good order as possible. New sluices have been constructed, while the revetment wall has been raised to an uniform level the whole way down the Katjooree left bank; the deep water channel of the river has been shifted, by means of brushwood break-waters, away from the base of the wall which has, in consequence, silted up greatly with sand. The embankments surrounding the city have also been raised and so constructed as to render it comparatively safe, if not altogether so, in case of inundation. The good effect of these measures has been already apparent, the Superintendent states, in the smaller amount of remissions of revenue made during the last four years. Lastly, the large stone groyne at Naraj above the city has been constructed, the effect of which will probably be to relieve the Katjooree of some of the surplus water it was carrying off, and to divert the same into the Mahanuddy. Captain Young gives his opinion that the first evil of the country is drought, which nothing but an anicut or complete weir from bank to bank will avert effectually. The second evil is inundation, from the fact that the river pours down double the quantity of water in inundations which its channels can carry off; and nothing but surplus reservoirs will remedy this.

In reply further to the strictures of the Court of Directors, based on Captain Short's statements, Captain Beadle on 22nd June 1859 shows that Captain Short's memorandum is out of date as it was

written before the calculations of Captain Harris' survey of the Mahanuddy which proved that the Delta channels of that river were only capable of passing off to the sea half of a maximum flood, and that during the period of a maximum flood, 9,00,000 cubic feet of water per second have to find a place somewhere, until the subsiding river allows of the surplus flood draining off by the Delta channels. This astounding deficiency of water channel in the Delta of the Mahanuddy, had evidently not entered into Captain Short's mind. Captain Short was not aware of the first great evil of a flood 9,00,000 cubic feet per second in excess of what the Delta channels in the Pooree and Cuttack districts, embanked as they are, can contain and carry off to the sea, and he had only the second great difficulty of the river in his mind, that of the re-distribution of the waters by forcing the full volume down the Mahanuddy branch which that Delta river and its channels can contain and carry off. During the last 4 years only Rs. 119 were remitted in Cuttack, and 1,29,149 rupees in the Pooree division, and the season (1858-59) was a year of abundant crops, placing Orissa in comparatively easy circumstances.

Present Condition.—The embankments in Pooree are now better than even they were with the advantage of a stone spur at Naraj to diminish the floods entering the Pooree district, and to turn the greater volume of waters down the Mahanuddy side. The revetment of the city is also secured from the action of the river which used to undermine and bring it down. An additional escape to the sea will be furnished for the Pooree floods by connecting the Sur lake with the Koosbuddra, and Captain Beadle was prepared to open out the Chilka to the tides during the flood season. But the most important question has not been met. If the floods directed into the Mahanuddy do not clear out and increase the channels to the extent that the spur has increased their volume, the Cuttack district will be perhaps worse off than before. The floods entering at the Delta head must be reduced by retarding the rush of the river to the Delta, and this question still occupies Captain Harris. On 23rd November 1859 the Government of Bengal inform the Government of India that the general question respecting the Cuttack embankments will be taken up by the Lieutenant Governor on the receipt of Captain Harris's final report. On 1st February 1860 Captain Harris submits a report on the Naraj spur in the course of construction at the head of the Mahanuddy Delta. The work was commenced in June 1858, and a length of 750 feet had been projected before the floods of the year rendered a temporary cessation of work necessary. By the end of the year it

had been extended 1,425 feet, and before the floods of 1859, the spur had been extended to the sands of the opposite shore of the Katjooree, or a total length of 3,000 feet, and to a height equal to the dry weather level of the river. Since the rains the heightening of the spur had been carried on vigorously. The result of the spur, as evinced by the guage measurements made during the rains of 1859 as regards three high floods, was to raise the Mahanuddy level in the first flood, thirteen inches; second flood, fourteen inches; and third flood, eight inches, as compared with floods of similar height in the Katjooree in previous years, and since the falling of the river, it has been ascertained that the bed and water lines of the Mahanuddy have been reduced in level eighteen inches. On 27th July 1860, Captain Harris reports that both the stability and practical utility of the Naraj spur had been established in the most satisfactory manner.

WATER COMMUNICATION BY THE MAHANUDDY BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SUMBULPORE.

Bengal Records, No. XXXV., Part II.

ON 3rd May 1858, the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals reports to the Government of Bengal that the only impediment to the free navigation of the Mahanuddy consists in the numerous rocks which are imbedded in the river from Boad upwards to Sumbulpore and beyond. Whether these rocks could be removed or not without a disproportionate expense being incurred, is a matter on which he has no information. At present boats are liable to be dashed to pieces on their downward trip; and on the upward voyage these rocks are only passed with the greatest labour, owing to the opposing force of the currents and eddies caused by them. The Mahanuddy has never been surveyed, and the exact nature of the impediments and the practicability or otherwise of removing them without incurring a disproportionate expense, are unknown. The river is navigable throughout the year as far as Sumbulpore, though the boats used late in the season are of smaller size than those that are used when the depth of the river is greater. In the rains, and for some time after their close, boats come down in great numbers from Sumbulpore and more distant

parts, laden with cotton and grain chiefly, taking back cargoes of salt, brass plates, clothes, cocoa-nuts, &c. At such time the average of the downward voyage is about 5 days from Sumbulpore, and 18 to that place. In the hot weather, the water is so shallow in places, that there is often great delay, and the average of the downward voyage may be reckoned at 14 days, the boats used being of small size. The class of boats used are of peculiar build, being long and narrow, in order the better to thread their way among the rocks obstructing the channels: they carry, however, considerable cargoes. After reports from Captains Beadle and Harris the Lieutenant Governor expresses the opinion that the opening out of the Mahanuddy so as to provide an open channel not only to Sumbulpore, but, if possible, to the adjacent districts of Nagpore, is a very important and advisable measure, but as His Honor is not aware whether Madras Sappers are available for the duty proposed, he awaits the instructions of the Hon'ble the President in Council. On 17th September 1858, the Bengal Government are informed that the Hon'ble the President in Council will defer consideration of the subject until receipt of Captain Harris's report.

THE HIDGELLEES PROVINCE EMBANKMENTS.

1861.

India Records, (Public Works,) No. XXXVI.

By order of the Governments of India and of Bengal, on 1st May 1861, Captain W. D. Short, Superintending Engineer of the Burdwan Circle, submits a complete Report and Plans on the subject of the Hidgellee Province Embankments.

The Plan shews the profile of the country, as well as the actual state of forwardness of the great Sea Dyke, with the data on which all calculations are based, viz., the spring tide level taken at the same hour along the whole line on the 3rd July 1859, as also the storm-wave level three feet above which it is proposed to raise the crest of the Dyke. Captain Short divides his Report into three parts—Northern and Southern Hidgellee and Pergunnah Doroo Doomun, situated to the north of the Huldee, and bounded by the Hooghly to the west and north. The coast line of Southern Hidgellee, situated between the Soobunreekah and Russulpoor Rivers, a length of about 36 miles, is open to the

ocean, thereby necessitating the construction of a great Dyke to withstand the sea driven in by a cyclone, and this Dyke is the *one great work*, on the efficiency of which the safety of Southern Hidgellee depends, all other inland protective works being of minor importance, and being moreover completed; whilst the great Hooghly River face in Northern Hidgellee, extending from the mouth of the Russulpoor River to that of the Huldee, a length of about 18 miles, may be said to be in a slight measure protected by Saugor Island. The embankment required therefore to withstand the storm-wave driven in by a cyclone, though inferior to that of the Sea Dyke, must be of heavy section; the alignment, however, is now completed with funds actually granted by Government for the purpose. Finally, Doroo Doomun, situated to the north of the Huldee River, is subjected only to the storm-wave driven up the Hooghly where the channel is narrower; the embankment however required to withstand it is heavy, though inferior to that in Northern Hidgellee, and this may be also said to be completed. He recommends strongly the immediate completion of the great Sea Dyke, entailing a probable outlay of Rs. 6,20,214.

Previous History.—During the last 35 years various officers have made Reports, but unhappily, up to 1850, with no good results, as every attempt to meet the actual requirements has been crippled by false economy. During half a century (or up to 1856) the enormous sum of about one million sterling had been lost to the Government by revenue remissions, loss of salt, feeding the starving population, and on expenditure in attempting half measures. The tortuous alignment along the sea coast and up the inlets in Southern Hidgellee, as found in 1782, was an inheritance bequeathed to the Indian Government. It formed the boundary between the cultivated and salt tracts, and averaged nine feet high with a base of 20 feet along the coast, but much less up the inlets, so that for ordinary purposes to withstand high spring tides they may have answered. The Salt Agent had charge of the embankments up to March 1823, when the protective works were made over to the Civil Surgeon, in the first year of whose inauguration (or 1823) the whole line of bunds was entirely swept away. At the same time a far greater calamity occurred, the effects of which are felt to this hour. The sea swept away to a great extent the sand-hills, which, up to that period, nature had provided as a barrier to meet the first shock of the storm-wave, and the Engineer had to provide protection against the direct action of the sea. New embankments raised in 1823 and 1831 were again swept away in the great gale of 1831. From

March to the end of May 1832 Dr. Menzies managed to complete a new line on the coast with a maximum section of 15 feet high and base of 70 feet, and for this the labour of the district must have been levied en masse; however, these praise-worthy efforts in a great cause were nullified by the occurrence of a gale on the 7th October 1832, or within a month of the completion of the work. The misery of the people is contrasted with that of the late Famine in the North-West. The Official Report stated "that 865 villages were inundated, exclusive of those in the large Pergunnah of Goomghur in Northern Hidgellee; 7,112 souls perished, and 44,176 head of cattle were destroyed; the soil for purposes of agriculture ruined, and the tanks filled with salt water; and after the flood had subsided, the exhalations from decomposed matter filled the air with pestilential diseases, which, assisted by famine, completed the desolation of the unfortunate district, whilst the losses to Government from this storm and those of the two preceding years were estimated at the enormous amount of *nearly 24 lakhs of Rupees, the loss of life recorded being 19,000 souls and 49,000 head of cattle.*" Captain Spens, who witnessed the gale of 1850-51, recorded his opinion that an embankment of certain given dimensions would have sufficed to withstand even the sea-storm of 1833, or any other similar visitation. On his data Captain Beadle actually commenced operations. Captain Short is of opinion that a section which when consolidated shall have its crest 10 feet broad and 15 feet above high spring tide level, or three feet above the most extraordinary storm level on record, with an exterior slope of five feet and interior of two and a half feet to one foot (well sodded), and the alignment carried continuously up the great inlets to a safe point to the interior, so as not to be taken in flank, will meet every contingency.

Liability and Risk of Government.—It was found by the Committee of 1839 that the lands of the Tumlook Estate were so assessed in the Sudder Jumma as to include a tax of one and a half anna per beegah for protection by embankments, the management of which was undertaken by the Government; and further, that the obligations regarding maintenance of embankments in Hidgellee rested on the same general ground. Between 1798 and 1833, or during 35 years, the expenditure was about Rs. 8,75,000, whereas, according to the tax of one and a half anna a beegah included in the rental, a sum of Rs. 35,00,000 was available, and had this been spent with good judgment the country would have been protected against the gales of 1831, 1832, 1833; whereas, the loss to Government was upwards of Rs. 24,00,000, owing to absence of protective works on a scale proportionate to the

requirements, not to mention that Hidgellie was thrown back half a century. For the sake, therefore, of the land and salt revenue, and equally for the permanent security of a great community, and also year by year to diminish the notorious insalubrity of the district, it is expedient to carry on with vigour the protective works, a task which at this date comprises only the completion of the great sea line in Southern Hidgellie, all other works having been finished. Failing the timely completion of the Sea Dyke, the Government will, in the event of an extraordinary sea-storm, lose some 10 lakhs of value of earth-works and drainage sluices, and the remissions will be commensurately heavy, whilst the probable loss of lives and cattle may be in proportion to the false security now enjoyed by the population. Embankments are useless without drainage, and Captain Beadle carried out "a splendid system of sluices."

Resumé.—Captain Short shews that embankments are absolutely necessary to keep out ordinary spring tides, which would otherwise flow over the level tracts to the interior; that they are the means of affording protection to the agriculturist and salt manufacturer; that thereby the local rain is confined for the purpose of rearing the magnificent crops for which Hidgellie is now so happily known; that a perfect system of drainage has been organized by means of sluices whereby to pass off during ebb tides excess local rain, and thus prevent the crops from rotting; that the alignment together with the interior roads provide at all seasons uninterrupted communication throughout the embanked district; that the health, comfort, and material prosperity of the population is yearly on the increase, owing to security from tidal action, and the sweetening influence of so many years of local rain on the land and village tanks; that the land-owners, after hoarding up grain for two or three years' consumption, to provide against the probability of another visitation from the sea, (the Dyke being yet incomplete,) have every facility to convey the rice to any part, and thence by water to Calcutta and elsewhere; that the Government has undertaken the maintenance of the embankments, and having assessed the Pergunnahs at one and a half anna per beegah for the purpose, are legally bound to provide efficient protection; that it is false economy to undertake only half measures; that in every part the actual datum line wherefrom to raise the embankment is known by the rise of spring tides; that past experience is a register to show that sea inundations occur once every 10 or 15 years; that the cyclone wave has been seen to rise and been

measured at nine feet above ordinary spring tide level; and that the most extraordinary visitation on record afforded proof that it rose from 10 to 12 feet above it; that the work is more than three-fourths completed; indeed the drainage works have been carried out, and the Sea Dyke is the only incomplete work.

Present Condition of the Embankments.—Southern Hidgellee is bounded to the south by the sea coast extending from the mouth of the Soobunreekah to west to mouth of the Russulpoor River to east, a length of about 36 miles; to the east and north by the Russulpoor River and its branch the Bagda; and to west by the Baleeghy River and the open country, and contains an area of 2,66,703 acres, or 417 square miles. Of the entire area, 3,02,340 beegahs are cultivated, whilst 1,22,749 are given up for fuel lands and the manufacture of salt. Of the 22 embanked Pergunnahs, nine only are permanently settled, the remainder only temporarily, and as these latter will be resettled in 1868. The revenue paid annually by the embanked Pergunnahs for the cultivated areas, is Rs. 1,52,434, or about eight annas per beegah, whilst a further sum of about Rs. 1,50,000 may be assumed to be realised by the land-owners from crops, so that a sum of Rs. 3,02,454 is yearly secured by the protective works. There are 1,71,555 beegahs given up for fuel and salt lands within Southern and Northern Hidgellee, and about 13 lakhs of maunds of salt manufactured, realising a revenue of about 50½ lakhs of Rupees; and deducting therefrom the probable cost of manufacture, with the cost of Establishments, the actual profit to Government is about 43 lakhs of Rupees. To preserve this the Sea Dyke must be completed.

Proposals.—Of the protective works in Southern Hidgellee, the country bordering the sea and on the Great Soobunreekah River to south-west of the district is perfectly protected against any visitation, by most efficient lines of work. The great Sea Dyke, extending from the sand-hills on coast at Deegah to the Russulpoor River at Shamchuck, and bounded to the north by the line of interior road from Deegah to Shamchuck, requires completion. From Deegah to Shamchuck the alignment is 54 miles and 3,554 feet in length, of which one mile and 2,010 feet consist of sand-ridges at Dowlutpoor, the remainder being an artificial Dyke, of which 15 miles and 3,202 feet have been completed. The incompleting lengths, aggregating 37 miles and 3,622 feet, must be prosecuted with vigour, and may be completed at an estimated outlay of Rs. 5,59,145, and it is hoped that in the interval the coast will not be visited by a cyclone. The interior embankments situated to the north of the interior line of road, and encircled to the west and south by the Russulpoor

River and its branches, and to west by the Baleeghy Channel and the open country, these are completed. The lines of interior embankments may be said to have been completed, as also all the drainage works, and if the Sea Dyke were similarly so the prosperity of Southern Hidgellee would be permanently secured, and the Government would be justified in doubling the rental when the temporarily settled estates are re-assessed in 1868.

Estimate and Statistics.—A detailed estimate is submitted providing for the final completion of the Sea Dyke. At present the work is in full progress, upwards of 5,000 men being constantly employed; and if funds be supplied, in order that timely advances may be made at the commencement of next working season, there is reason to conclude that 10,000 may be massed on the works. In Southern Hidgellee there are 54 miles and 3,554 feet of a Sea Dyke, 15 miles and 772 feet of heavy embankments to the south-west, also 81 miles and 3,757 feet of important interior embankments, with 148 sluices for irrigation and drainage; moreover, there are upwards of 48½ miles of interior roads, with 43 drain-bridges in fine order, connecting all parts of the interior. Indeed, when the Sea Dyke is completed, Southern Hidgellee will exhibit a perfect system of protection, with a complete system of drainage and irrigation, and be a model for all other districts. There are 23 Pergunnahs embanked, comprising an area of 266,703 acres, or 416,721 square miles, the cultivated area consisting of 3,02,340 beegahs, whilst 122,749 acres are waste. Again, upwards of 1,22,749 beegahs are given up for salt and fuel lands, which pay no tax for the protection afforded to the salt manufacturers.

Northern Hidgellee will be described in a separate Report. The embankments there may be said to be completed, requiring only annual repairs, and consist of about 177 miles and 3,652 feet, with 61 sluices for irrigation and drainage; also 31½ miles of interior roads, which tend to open out the communications of this part of the district. The northern part comprises 10 embanked Pergunnahs (Doroo Doomun and Umersee not being included), and these contain an area of 265,698 acres, or 415 square miles; but a small portion is waste or uncultivated, whilst 90,101 beegahs are given up for salt and fuel lands. The Sudder Jumma or rental is Rs. 2,23,516, and when the seven temporarily assessed Pergunnahs are resettled, the rental may be safely increased some Rs. 40,000, in proportion to the protection afforded, and the system of irrigation and drainage. The amount yearly levied by Government for maintenance of protective works, is Rs. 33,647. Upwards of 18 lakhs have been received on this account since 1798, and certainly 12 lakhs have

never been expended, so that there is a balance of 6 lakhs for future improvements.

A Special Report will follow to show what Government has done for the prosperity of Doroo Doomun. The appendix contains detailed figures, a memorandum by J. Bennett, Offg. Executive Engineer, Hidgellie Division, dated 27th April 1861, to accompany longitudinal Section of the Sea Dyke, and Captain J. Spens' Report written in 1850.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1861-62.

Judicial.—The advantages of the District Courts were fully appreciated by the Chinese residing in the interior, and even amongst the Malays they were popular, no less than 257 cases having been filed during the twelve months at the District Court of Aloor Gajah in Malacca. The tranquillity of Penang was disturbed by the disputes between rival Chinese Secret Societies. In August there was a serious disturbance between the Tuah Peh Kong and Chin Chin Societies. In April a similar quarrel occurred between the Tuah Peh Kong Society on the one part and the Ho Seng and Ghee Hin Societies on the other. On both occasions recourse was had, with great success, to the expedient of appointing the acknowledged heads of Societies as Special Constables, and attaching them to Police Stations, so as to induce them to take a warm personal interest in the preservation of the peace. The pretensions of the Kling Societies also experienced a severe check, and their fraternities are described as rapidly falling into insignificance. Gambling increased. The Report is destitute of detailed statements but from the Appendix we learn that in Penang there were 263 civil cases filed and 203 determined; in Singapore 593 filed and 316 determined; and in Malacca 186 filed and 147 determined. In the Courts of Requests 2,785 cases were filed in Singapore, 3,889 in Penang, 647 in Province Wellesley and 1,813 in Malacca; of the whole 36 were referred to a higher Court, in the case of 3,764 judgment was given for the Plaintiff, and in the case of 572 for the Defendant. In Penang 4,597 crimes were reported, and 5,622 persons apprehended. In Singapore 6,848 cases were reported, and 8,105 persons apprehended.

In Malacca 1,505 cases were reported, and 1,458 persons apprehended.

Revenue.—From land there was Rs. 1,01,191 or a decrease of Rs. 19,508 from the previous year. From miscellaneous sources, such as pawnbroker's fees, tin and brick-kiln farms, there was Rs. 38,774; from excise Rs. 12,64,645; from assessed taxes Rs. 1,100; from law and justice Rs. 99,519; from Marine Rs. 25,043, from Public Works Rs. 56,795; and from "Miscellaneous General" Rs. 27,571. The undermentioned sums, shewing an increase of 1,28,464 Rupees over the receipts of the year 1860-61, may be considered as the revenue of the Straits Settlements during 1861-62 :—

		1860-61.		1861-62.		Increase.
		Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
Singapore	...	10,84,238	...	11,59,431	...	75,193
Penang	...	3,68,202	...	4,15,418	...	47,216
Malacca	...	1,64,716	...	1,70,771	...	6,055
Total		...	...	...	...	...
		16,17,156	...	17,45,620	...	1,28,464

Education.—At Singapore the Institution continued to maintain its high character; the average daily attendance was 194, or 22 in excess of the number during the previous year. The girls numbered 36. The inmates of the Malay Mission School numbered 55,—42 boys and 13 girls all boarders. The attendance at the Malay School in Campong Glam was extremely irregular, the average daily number of students was only 15. Of the Schools not connected with Government one of the most deserving of notice is that at Tanjong Pagar, established and maintained at the sole cost of Mr. Guthrie, the proprietor of the land in the neighbourhood of the village. The number of names enrolled was 57, viz., 48 Malays and 9 Chinese, and the average daily attendance is 45; 14 only learn English, and the remainder are taught the first simple rules of arithmetic, and to read and write in the vernacular. The Free School at Penang had on its lists the names of 304 pupils, furnishing an average daily attendance of 212, a great improvement upon the preceding year. At the Vernacular Branch School at Glugore the pupils numbered 50, with an average attendance of 28. The scholars, numbering 60, at the Protestant Mission School, were chiefly Eurasians or Chinese. The result of the examination of the students at the Christian Brothers' School was not quite so satisfactory as usual. Much credit is due to the Christian Sisters for

their charitable exertions in the cause of education. At Malacca the Free School still labored under the disadvantage of having no Head Master. Miss William's School was removed to a new building.

Public Works.—There were several repairs and additions. At Tanglin ten permanent barracks with out-offices, the hospital, main-guard, canteen, officers' mess-room, and subalterns' quarters were ready for occupation. The light house at Cape Rachado rapidly approached completion. The Supervising Officer of Public Works in the Straits Settlement, was made a Chief Engineer of the 3rd Class, and appointed Secretary in the Public Works Department.

Marine.—Consequent on the arrival from China of the small Steamers *Tonze* and *Mohr*, the three sailing Gun-boats, attached to the different stations in the Straits Settlements were thrown out of employment. The *Tonze* was attached to the Station of Malacca, and the *Mohr* to Penang. Orders were issued for the laying down of a buoy to mark the position of the "Charybdis Rock," and also for placing a sign-board on Balayer Point to give warning of the existence of the reef at the western entrance of New Harbour at Singapore.

Political.—The British Government assigned Pahang to the Bandaharah. An attempt on it had been made by his younger brother Inchi Wan Ahmad. The Tumongong of Johore died on 31st of January 1862, and was succeeded in the sovereignty of Johore by his eldest son His Highness Inchi Wan Abu Bakar. The Rajah of Quedah, at our request, stopped gang robbery on our frontier. The Sultan of Perak having failed to protect certain British subjects, Chinese, residing at the tin mines in Laroot, the Laroot and Sepatang rivers were blockaded by the three Straits Government Steamers, the blockade was efficiently maintained, and shortly after the close of the official year was attended with perfect success.

Military.—Colonel Shubrick assumed the command of the troops of the Straits, vacated by the removal of Brigadier Babington to a Brigade command in the Madras Presidency. The native troops mustered 1,470. The barracks in Fort Caning having been completed were occupied by the European Artillery, formerly located in the buildings on Pearl's Hill, which underwent alterations, with a view to their conversion into an Arsenal and Commissariat Store-room.

Financial.—

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Straits Settlement for the year 1861-62.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount.
		Rupees.			Rupees.
I.	Land Revenue, &c.			CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.	
	I. Land Revenue	1,01,191	B.	I. Revenue Department.	
	II. Miscellaneous	38,774		Land Revenue ...	39,514
	III. Abkarce	12,64,645		Customs ...	7,565
II.	Assessed Taxes, Income			Total ...	47,079
	Tax ...	1,110		II. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	68,871
X.	Law and Justice	99,519			
XII.	Marine	25,043		E. Public Works ...	4,00,775
XIII.	Public Works	56,795		F. CIVIL SERVICES.	
XV.	Miscellaneous—Civil...	27,751		II. Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments ...	2,10,968
	Total ...	16,14,828		III. Law and Justice ...	2,09,444
XVIII.	ADJUSTED RECEIPTS.			IV. Police ...	42,821
	I. On account of General Government of India.			V. Education, Science and Art ...	13,669
	Postal ...	1,13,650		VII. Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes ...	51,154
	Convict Jail Manufactures ...	17,131		VIII. Marine ...	48,874
	Total ...	1,30,781		IX. Miscellaneous ...	1,04,405
	Grand Total ...	17,45,609		Total ...	10,81,610
			G.	INTEREST.	
				II. On local Loans ...	29,571
				Total ...	12,27,131
				ADJUSTED CHARGES.	
				I. On account of General Government of India.	
				Postal ...	15,154
				Convicts ...	2,31,670
				Military ...	4,56,364
				Total ...	7,03,188
				H. M.'s IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.	
				Miscellaneous ...	10,275
				Total ...	10,275
				Grand Total ...	19,40,594

Agriculture.—At all the convict detached posts, and at several of the Police Stations, nurseries of useful and ornamental trees and shrubs were established, and considerable progress was made in planting avenues of trees along the most frequented roads. In Penang there was serious disease in the Nutmeg Plantations. The cultivation of Cotton was introduced with tolerable success in various parts of the country, and Coffee was also tried by several persons. Tapioca and rice flourished.

Convicts.—On the 30th April 1862 the Convicts at Singapore numbered 2,055, viz., 1,935 males and 120 females; of the former 339 of the first class resided out of the Lines on ticket-of-leave, many being employed as private servants,—of this class not a single man was brought before the Police throughout the year. At Penang the number was 1,089, of whom 89 were women and 146 prisoners of the first class. The strength of the Convict body at Malacca on the 30th April was 514, of whom 37 were of the first class.

Commerce.—The value of the Imports into Singapore during the past year amounted to 5,57,25,104 Rupees, and of the Exports to 4,96,15,529 Rupees. The value of the Imports at Penang is stated to have been 1,68,87,434 Rupees, and of the Exports 2,03,63,653 Rupees. There was a marked improvement in the trade of Malacca, the value of the Imports having amounted to 45,12,099 Rupees, and of the exports to 35,35,745 Rupees, shewing an increase in the former of 3,55,698 Rupees, and in the latter of 5,89,508 Rupees over the Returns of 1860-61.

ADMINISTRATION OF

THE CUSTOMS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1861-62.

THIS Report is submitted by G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The success of the Customs Department during the year was remarkable, the income from the North West Frontier line having exceeded one million sterling. The gross income was above 107½ lakhs of rupees as against 89½ lakhs in 1860-61. The following are the aggregate results :—

Department.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ...	59,49,844	34,87,091	94,36,935
Sugar, ...	5,69,784	7,05,279	12,75,063
Miscellaneous, ...	31,582	10,194	41,776
Total, ...	65,51,210	42,02,564	1,07,53,774
Add for Saltpetre Department, ...	.....	.....	32,784
Grand Total, ...	.....	..... Rs.	1,07,86,558

Of this above 8 lakhs are due to increased trade in sugar, together with increased duty on that article; and 10 lakhs to increased duty on salt. The percentage of the cost of collection fell from Rs. 10-3-9, to Rs. 9-7-6. The following table compares the results in both divisions of the line for the last three years :—

	Total Collections (excluding Saltpetre.)			
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase in 1861-62 over 1860-61.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North Western Provinces, ...	40,70,223	55,75,633	65,51,212	9,75,579
Punjab, ...	27,06,620	33,73,779	42,02,564	8,28,785
Total, ...	67,76,843	89,49,412	1,07,53,776	18,04,364

Salt.—In February 1861 the Allahabad special line was abolished, the duty of eight annas per maund being transferred to

the frontier line ; so that this extra duty of eight annas is now levied, not only on the salt which would formerly have been taxed on passing eastward of Allahabad, but on all salt consumed throughout the North Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. The present increase of revenue from salt is attributable exclusively to this measure. Taking the average of the two years 1858-59 and 1859-60 at 27,34,700 maunds, and the average of 1860-61 and 1861-62 at 31,72,300 maunds, the average annual increase in the imports of the latter biennial period is shewn to be 4,37,600 maunds. Analyzing the average for the two periods as respects the North Western Provinces and Punjab divisions separately, it gives these results :—

	Average of 1858-59 and 1859-60.	Average of 1860-61 and 1861-62.
North Western Provinces, ...	16,27,623	19,71,000
Punjab, ...	11,07,089	12,01,300

This rise is ascribed to mainly the stimulus given to the salt trade by the return carriage for grain exported from the east to the famine districts, the salt itself likewise going to restore the balance of trade unsettled by that exportation ; and the opening of the salt market in Oudh to the western salts.

Sugar.—The increase in the quantity of Sugar exported was $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of maunds, being an advance of $58\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the previous year's exportation. The quantities are 12 and 2-5th lakhs of maunds in 1860-61; and $19\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs in 1861-62. The increase extending equally to refined and unrefined sugar, clearly shews that the doubling of the duty in the spring of 1861 had no effect in checking the trade. Its increased activity is due to a plentiful sugar crop, to the season being one which, under the Hindoo horoscope, was favourable to marriage contracts, and to the greater ability to consume this luxury arising from a plentiful harvest all over the country.

The *Miscellaneous* receipts were Rs. 41,776 as against 24,723 in 1860-61.

General Observations.—In 1843-44 the gross revenues (including the duty on cotton) were only $48\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Accordingly the Board recommend that the Commissionership of Customs restored

to its original salary of Rs. 36,000 per annum. There was a decrease in smuggling. More accurate weights and scales will be provided from the Roorkee workshops. A quick-set hedge, which is so important to the efficiency of the Preventive establishment, was raised wherever practicable. The Agra traders complained of the high rates charged for Rail carriage, which neutralize the advantage of rapid transport. The rate is 25 per cent. higher than transport by boat. The traffic manager shews that salt-petre, sugar and salt are conveyed at the lowest possible rates. The receipts, in the recently organised Department, from the excise on salt produced with the saltpetre, were Rs. 32,783.

The following table shews the gradual rise in the Customs Collections for the North West Provinces :—

<i>Year.</i>			<i>Amount.</i>
1843-44	...	...	Rs. 48,51,261
1844-45	...	...	57,74,399
1845-46	...	...	49,88,474
1846-47	...	...	64,55,240
1847-48	...	...	61,67,070
1848-49	...	...	56,92,861
1849-50	...	...	67,65,533
1850-51	...	...	53,66,720
1851-52	...	...	60,17,219
1852-53	...	...	60,46,446
1853-54	...	...	57,04,203
1854-55	...	...	61,63,276
1855-56	...	...	61,64,548
1856-57	...	...	68,34,990
1857-58	...	...	21,80,571
1858-59	...	...	64,29,980
1859-60	...	...	67,76,843
1860-61	...	...	89,49,328
1861-62	...	...	1,07,11,998

The following figures shew that the income of no Revenue Commissioner in the North West comes within fifteen lakhs of the large sum for which the Commissioner of Customs is now responsible.

Meerut, ...	...	Rs. 69,20,973
Rohilkhund,	...	63,87,859
Agra, ...	...	73,30,855
Allahabad,	...	85,75,187
Benares, ...	...	80,31,828

Mr. Money, the Commissioner, shows in his Report that, at the present rate of duty, and the accepted annual average consumption of six seers per head, the ordinary day labourer does not expend more than 1½ per cent. of his earnings in the purchase

of Salt. The flow of trade throughout the year shows that the increased importations during the past two years have been caused by the demand in Oudh arising from suppression of home manufacture, and by the wants of Goruckpore and the Eastern Districts, generally due to cessation of the supply from Oudh. It is more than probable that the Legislative measure, which is now under consideration, for extending to this Province the provisions of Act XIV. of 1843, Act XXXVI. of 1855, and Act XXXI. of 1861, will have the effect of still further increasing the imports of Western Salts during the current year and enlarging the Revenue. The Lieutenant Governor, reviewing the Report, desires the Board to convey the expression of his special thanks to the Commissioner for his most active and intelligent control of the Department, and at the same time to make known to the Collectors and their subordinates the satisfaction with which the highly favorable Reports of their exertions, which Mr. Money has found himself in a position to submit, have been received.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

From 1st May 1860 to 30th September 1861.

THERE are two Reports on the Revenue Administration of the N. W. Provinces in 1860-61, the first being for 5 months from 1st May to 30th September 1860, and the second from the latter date to September 1861, the new revenue year. The results of that period will be best seen from the second Report for a complete year.

The Season and the Famine.—The period embraced in the second report comprises the time during which the Western portions of the Province were afflicted by famine. The whole of the results of that calamity are combined in the returns submitted. To the west of the limit of actual drought there was a margin of country in which the crops were very light; but even there, wherever the produce afforded any material surplus, the extraordinary prices of all agricultural products quadrupled the value it would previously have borne. The same remark applies to all those villages in the distressed tracts in which, either from lying low or being irrigated the harvest was saved. In these the profits were beyond all precedent. In the

Allahabad Division, the crops were, if anything, above the average; and those in Benares would have been so likewise, had not there prevailed a strong westerly wind in January and February, which, in some measure, affected the weight and character of the corn. In the Jhansie Division, excepting the pergunnahs of Kurrara and Puchore which suffered more or less from drought, the harvest was not much below the average. Jubbulpore was prosperous.

Rainfall.—The meteorological results may be taken as a very fair index of the pressure of the famine. The average fall in the Meerut Division (excluding Dehra) was little above 10 inches, that is, less than one-third of the ordinary average fall; and from some quarters the Registers were almost uniformly blank throughout the season.

	Inches.		
Dehra ...	48.6	Jaloun ...	Return defective.
Seharanpore ...	18.9	Jhansie ...	21.1
Moozuffernugger ...	15.1	Lullutpore ...	46.6
Meerut ...	6.9	Humeerpore ...	6.7
Boolundshuhur ...	1.3		
Allygurh...	12.4	Average of Jhansie	
		Division ...	15.5
Average of Meerut		Cawnpore ...	11.2
Division ...	12.2	Futtehpoore ...	28.0
Kumaon ...	34.3	Banda ...	31.3
Gurhwal ...	35.5	Allahabad ...	38.6
Average of Kumaon	*	Average of Allaha-	
Division ...	33.8	bad Division ...	26.4
Bijnour ...	21.4	Goruckpore ...	49.1
Moradabad ...	15.3		
Budaon ...	15.1	Average of Goruck-	
Bareilly ...	19.7	pore Division ...	49.1
Shahjehanpore ...	20.8	Azingurh ...	29.7
		Jounpore ...	No return.
Average of Rohil-		Mirzapore ...	37.7
khund Division ...	18.3	Benares ...	21.6
Muttra ...	11.3	Ghazeepore ...	28.4
Furruckabad ...	15.1		
Mynpoorie ...	17.9	Average of Benares	
Agra ...	11.9	Division ...	32.2
Etawah ...	21.9	Saugor ...	33.8
Etah ...	11.9	Dumoh ...	39.0
		Jubbulpore ...	31.2
Average of Agra		Seonee ...	24.6
Division ...	15.6	Mundlah... ..	45.3
		Hushungabad ...	36.1
		Baitool ...	25.3
		Nursingpore ...	36.7
		Average of Jubbul-	
		pore Division ...	31.4
		Total average...	22.8

Land Revenue.—The aggregate demand was Rs. 4,14,30,011. as against Rs. 4,17,88,814, in 1859-60. The main cause of decrease was the revision of assessment in Banda, where nearly three lakhs of Rupees were struck off the Rent-roll; 95 per cent. was collected. The balance stood at Rs. 20,69,012, which exceeds by little more than *eight* lakhs, the balance of the preceding year. The increase is due exclusively to the drought, otherwise the Government demand was realized with very great punctuality. The entire demand for the year of distress in the eleven districts which suffered, amounted to a little above Rs. 1,48,00,000, of which about Rs. 1,35,00,000 were collected, leaving a gross balance of little above 13,00,000,—that is less than 9 per cent. on the demand. Of this amount, Rs. 67,784 are nominal. The ordinary balance in these districts, in an average year, may be taken at about two lakhs of Rupees. Deducting that, 6 per cent. is the net balance attributable to the famine. The Board say—"in a year of such extensive failure, so complete that in some tracts the traveller for miles could hardly see a blade of grass, it speaks highly for the moderation of the existing settlements, that, with the most considerate and lenient treatment, the whole demand was realized within the year, with the exception of an insignificant percentage of balance."

Coercive Processes.—There was a decrease in the aggregate number of dustucks issued of above 3,000. The difference would have been greater, but for a slight increase in the western districts. In Kumaon, Allahabad and Goruckpore not an estate was sold, farmed, transferred or sequestered for land revenue. There were in all 11 sales, 47 farms, 34 transfers and 25 sequestrations.

Rent Suits under Act X.—These increased from 12,431 in 1859-60, (or 24,435 in the Revenue year) to no less than 45,220 in the year under report. The great proportion of cases (29,227) were for arrears of rent. The increased number, considerably above the average of the old summary law, is attributed to the popularity of the Collector's Court under the new Act, and partly also to the rule, which, instead of permitting a number of defaulting tenants to be included under one plaint, requires a separate suit to be instituted for each defaulter. The increase will probably go on advancing.

The number under each class of cases, was as follows :—

	Instituted.	Decided.	Pending.
I. For Pottas	4,798	3,550	1,248
II. Illegal exaction	784	731	53
III. Enhancement or abatement of rent	1,817	1,718	99
IV. For arrears of rent	29,227	26,357	2,870
V. For ejectment	2,338	2,160	178
VI. For recovery of possession	3,456	3,024	432
VII. Distraint	2,619	2,542	77
VIII. Suits against agents	181	165	16
Total	45,220	40,247	4,973

Appeals to the Commissioner decreased from 179 to 115. The appeals to the Collector slightly increased from 1,416 to 1,661.

Abkaree.—The excise revenue declines with the prospect of scarcity, but the loss of the year little exceeded Rs. 70,000 :—

	DEMAND.		COLLECTED.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
Meerut	2,54,635	1,76,267	2,48,356	1,65,516
Kumaon	14,154	5,008	14,154	4,014
Rohilkund	3,60,400	3,26,968	3,11,444	2,62,147
Agra	3,61,733	3,00,409	3,54,050	2,48,478
Jhansie	82,055	87,992	81,454	76,119
Allahabad	5,39,330	5,68,838	5,33,777	5,62,271
Goruckpore	2,24,526	2,32,655	1,97,593	2,21,800
Benares	5,45,784	6,17,145	5,34,001	6,09,598
Jubbulpore	2,36,544	2,91,161	2,36,127	2,89,347
Total	26,19,161	26,06,443	25,10,956	24,39,290

Stamps.—The revenue advanced by a rapid rise from Rupees 13,68,637, to Rupees 24,34,671,—shewing an increase of Rupees 10,66,034, or about 80 per cent. This prosperity is due to the new Stamp law, and is in part ascribed to the Law of limitation.

Total Revenues.—The entire Revenues collected under the administration of this Board were

Land revenue	...	...	Rs. 3,93,60,999
Ditto not on the rent-roll	...	...	" 5,71,818
Outstanding balances	...	...	" 10,76,788
Surplus tulbanah	...	...	" 20,241
Abkaree	...	...	" 24,39,290
Stamp	...	...	" 24,34,671
Sayer revenue	...	...	" 83,303
Sale of confiscated lands	...	...	" 2,52,071
Total	...	...	Rs. 4,62,39,181

To this may be added Rs. 47,85,972 in the Salt Department, and Rs. 16,27,446, in the Income Tax Dept., making a Grand total of Rs. 5,26,52,599 realized from 1st Oct. 1860 to 30th Sept. 1861.

Disappearance of the Famine.—"It is most satisfactory," writes the Commissioner of Meerut, "that, after travelling over a large tract of country, I can report that the effects of the famine have disappeared. In a round of between 300 and 400 miles, I do not think I have seen 50 acres of land which was ordinarily cultivated lying waste, and I have seen many acres which before the drought were left uncultivated broken up and bearing or promising to bear crops. All accounts confirm the impression, based on a tour through the southern and south-western part of the Meerut district, the centre of that and the Mozuffernugger district, and both sides of the Shcharunpore district, that neither the loss of men nor of cattle has in the least affected the extent of land under crop or tillage. Perhaps such fine crops and an equal breadth of cultivation have seldom been seen in the districts of this division as after the rains of 1861." Mr. Lowe writes from Boolundshuhur that "the out-turn of the Khurreef is such as has not been witnessed for the past 20 years; thus, through the bounty of Providence, we begin the current year with cheerful prospects." And Mr. Prinsep adds that the crops in Allyghur "are the finest and heaviest that have been seen for many a year, and, barring accidents, the out-turn will probably far exceed that of any year since 1849." So in respect of the Agra Division, Mr. Harvey reports:—"In June 1861, the rains commenced with a promise which has been abundantly realized; the country is covered with cultivation everywhere; famine has disappeared, and the cheapness of grain, not its dearness, is now beginning to be a subject of prospective complaint;—as a prosperous zemindar remarked to me at Shekohabad ten days ago, 'profits on 20 maunds of grain this year would not exceed those upon 10 maunds last year,' a fact which, to my mind, was full of satisfactory promise, though he failed to see the advantage of possessing more unsold grain than he could consume, with its security against prospective failure of crops and preparedness for possible advance of prices." The same is reported of Muttra and Rohilkund.

Statistics, and Business Disposed of.—The following abstract, by Divisions, will shew the comparative heaviness of each Charge.

1. DIVISIONS.	2. Area in square miles.	3. Mehals.	4. Population.	5. Land Revenue on Rent-roll.	6.		7.		8. Expense of collecting Revenue exclusive of Heads of Offices and Sudder Establish-ment.	9. Percentage of expense on column 5.
					Disposed of.	Pending.	From Collector to Commissioner.	From Commissioner to Collector.		
Meerut	11,139	9,503	41,40,145	69,96,839	70,337	4,431	3,173	3,176	2,02,859	2 14 4
Kumaon	11,000	5,475	6,05,910	2,02,597	2,968	140	78	112	.....	0 0 0
Rohilcund	12,544	17,430	49,11,038	62,88,781	64,633	5,455	2,408	1,610	1,98,736	3 2 6
Agra	9,779	8,529	44,77,799	74,54,122	69,874	5,205	2,402	2,542	2,65,743	3 9 0
Jhansie	5,737	3,580	11,48,158	31,02,500	30,670	4,579	1,008	1,440	1,39,194	4 7 9
Allahabad	9,730	8,657	38,81,089	68,97,248	37,064	5,641	2,177	1,871	2,10,174	3 0 9
Goruckpore	7,343	9,237	30,54,086	21,50,300	16,484	2,307	472	828	51,444	2 6 3
Benares	12,396	16,539	63,49,396	60,02,005	50,165	7,594	2,577	2,123	1,18,788	1 15 7
Jubbulpore	32,887	9,562	21,17,614	23,35,619	29,684	2,544	2,055	2,229	1,14,393	4 14 3
Total	1,12,555	88,512	3,06,85,235	4,14,30,011	3,71,879	37,896	16,350	15,931	13,01,331	3 2 3

Benefit of European Capital.—Mr. Manderson, of Dehra Doon, remarks :—"There can be no doubt that, even to the land-owner himself, whose estate is sold and purchased by an European, the loss, although severe, is not so complete as when the grasping native creditor is the purchaser. In the case of small zemindars who were found on the grants, they have, since their bestowal on European landlords, materially increased in substance, and the owners are too glad to retain steady residents on their lands to carry out the griping and ruinous exactions of the native money-lender." In the Meerut district, Mr. Michel, an enterprising capitalist, belonging to the Railway Department, is about to purchase confiscated estates assessed at nearly a quarter of a lakh of rupees per annum. Great expectations are reasonably entertained of the benefits, direct and indirect, which the presence of European capital and energy in this district will afford in stimulating production and holding out improved agricultural methods for the imitation of the people. The total area mapped during the last season was 99,303 acres, at a cost of 3,994 Rupees, giving an average of Rupees 40-3-0 per 1,000 acres.

Extension of Opium Cultivation.—The cultivation of Opium was extended with great vigor and marked success, under instructions from the Calcutta Board, by the Opium Agent at Ghazee pore, who sought the aid of our Revenue officials in inducing the cultivators to receive his advances. "The net increase of cultivation over 1860-61 is 60,503 beegahs ; and 32,476 over our largest year of cultivation known in this Agency, when it was 1,87,924 beegahs in 1853-54." In the present season there are 2,20,370 beegahs under poppy cultivation. The increase of this crop tends to the security of the Revenue, and to the present material prosperity of the cultivators. Whether, on higher considerations, the success of the Government Agency in increasing the growth of Opium and stimulating its traffic be matter for congratulation is not equally certain. The Board are not aware what determination has been arrived at on the suggestions which they ventured to submit for disconnecting the Government from these proceedings in the North Western Provinces.

Inland Trade of Goruckpore.—The following is an abstract of the tables of Export and Import of the Goruckpore district, prepared by the Commissioner :—

1. Value of Exports by land, chiefly to the westward, Mirzapore, &c.,	...	Rs. 1,40,000
2. Value of Exports by water, chiefly to the westward, Patna, &c.,	...	„ 10,44,000
3. Value of Exports through the district from Nepal,	...	„ 5,45,500
Total value of Exports,	...	„ 17,29,500
Imports,	...	„ 6,31,525

The chief exports are Grain, Catechu, Sugar, Linseed, Timber, Hides. Among the imports may be mentioned Cotton, (1,60,000 lbs.,) Iron, Brass vessels, and Cotton goods. The following transfers of territory were made from the jurisdiction of the Board.

Jubbulpore Division,	...	23,35,619
Transfers from Jhansie Division,	...	4,11,286
Ditto to Nawab of Rampore,	...	1,29,000
Total,	...	Rs. 28,75,905

Indigo—The Jounpore Collector reports that the cultivation of Indigo would appear to be very profitable, and natives are starting factories on every side, to the ultimate detriment of the European Planters; as although they cannot produce as fine a dye for want of expensive machinery, they can work so much cheaper and live cheaper. The land available for Indigo is also limited.

The Lieutenant Governor's remarks, in reviewing the Report, shew the entire outlay on account of the Famine :—

Expended in the distribution of food,	...	Rs. 5,41,783
Ditto in advances for the purchase of seed and cattle,	...	„ 3,40,113
Ditto expended on minor Relief Works,	...	„ 29,918
Ditto by Government only on Public Relief Works,	...	„ 9,14,294
Possible Remission of Revenue,	...	„ 11,00,000
Total,	...	Rs. 29,26,108

The statement showing the sums realized by the sale of confiscated land tends to prove, that there is great competition for land in these Provinces. On the subject of English settlers His Honor is glad to perceive that, in Mr. Manderson's opinion, ousted native proprietors prefer that their lands should fall into the hands of a European rather than into those of their native creditors. The Lieutenant Governor has elsewhere recorded his opinion of the good results which may be expected to attend the presence of European Capitalists, such as Mr. Michel, as proprietors of land in these Provinces, and he hopes that, with the example of this

enterprising gentleman before them, many will be found to establish themselves in the like capacity. There is still believed to be, in different Divisions, a large extent of confiscated land undisposed of, and it is the wish of the Lieutenant Governor that, in eventually dealing with this property, the importance of encouraging European settlers of respectability and intelligence should not be lost sight of. Before any decisive steps can be taken in this direction, however, the confiscation statements called for three years ago, must be submitted. On the subject of Opium he says, "this is no place for discussing the morality of the measures taken by the Government of India, for extending the cultivation of the poppy plant, and stimulating the traffic in opium. The Government of India, to whom the minutes mentioned in paragraph 144 were forwarded with Mr. Secretary Muir's letter, No. 169, dated 24th December 1858, has made no sign in reply. But in so far as the immediate effect is concerned, there can be no doubt that 14 lakhs of Rupees cannot circulate in the district of Goruckpore, without adding immensely to its material wealth, and to the prosperity of the classes who undertake the cultivation. It is not disputed that the same results might follow from leaving this profitable cultivation free, and levying a heavy export duty on the manufactured article, as with Malwa Opium; but that is a point for the consideration of the Government of India; and the Sudder Board of Revenue have done their duty in laying the views which they hold on the subject before that Government."

RAILWAYS.

1861-62.

Mr. Juland Danvers, Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, furnishes his third report on this subject for the year 1861-62 to Sir C. Wood. An expenditure of about seven millions sterling was incurred, and 760 miles of new line opened for traffic. The total length of railways to be constructed is $4,653\frac{1}{2}$ miles of which, on 1st of January 1862, there were $1,609\frac{1}{4}$ miles opened, nearly half of which, $759\frac{3}{4}$, had been opened in 1861. There remain $3,044\frac{1}{2}$ which, it is calculated, will spread over 1862 and the next 3 years. The works on three sections of railway, which had been sanctioned, were suspended; viz., the branch of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, the extension of the Punjab line from Lahore to Delhi, and the section between Sholapore and Bellary on the Bombay and Madras line. Arrangements were made for the E. I. line to com-

mence operations on the first. The Punjab Railway Company were authorized to take measures for issuing shares to the extent of two millions and a half for the second, and to raise such amount at once as shall be sufficient to allow the more formidable works, such as bridges, to be commenced in 1862. For the third, new surveys were made. The work of constructing cross-roads to connect the railway stations with the existing high roads of the country, was vigorously undertaken by the local authorities in various districts. The Home Government sanctioned the execution, by the direct agency of local officers, of a light railway from the Iron Works on the Kumaon Hills to Koorja in the Doab. Other projects were taken up under the names of the "Indian Carrying Company," the "Indian Tramway Company," the "Branch Railway Company," the "East Indian Cotton" and the "Bombay Land Reclamation" Companies.

During the year 407 ships were employed in shipping materials for railway companies to the value of £1,669,443. This, added to the consignments of former years, makes a total of 2,459,928 tons, which had, up to the 31st December 1861, been despatched to India by the railway companies. Three thousand and twelve ships were employed on this service, of which thirty-nine were lost. On the 31st of December 1861 the total number of

Shareholders in England was	...	18,933
Shareholders registered in India	...	536
Native ditto ditto	...	297
Number of Debenture Holders	...	6,691

Total No. of Proprietors	26,160
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The total number of persons employed on the open lines on 30th of October 1861 was 34,329, out of which 32,148 are natives of the country. On the 31st March last, out of 1,122 persons employed as artizans in the locomotive and carriage departments of the G. I. P. railway, 1,066 were trained in India, and 56 were engaged in England. Of the 1,066, 82 were Europeans, 24 Eurasians, and 960 Natives. The total number of accidents on all the railways in India is as follows :—

Passengers killed	4
Ditto injured	5
People connected with the railway killed	42
Ditto ditto injured	36
Ditto not connected <i>i. e.</i> trespasses and suicide killed	7
Ditto ditto injured	4

Finance.—The financial position of the Companies was more satisfactory than could have been expected at the commencement of the year. Between the 1st May and the end of December a sum of 4,648,641*l.* had been raised by the Companies, and this

has been since increased by upwards of 4,000,000*l.* While the sum thus raised by the Companies has been more, the expenditure has been less than was expected. It was calculated that 6,000,000*l.* would be spent in India, and 2,000,000*l.* in England. In India the actual expenditure has been about 5,150,000*l.* : in England 1,700,000*l.* £

Total sum raised during year ending April 30th, 1862	8,668,617
Ditto ditto expended	6,716,183
Credit account May 1st, 1862	2,443,045
Sums to be raised by the Companies in 1862-63	5,739,008

Total 8,182,853

Total estimated expenditure 1862-63 7,104,350

The amount estimated to be required for each Undertaking as now sanctioned is £57,520,000. The total amount advanced for Expenditure to 30th April 1862 (partly estimated) is £40,626,317. The average cost per mile, upon the whole, is about 12,360*l.* ; but before the railways are completely finished, including a small allowance of double lines, 13,000*l.* will probably be nearer the mark, which would make the total capital required upwards of 60,000,000*l.*

Railway.	Length.	Total Cost.	Average Cost per Mile.
		£	£
East Indian ...	1,364	23,000,000	16,862
Great Indian Peninsula...	1,266	12,000,000	9,476
Madras ...	850	8,500,000	10,000
Bombay and Baroda ...	310	4,000,000	12,900
Scinde ...	114	1,600,000	14,000
Punjab ...	252	2,500,000	10,000
Delhi and Punjab ...	280	3,000,000	10,700
Eastern Bengal ...	110	1,500,000	13,636
Great Southern ...	78½	600,000	8,000
Calcutta and South Eastern ...	29	380,000	13,450
	4,653½	57,520,000	—
Average cost upon whole system ...	£12,367 per mile.		.

The amount of guaranteed interest paid by the Government during 1861 is as follows :—

In England	...	...	£1,638,679
In India	...	...	21,211
Total	...	...	£1,659,890

Total amount of interest paid up to end of 1861 is £6,286,895.

Traffic.—The open lines to which the following traffic returns apply, are portions of the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras, Bombay and Baroda, and Scinde.

East Indian.—Total number of Passengers for year ending 30th June 1861.

Bengal Division	...	...	1,650,447
N. W. Provinces Division	...	...	226,811
Profits Bengal Division	...	...	£153,139
— N. W. P. Division	...	...	61,441

The traffic returns apply to 371 miles only, 248 being in the Bengal, and 123 in the North West Division; 563 miles were open on the 31st December last, viz., 320½ in the Bengal, and 243¼ in the North West Division; since that time an addition has been made to the Bengal line, which now reaches to Monghyr. The distance between this place and Allahabad, where the North West Division now begins, is about 332 miles. /

Great Indian Peninsula.—The length of this railway now open is 437 miles, consisting of 200 in the North East line, 204 in the South East, and 33 of double line common to both. The break at the Ghats, which separates the Concan from the Deccan, still exists, thereby rendering the lines comparatively useless for traffic from the coast to the interior. The direct cost to which the Company was put during the past year by conveying the traffic across the Ghats was 45,851*l.*, or nearly 17 per cent. of gross receipts.

Account for year ending June 30th, 1861.

Total number of passengers	...	...	2,013,942
Net receipts	...	...	£69,779

Madras.—Two hundred and ninety-nine miles of this Railway were open for traffic on the 1st January, of which one hundred and sixty-one and three-quarters (161¾) miles were added during the past year, viz., 94 in the Eastern and 40 in the Western Division of the South-West line, and 27 in the North-West line, the remaining three-quarters consisting of a short branch at the Madras terminus. By this time the whole of the South-West line from coast to coast is finished. A great improvement must take place before the line can be considered as in a satisfactory condition. There is reason to hope that this amendment will soon take place, the detached portions of the open line having now been joined and a through traffic established. With a proper system of cross roads to join the stations and the existing roads, with good traffic arrangements, and suitable

rates and fares, the railway must absorb the whole traffic of the district through which it runs, and this is considerable. The line will have been constructed at a more moderate cost than most of the other railways, and the works are equally substantial and well executed. A smaller return will accordingly be required to yield a fair profit. The cost per mile of the line just opened from Madras to Beypore is estimated at about 9,000*l.*; while that of the whole undertaking, including the North East line, is taken at about 10,000*l.*, which is below the average.

Number of passengers 1860-61	...	1,021,755
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Net receipts	...	£19,746
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Bombay and Baroda Railway.—The length of this line now open is 132½ miles, extending from the Mhyec river near Baroda on the North to Bulsar on the South. Of these, 96½ were opened during the past year. The traffic has been going on steadily, and the advantages which this line possesses in its favourable gradients have been proved by the comparatively large weight which one engine can draw. By this means a considerable saving will be effected in the locomotive portion of the working expenses, as well as on the wear and tear of permanent way and rolling stock.

Total number of passengers	...	990,615
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Total receipts	...	£15,041
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Scinde.—This line was opened for traffic on the 11th May 1861. No report is given for the 6 weeks ending June 30th, 1861.

Indus Flotilla.—The “Stanley” steamer started on its first commercial voyage on the 22nd May, having previously accomplished the trial trip from Kotree to Mooltan and back successfully. It is hoped that, in the course of this year, a regular and speedy service will be established between the railway terminus at Kotree and Moulton.

Punjab Railway.—The section of this line between Lahore and Umritsur, a distance of thirty-two (32) miles, was opened for traffic on the 10th April last. The event excited much interest among the natives, who have shown great eagerness for railway travelling.

Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.—The first section of this line, viz. from Calcutta to Chappahattee, a distance of 16 miles, was opened in December last. The remaining 13 miles will probably be completed and ready for traffic in June of this year.

Great Southern of India Railway.—The whole of this railway, viz., from Negapatam to Trichinopoly, was opened for traffic on the 11th March last. The section between Negapatam and Trivatore (14½ miles) had been opened on the 15th July, and from Moatan to Tanjore, a distance of 34 miles, on the 2nd December 1861.

Rates and Fares.—

Railway.	Passenger Fares.				Goods' Rates.			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	Per mile.	Per mile.	Per mile.	Per mile.	Per ton per mile.	Per ton per mile.	Per ton per mile.	Per ton per mile.
East Indian ...	<i>d.</i> 2½	<i>d.</i> 1½	<i>d.</i> ¾	<i>d.</i> ...	<i>d.</i> 1½	<i>d.</i> 1-11 16	<i>d.</i> 2½	<i>d.</i> 3¾
Calcutta and South Eastern ...	2½	1½	¾	...	1½	1-11 16	2½	3¾
Great Indian Peninsula ...	2½	1½	¾	...	1½	1-11 16	2½	3¾
Sula ...	2½	3 4/5	1 1/4	1 5/8	1	1 1/4	2	2 3/4
Bombay and Baroda ...	1½	3 1/5	1 1/4	...	1	1 1/4	2	2 1/2
Sinde ...	2½	3 1/5	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	1	1 1/5	1 1/4	...	1½	1 1/4	1 1/2	...
Great Southern ...	2½	3 1/5	1 1/4	...	1½	1 1/4	1 1/2	2 7/8

The question of rates and fares naturally leads to an enquiry into the effects they will have upon the price in the market of the produce of the country, more especially cotton. The annexed account of imports of cotton into England during the last three years, shows how greatly the supply from India has been increased, in consequence of the price which the commodity has commanded in Lancashire.

IMPORTS of Cotton into the United Kingdom for the Years ending
December 31st, 1859-60-61.

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
From the United States ...	8,586,672	9,963,309	7,316,969
Brazil ...	200,705	154,347	154,378
Egypt ...	336,313	392,447	365,108
British East Indies ...	1,717,240	1,822,689	3,295,004
Other Countries ...	105,401	86,304	91,619
Total ...	10,946,331	12,419,096	11,223,078

COMPUTED Real Value of Cotton Imported into the United Kingdom
for the Years 1859-60-61.

Countries.	1859.	1860.	1861.
	£	£	£
From the United States ...	23,627,772	26,597,208	26,549,717
Brazil ...	561,947	499,829	556,652
Egypt ...	1,104,766	1,246,346	1,279,840
British East Indies ..	3,204,748	2,997,000	7,278,537
Other Countries ...	263,327	226,747	275,309
Total ...	28,762,560	31,567,130	35,940,055

The charge for conveying cotton by railway is now from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* per ton per mile. The mode hitherto adopted of carrying it by bullocks and in country carts, involves an expense of about 3*d.* or 3½*d.* per ton per mile, and the cotton is so much injured during its transit that the cost of conveyance really amounts to about 4½*d.* per ton. The railway charges of 1*d.* and 1½*d.* exhibit, therefore, a very favourable contrast, and will enable the merchant to reduce the price at Manchester to 4*l.* or 4*l.* 10*s.* a ton, or nearly a halfpenny per lb. for all cotton brought from a distance of 300 miles in the interior.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS.

1861-62.

THE appointment of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., to the command of the Madras Army, and to the office of Second Member of Council, in succession to Sir Patrick Grant, G. C. B., and of the Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D. D., to the Bishopric of Madras, were the only two important personal charges at Madras.

LEGISLATION.—Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, under which the power of legislating for local purposes was restored to the Madras Government, was brought into operation on the 14th of January 1862. The Council sat nine times, its first meeting having been held on the 22nd of January, and its last on the 6th May 1862. During this period ten Bills were introduced, of which seven were passed, two were referred to Special Committees and one awaits the sanction of the Governor-General to its introduction.

The following Acts were passed

Act I. of 1862 for the levy of Port dues in the Port of Ganjam.

Act II. of 1862 to extend the provisions of Act XXV. of 1859, entitled an Act to prevent the over-crowding of vessels carrying Native passengers in the Bay of Bengal.

Act III. of 1862 for enabling the Commissioner of Police at Madras to make Bye-Laws for more effectually carrying out in the Town of Madras, the objects of Acts XIII. of 1856, and XLVIII. of 1860, and for the better and more effectual preservation of order therein.

Act IV. of 1862 to make better provision for the management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads.

Act V. of 1862 for regulating the Bank of Madras.

Act VI. of 1862 to prevent damage to the Pier, to regulate the traffic, and to provide for the levying of tolls upon the same.

Act VII. of 1862 to exempt enfranchized Inams from the operation of Regulation IV. of 1831, and Acts XXXI. of 1836, and XXIII. of 1838.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil*—The number of suits instituted in

1861 was	2,82,976
1860	1,37,834

Excess	1,45,142
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At the close of the year 1860, 68,855 original suits were pending on the files of the several Courts, giving a total of 3,51,831 suits which came before the several Courts, of which 1,85,651 or 53 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 1,66,180 pending at the close of the year; of these 65,092 or 35 per cent. were decided in favor of plaintiffs and 13,780 or 7 per cent. for defendants; 72,557 or 39 per cent. were privately adjusted or withdrawn; and 34,222 or 19 per cent. were disposed of in other ways; two

per cent. of the suits disposed of were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 98 per cent. by Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens, District and Village Moonsiffs.

Connected with land rent or revenue	...	5,388
Otherwise connected with land	...	13,010
For houses or other fixed property	...	4,981
Connected with debts, wages, &c.	...	2,43,673
Connected with caste, religion, &c.	...	449
Connected with Indigo, Sugar, Silk, &c.	...	5,735

Table of Appeals.

					Regular.	Special.
Pending on 1st January 1861	...	...	...	...	21	592
Received in 1861	...	...	...	...	67	869
Total					88	1,461
Confirmed	...	...	...	...	15	513
Amended	...	...	...	...	2	10
Reversed	...	...	...	...	4	88
Remanded	...	...	...	...	2	5
Dismissed for default	...	...	...	...	0	57
Adjusted or withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1	16
Otherwise disposed of	...	...	...	...	1	2
Total...					25	691
Depending on the 31st December 1861					63	770

The Government obtained authority to convert six of the Courts of Subordinate Judges into Small Cause Courts under Acts XLII. of 1860 and XII. of 1861. The new Courts are stationed at Chittoor, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tanjore, Madura, and Tellicherry. There was an increase to the salaries of the District Moonsiffs, making

14 First Class Moonsiffs at	...	Rupees 200
32 Second do. at	...	150
79 Third do. at	...	100

Criminal Justice.—The number of persons brought before the Police Magistrates in 1861 for petty offences and under trial at the close of 1860, was 2,34,339, exhibiting an increase of 4,472, in comparison with the preceding year. 87,021 or 53 per cent. were acquitted, 96,035 or 29 per cent. were released on compromise, and 76,716 or 47 per cent. were convicted and

punished. The total number of cases of crimes and misdemeanors brought before the Police, Magistracy and Courts was 12,170. 18,814 or 58 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy, leaving 11,895 persons who were put upon their trial, of whom 1,891 were dealt with by the Magistracy, under Act VII. of 1843—6,524 by the Subordinate Criminal Courts, 3,104 by the Session Courts, and 376 by the Sudder Court. Of 378 prisoners whose cases were referred to the Sudder Court, 179 or 47 per cent. were acquitted, and 197 or 52 per cent. were convicted, the case of the remaining two prisoners having been remanded to the Session Court for disposal.

Mofussil Police.—Police arrangements were completed in Kurnool, North Arcot, Madras, South Arcot, Tanjore, and North Canara, during 1860-61; in Nellore, Cuddapah, South Canara, North Malabar, Salem, Madura, and Trichinopoly, during 1861-62. The operation of Act XXIV. of 1859 was extended to all the five remaining Districts of the Presidency, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Krishna and Tinnevely during the year under review.

Statement of Detachments and Guards of Effective Troops and Veterans relieved by the Constabulary.

	Number of Detachments and Guards.	European and Native offi- cers.	Rank and File.	
Northern Division...	21	51	1,591	Exclusive of one Infantry Regiment at Russelcondah.
Ceded Districts and Division ...	2	7	122	Ditto of miscellaneous Guards at Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah.
Centre Division ...	8	36	1,166	Do. do. at Vellore and Arcot.
Mysore Division ...	8	22	595	Do. do. at Cannanore, Mangalore, &c.
Southern Division...	10	23	573	Do. do. at Trichinopoly and Pallamcottah.
Total ...	49	139	4,047	

Complete statistics of crime in the Presidency cannot yet be furnished from the Police Department. In thirteen out of twenty Districts the Police occupation was only progressive during the year; in eight Districts it was still incomplete.

Police operations commenced in

Ganjam	...	...	4th January 1861.
Vizagapatam	...	...	28th do. „
Godavery	...	...	15th June „
Kistna	...	...	6th Sept. „

Canara and North Malabar were entirely occupied by the Police. The Coimbatore and South Malabar Districts were similarly occupied. The entire Districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah were occupied, and twelve out of fifteen Taluks were taken up in Bellary. A moderate, but promising, amount of success was achieved in the detection of crime; and in the Cuddapah District a large number of convictions in cases of gang robbery were obtained. Several dreaded ruffians fell into the hands of the Police. Of 95 persons convicted, 75 were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. The occupation of the five Districts, Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Madras and Salem had been completed before the commencement of the year. Progress was made by the District Officers in the improvement of the condition of the Force, and in completing their instruction. The Inspector General made two tours during the year through the Northern Circars; and several Districts of the Central Range were visited by him. The Acting Inspector General inspected the Southern Districts and part of the Western Range. Nothing was done towards improving the material position of the now inefficient village or Municipal Police Institution. Steady progress was made in introducing system throughout the various branches of the establishment. The system of financial account, check, and audit laid down by Government, was carried out with success. Clothing and stores were supplied by contract, of better quality, and with greater punctuality. Police Schools were established in each District for teaching men of all ranks their duty, and increased attention was paid to the all-important matter of thorough professional training and instruction. In most Districts a really intelligent Police Officer aids the public prosecutor at the final trial of prisoners. The system of observing, reporting, and registering all crimes and occurrences affecting the public peace with certainty and accuracy, of communicating

them to the Magistracy, and of keeping cases alive until offenders are brought to justice, is gradually and progressively extending throughout all parts of the Force. The co-operation and support afforded to the Police by the European Magistracy was, in almost all Districts, most encouraging. A gradual improvement in the efficiency of the Police of several Districts in preventing crime was clearly perceptible, and affords grounds of confidence for the future. This progress is most apparent where the strength of the Police was most severely tested—in Bellary, Cuddapah and Nellore. There was reason to believe that the worst criminals were brought to justice.

<i>Presidency Town Police</i> —Total number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions 1860				...	2,25,966
Do. do. 1861				...	3,51,831
					<hr/>
Increase					1,25,865

Of 27,444 appealable suits, 12,340 were appealed, of which 4,338 were affirmed and 2,662 modified or reversed.

Total trials for petty offences 1861	...	...	2,34,339
Total number released	...	...	87,021
Ditto discharged	...	...	69,035
Ditto punished	...	...	76,716

Of crimes and misdemeanours there were

Cases	1860	...	...	9,817
Do.	1861	...	...	12,170
Persons	1860	...	...	24,730
Do.	1861	...	...	32,183

With regard to serious offences we have the following figures :—

	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.
1860	122	168	71
1861	117	178	114

With regard to larcenies, the value of property stolen being in 1860 Rupees 38,268 and in 1861 Rupees 35,643, we have

	Cases.	Persons.
1860	222	275
1861	87	97

The total number of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary during 1861 was 3,438; the total proceeds of their labor being Rupees 4,477-15-6. 170 inquests were held in 1861 being 7 more than in 1860.

Jails.—The new Prison for Europeans and Americans, sentenced under Act XXIV. of 1855, was completed. The system of Jail discipline was assimilated to that of the modern English prisons. The dietary was based on that in use at Pentonville. The total number of prisoners in all the Jails was on

1st May 1861	...	...	...	...	6,424
30th April 1862	...	...	...	...	7,253

The mortality among the prisoners was unusually high, being very nearly 10 per cent. on the average of all the Jails, especially at Vizagapatam. Cholera prevailed at a great number of Jails. The type of the disease was most formidable at Vizagapatam, Calicut, Tellicherry, and Cannanore. The prison attached to the Sudder Ameen's Court at Itchapore was abolished; it proved in former years unhealthy, and was not under sufficient control. The total expense of prisons for the year was Rs. 2,98,144. The monthly cost of guarding was Rs. 8,022.

REVENUE.—As compared with 1860-61, the season was generally more favorable; but as a general rule was not a good one.

Emigration.—The number of Emigrants from the Southern Districts to Ceylon was increased to some extent by the deficient harvest, and dearth of food.

		1860-61.	1861-62.
Tanjore	...	1,699	708
Madura	...	26,883	32,326
Tinnevely	...	15,253	12,691

General Revenue.—The total revenue steadily increased between 1857-58, and the past year 1861-62, from £4,813,371 to £6,083,883, the increase in last year over that which preceded it being £421,218.

Items.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Percentage.
Land Revenue ...	Rupees. 3,61,81,771	Rupees. 4,15,20,294	Rupees. 4,08,14,800	Rupees. 4,03,99,389	Rupees. 4,14,18,879	Rupees. 680
<i>Sundry Sources.</i>						
Abkarry or tax on spirituous liquors ...	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,72,921	33,28,807	5.5
Salt ...	56,92,310	60,24,313	64,58,763	70,60,770	86,01,418	14.2
Sea Customs ...	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,01,861	21,35,384	3.5
Moturpha or tax on professions, &c. ...	10,51,594	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,339	3,11,514	.6
Stamp Revenue ...	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,95,972	29,54,576	4.9
Frontier Customs ...	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,419	2,71,484	.4
Income Tax ...	.....	.....	.....	5,42,914	16,93,791	2.7
Total Sundry Sources ...	1,17,06,536	4,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	31.8
Extra Revenue including interest account ...	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	1,57,069	1,22,985	.2
Grand Total ...	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838	100
£ Sterling ...	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,662,665	6,083,838	....

Area under Cultivation.—The net extension in the area of cultivation amounted to nearly half a million of acres exclusive of the Districts of Canara and Malabar, and represents an assessment of about eight lacs of Rupees or £80,000. The increase occurred in every District except Coimbatore, in which by reason of the extremely unfavorable character of the season, a considerable extent of land (Acres 1,23,720) was thrown up, and the gross increase largely reduced. The large increase in Tinnevely (Rupees 2,59,472) is gratifying as resulting from the extensive relief given to the Ryots in the abandonment of the Ulungu system.

Land.—There was a net increase of Rupees 10,19,490 or £101,949, in the revenue from land, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 21,08,139, or £210,813 against a gross decrease of Rupees 10,88,649 or £108,864. The amount of Land Revenue realized by coercive process was Rupees 12,849.

Abkaree.—This shews an increase of Rupees 2,55,886 resulting from the sale of the leases of some of the Districts which fell in during the year for higher rents than were obtained on the last occasion.

Revenue in 1860-61 was	...	Rs. 30,72,921
Revenue in 1861-62 was	...	„ 33,28,807

Salt.—Under this item we have

1860-61	...	Rs. 70,60,770
1861-62	...	„ 86,01,418

In April 1861, the Government selling price was raised from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 1-6-0 per Indian maund. On the 24th June 1861, this price was raised to Rupee 1-8-0. The facilities afforded by the railroad for the carriage of salt into the interior had a marked effect on the Madras sales, which show an increase of Rupees 5,07,480. The quantity so conveyed was Indian maunds 6,34,886 or Tons 23,322, being an increase of Indian maunds 98,963 or Tons 3,635 over the preceding year.

Sea Customs.—There was a decrease of Rs. 5,66,477.

1861-62.

Total value of imports	...	Rs. 5,67,80,038
Ditto ditto exports	...	„ 5,82,50,736
Ditto ditto re-exports	...	„ 11,20,099
Ditto ditto Gross duty	...	„ 20,75,279
Total Foreign Import trade 1860-61	...	„ 3,16,56,812
Ditto ditto 1861-62	...	„ 3,44,93,138
Total Cotton Export trade 1860-61	...	„ 1,12,91,211
Ditto ditto 1861-62	...	„ 1,70,40,215

The new Tariff of values for duty was introduced during the year. Several of the items need to be altered to suit them to Madras.

Total Sundry Charges.

Items.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abkarry	30,72,921	33,28,807	2,55,886	.....
Salt	70,60,770	86,01,418	15,40,648	.....
Sea-Customs	27,01,861	21,35,384	.....	5,66,477
Moturpha	10,08,339	8,11,514	.....	6,96,825
Stamps	13,95,972	29,54,576	15,58,604	.....
Frontier Duty	2,87,419	2,71,484	.....	15,935
Income Tax	5,42,914	16,93,791	11,50,877	.....
Total	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974	45,06,015	12,79,237

Net Increase... 32,26,778

General Results.—

Item.	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenue	4,03,99,389	4,14,18,879
Sundry sources	1,60,70,196	1,92,96,974
Miscellaneous items	1,57,069	1,22,985
Total Rs.	5,66,26,654	6,08,38,838
or £	5,662,665	6,083,883

District Presses.—

Total estimated value of work done	...	63,100
Ditto ditto Income	...	49,466
Ditto ditto Expenses	...	36,799

The Pearl Fishery lasted twenty-one days, and resulted in a net profit to Government of Rupees 1,10,619 or £11,062.

Municipal Institutions.—These have not extended since last year, and are confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem Districts.

Income Tax in the Presidency Town.—The inhabitants of Madras availed themselves largely of the provisions of Act XXI. of 1861, which freed them from the necessity of making any fresh

returns. The demand for the three quarters due at the close of the official year 1861-62 was Rs. 2,11,425, of which Rs. 98,310 were collected up to 30th April 1862, and Rs. 1,22,509 up to the 31st ultimo. The charge against Income Tax Revenue was Rs. 70,404, or 23½ per cent.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.—The new settlement brought into operation in South Arcot and the field measurements in the Godavery Districts were completed. The operations in Guntoor progressed, as also in Nellore and Kurnool, which latter locality will be first affected by the works of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The preparation of the Settlement Registers in Trichinopoly commenced. The field operations in the Wynaad were wound up, and operations put in progress in Coimbatore. The Field work of 1861-62 was—

			Completed.		In Progress.	
			Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.
Demarcation,	...	...	2,327	6,922	246	1,910
Classification,	...	...	1,896	3,911	47	344
Survey,	...	..	1,702	4,448	...	...

The Expenditure in Settlement was Rs. 3,29,157
 Ditto Survey „ 4,18,159

Total „ 7,47,316

Inam Commission.—

Total number of titles confirmed ... 1,11,602
 Extent in acres ... 14,12,085
 Value or estimated Assessment ... 15,88,285

The number of cases of personal and religious Inams decided by the Deputy Collectors was 1,02,558, besides 76,141 of Village Service Inams. The cost of the Commission was Rs. 1,75,000. The total additional revenue secured permanently to Government was Rupees 3,96,822. The Godavery

and Kistna Districts were completed in the preceding year, and the inquiry was closed in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras and South Arcot. The important measure of the enfranchisement of the Village Service Inams was carried through with success in the Ceded Districts and Kurnool. The object of the present settlement is to confer on Inamdars, in return for an equivalent annual quit-rent, a perfect right of freehold in their Inams with power to sell and transfer them at will, like other private property, placing them at the same time under the jurisdiction and process of the ordinary Courts of the country.

Conservancy of Forests.—The finest and most profitable of the Forests belonging to the Madras Presidency—that of North Canara—was made over to the Bombay Government. The net profit amounted to the large sum of four lakhs, twenty-eight thousand, six hundred and thirty-nine Rupees, with a stock of Timber worth two lakhs and sixty-nine thousand Rupees. The expenses of conservancy of the Wynaad Forests were more than met by the receipts, and if the amalgamation of Hoonsoor and Wynaad be systematically carried out a profit of 10,000 Rupees may be anticipated for 1862-63. Of the Mudumallai forests, the expenditure was Rupees 37,474, receipts 37,936. A favorable report is given of the Neilgherry Sholais and Wellington Firewood Plantations, but not of Cuddapah Forests and Nellore Teak Plantations. Success continued to attend the experiments made to introduce valuable varieties of the Quinine yielding plants on the Neilgherry Hills.

Public Works.—The expenditure provided for in the Budget was Rs. 50,72,235.

Total expenditure in 1861-62 was ...	Rs.	47,52,622
Ditto ditto in 1860-61 was ...	„	42,04,988

There was also a large outlay from local funds roughly estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

1861-62.		
Total expenditure on new works ...	Rs.	25,24,066
Ditto ditto on repairs ...	„	23,31,757
Total ...	„	48,55,823

Ganjam.—The only new works of Irrigation requiring notice are the Boary reservoir and channels in Gumsur, and the construction of a regulating sluice and new head to the Julnoor channel. Under the head of Communications the following new works were completed :—

	Rs.
1. Improvements to road from Chicacole to Calingapatam, 16 miles in length ...	4,919
2. Trunk Road No. 6 from Caseeboogah to Dendagedda near Itchapoor, 28½ miles ...	30,346
3. Road from Mojadadah to Sunkeracole, 8 miles finished, 14 miles in progress ...	8,828
4. Clearing road traces in the Gumsur jungle, 22 miles in length ...	2,199
5. Do. in connection with proposed new road from Aska viâ Bulcapudra and Bellagoon-ta to Russelcondah, with branches to Kur-choly and Jugganathpersad ...	1,695

Vizagapatam.—Of Irrigation new works the principal were those in connection with the Gubbada River, and the Calavalapillay Pedda Gedda. Under the head of Communications, the following were the principal new works executed.

	Rs.
1. Improving road from Ankapillay on Trunk Road No. 6 to the Ferry landing place near Vizagapatam ...	5,363
2. Do. branch road between Vizagapatam and Vamlavalsa... ..	3,370
3. Do. road from Kotur to the Harris Valley at Galipurvatum ...	728
4. Constructing road from Vizianagram to Jay-pore ...	4,564

Upper Godavery.—The actual expenditure for the works on the Upper Godavery amounted to Rupees 3,57,260 exclusive of advances. A connected line of land and river transit between the Coast and the Nagpore Districts, by means of tram roads round the Barriers, and steamers in the navigable reaches between them, was nearly completed.

Godavery.—The expenditure in this important District during the past year amounted to Rupees 5,01,436. The principal new works of Irrigation and Navigation combined, undertaken, were the high level canal to Ellore, from the Wyairoo on the one side, and the village of Perikeed in the Kistna District on the other. The next works in point of importance undertaken, were the completion of the main line of Irrigation and Navigation in the central Delta and the Amlapur canal.

Kistna.—The expenditure exclusive of local Funds, amounted to Rupees 2,92,435. The principal Irrigation works undertaken were—

	Rupees.
1. The high level Canal from Bezoarah to Perikeed	7,471
2. Two Channels in the Eastern Delta, or Captain Ryves' Channels	33,385
3. The Masulipatam Canal	35,753
4. The main Channels for 4 miles from Seetana-grum	12,288
5. The Nizampatam Canal	26,243

Nellore.—The amount expended on Public Works in this District during the past year was Rupees 2,21,506. The principal new work of Irrigation was the Pennár anicut, which, with the exception of the levelling of a few square yards of the apron at the northern end, was completed. Considerable improvement was effected in the bed of the river above the anicut, by the construction of two stone groynes at a cost of Rupees 3,652.

Cuddapah.—In this District the total expenditure amounted to Rupees 2,35,971. The principal new works of Irrigation were the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud, Mutialcherru and Ananttaraz tanks.

	Rupees.
1. Road from Cuddapah viâ Balpalli towards Madras	6,949
2. Road from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier... ..	10,600
3. Road from Cuddapah viâ Budwail to the Nellore frontier	5,265
4. Trunk Road No. XI. from Cuddapah to Kul-lur	14,000

Bellary.—The expenditure in this District was Rupees 2,57,503. The principal new Irrigation work in progress was the improvements and extension of the Sirgoopah channel from the Toongabudra river.

Kurnool.—The expenditure in this District during the year 1860-61 amounted to Rupees 85,438.

			New works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Irrigation ... ..	...	...	...	17,221
Communications ... ..	...	...	26,957	26,723
Buildings ... ..	...	...	12,960	1,577
Total ... ..	...	...	39,917	45,521

The greatest expenditure took place on the Nundy Canama ghât, on which Rupees 8,170 were laid out in completing the western face.

Madras.—The expenditure on Public Works in this District was Rupees 2,72,119, viz. :—

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	24,629	37,503
Communications	...	...	7,399	1,25,922
Buildings	...	...	57,156	19,510
Total			89,184	1,82,935

Under the head of Irrigation the largest outlay was Rupees 19,802 on the channels connected with the Palar Ancient project. The Coast Canal from Sadras to the Palar river, and Artillery Depôt at St. Thomas' Mount progressed.

Pulicat.—The expenditure was

			Rs.
Military Buildings	...	...	12,456
Civil ditto	...	...	6,610

North Arcot.—The expenditure was

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	50,532	40,630
Communications	...	...	50,189	45,018
Buildings	...	...	2,091	6,982
Total			1,02,812	92,630

Of communications, the following new works may be noticed :—

	Rs.
1. Road from Arnee to Conjevaram	9,998
2. Do. Tiruttany to Arcot Cuppum	4,315
3. Do. Ramakistnapuram to Tiruttany	5,688
4. Do. from the Puttur station to Nagalapuram	4,000
5. Do. from Vellore to Arnee	7,004

Under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works, Rupees 40,630 were expended on 160 tanks and channels.

South Arcot.—The expenditure in this District was Rs. 1,83,989, of which the following is a summary :—

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	37,239	56,697
Communications	...	...	30,586	56,305
Buildings	...	...	559	2,603
Total			68,384	1,15,605

The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works amounted to Rupees 56,697, inclusive of the cost of "minor new works."

Tanjore.—The expenditure was

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	4,562	1,14,286
Communications	...	...	13,442	45,647
Buildings	...	...	2,096	15,935
Total			20,100	1,75,868

Trichinopoly.—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 2,14,358, viz. :—

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	27,142	62,853
Communications	...	...	76,876	34,681
Buildings	...	...	6,374	6,429
Total			1,10,392	1,03,966

Madura.—The outlay in this District was Rupees 1,44,484, under the following heads :—

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	3,602	32,501
Communications	...	...	76,640	12,960
Canals	...	...	10,262	1,924
Buildings	...	...	3,202	3,393
Total			93,706	50,778

Tinnevelly.—The actual outlay was as follows :—

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	5,473	49,373
Communications	...	...	44,776	43,190
Buildings	...	...	4,020	2,604
Total			54,269	95,167

Coimbatore.—The expenditure in this District was

			<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
			Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	1,288	36,461
Communications	...	...	17,470	72,044
Buildings	...	...	28,169	2,486
Total			46,927	1,10,991

Salem.—In this District the expenditure upon Public Works was Rupees 1,58,850, as follows :—

			New works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	2,159	28,431
Communications	...	...	18,033	77,650
Buildings	...	...	30,771	1,806
Total			50,963	1,07,887

North Canara.—The principal event of the year was the transfer of the District from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency, carried out as regards the Public Works Department on the 1st February 1862, up to which date the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,34,540, viz. :—

			New works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Communications	...	...	52,462	60,520
Ports and Harbours	...	...	15,105	...
Buildings	...	...	1,650	4,803
Total			69,217	65,323

South Canara.—The total amount of outlay was Rupees 51,353, classified in the following manner :—

			New works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Communications	...	...	9,512	28,898
Buildings	...	...	7,750	5,193
Total			17,262	34,091

Malabar.—The outlay, amounting to Rupees 1,75,209, exclusive of Rupees 24,978 from local Funds, has, however, exceeded that of the preceding three years, and many important works have been carried out under the following heads :—

			New works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	...	6,651
Communications	...	...	1,11,038	21,729
Buildings	...	...	16,202	19,589
Total			1,27,240	47,969

The largest expenditure on new works, as is always the case in this District, was on roads and bridges.

Presidency.—The expenditure during 1861-62 was Rupees 3,21,130, viz. :—

			New works. Rs.	Repairs. Rs.
Irrigation	...	...	332	874
Communications	...	...	66,523	13,728
Buildings	...	...	1,77,262	62,411
Total			2,44,117	77,013

The particulars of outlay under the head of Communications are

	Rs.
1. Formation of new road east of the Madras Club House	43,000
2. Do. along the east side of the Canal north of the General Hospital	4,044
3. Improvements to the eastern portion of Royapooram	5,000

Bangalore.—The actual expenditure amounts to Rupees 1,37,893, of which by far the greater amount was on account of Military buildings :—

		New works.	Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.
Communications	...	349	5,320
Buildings	...	1,24,364	7,860
Total	...	1,24,713	13,180

Wellington.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 43,590, viz. :—

		New works.	Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.
Communications	...	...	6,084
Buildings	...	20,574	16,932
Total	...	20,574	23,016

Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.—Government on the 31st May 1861 sanctioned estimates for Rs. 4,60,000 for the first 17 miles of the Main Canal, from the village of Soonkasala, on the Tumbuddra, to the town of Kurnool. The numbers of laborers employed varied from 14 to 20,000 per month. The expenditure was Rs. 7,58,949. The total expenditure in India from the commencement up to 30th April 1862, amounts to Rs. 14,41,633. The quantity of land made over by the Revenue authorities for occupation by the works was 1,969 acres, of which 1,004 belonged to Government, and 965 to private individuals. The Company ruled that the collection of the assessment for their water-rate is to be left to the Government, that their officers are to be the judges of the nature and extent of remissions, and that a reasonable charge for collection is to be placed to the debit of the Company.

Railroads.—During the official year 1861-62, the Engineers of the Madras Railway were engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west lines, and the Bangalore branch, and the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway proceeded with the construction of the line be-

tween Negapatam and Trichinopoly. The total length of the open portion of the Madras Railway on the 30th April was 362 miles; of which 335½ miles belonged to the South-west line, and 26½ miles to the North-west line. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement in March 1853 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to Rs. 3,49,94,166-1-10. The Great Southern of India Railway line was opened in Sections as follows:—

From Negapatam to Trivallore	14 miles,	on the 15th July 1861.
Do. Trivallore to Tanjore	35	do. 2nd Dec. „
Do. Tanjore to Trichinopoly	30	do. 11th March „

The total expenditure sanctioned by Government, from the commencement of the works in October 1858 up to 31st December 1861, amounts to Rupees 28,85,336-4-11.

Marine.—There are now eighteen ports under the Port Conservancy Act, which seems to work well and to give general satisfaction. The line of Mail Steamers between Madras, the Northern ports and Rangoon, which was commenced in January 1861, was continued till March 1862. The communication with Burmah will be kept up by an occasional direct trip of a Government Steamer, and *via* Calcutta by either the P. and O. or the Coast Steamers abovementioned, and the Burmah Steamers from Bengal, of which there will now be three every month, one of which will proceed on to the Straits.

The actual disbursements were—

	Rs.
Marine Superintendent's Office	24,912
Master Attendant's Department	49,805
Board of Examiners in Navigation and Seamanship	600
Shipping Master's Establishment	3,960
Marine Establishment at Out-ports	26,708
Light Houses	17,080
Miscellaneous	1,78,164
Total Rupees ...	3,01,229

Ganjam was brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855. A steam Dredge was at work under the orders of the Public Works Department, clearing out the river and bar at

Cocanada; but the shoal from Hope Island still progressed northwards, although not with such rapid strides as in previous years. At Madras the Pier, so far as the Contractor's work is concerned, was nearly completed, but its connection with the Custom House had yet to be commenced. The Pier was opened to passengers on the 1st December 1861, and from the 1st of January a toll of 2 Annas was levied on all persons embarking from or landing at the Pier. Ships in the Madras Roads will henceforth pay a fee of two Annas per ton on all water supplied.

FINANCIAL.—*The Military Finance Department* now consists of a Controller, Military Accountant, Pay Examiner, Ordnance Examiner, Commissariat Examiner, Medical Examiner, Compiler Pay Department, and Eight Divisional Paymasters. Changes were likewise made in the organization and constitution of the Army during the year, the chief of which may be considered the institution of the newly organized Staff Corps, which absorbed from the old Indian Army—7 Lieutenant-Colonels, 90 Majors, 163 Captains, and 81 Lieutenants, at an *additional* cost to the State, as far as yet ascertained, of Rupees 2,28,960 per annum.

Mint and Currency.—The denominations, numbers, and value of the respective pieces were :—

Of Single Rupees	...	39,77,440	39,77,440
Of Half do.	...	2,65,490	1,32,745
Of Quarter do	...	4,94,024	1,23,506
Of Double Annas	...	13,23,023	1,65,377
Total		60,59,977	43,99,068

The coinage of Copper both from slips and re-melted scissel was steadily maintained; 419 tons of slips and 230 tons of scissel having been worked up. The total outturn of coin both of Silver and Copper was 7,70,09,737 pieces, in value 54,76,040 Rupees. The receipts of the Mint amounted to Rupees 6,74,784, and the expenses, including the Assay Office and other charges, with the loss on the sale of Copper scissel, were Rupees 2,49,609. There was therefore a clear profit of Rupees 4,25,175. In the Machinery Department there was one 30 Horse-Power Engine received from England and set up for laminating Silver; two others purchased and set up for laminating Copper. A supply of 1,50,000 Notes, representing a value of 164½ lacs of Rupees, was received from England. Of the Cash received in exchange, twenty-five lacs were deposited in the old Treasury strong-room within the Fort, and five lacs in the vaults of the Mint. The actual receipts from Income Tax amounted to Rs. 31,18,830 while in 1860-61, they only reached Rs. 15,25,650.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Actual amount for 1861-62.	Percentage, i. e., the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Actual amount for 1861-62.	Percentage, i. e., pro- portion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.
Land Revenue	4,08,19,670	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	Allowances, Refunds and Drawback	2,51,240	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<i>Revenue Charges.</i>		
Salt Revenue	86,52,620	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Land Revenue, ...	47,09,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Assessed Taxes ...	1,21,930	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Customs ...	1,59,740	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Salt ...	10,89,080	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Stamps ...	1,14,720	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tribute...	34,46,430	5	Superannuations ...	1,53,430	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Miscellaneous ..	78,360	0
			Contingencies, Special and Temporary	570	0
Abkarry	33,33,930	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	A, Total Rupees 64,26,830 or 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.		
			Allowances and Assignments under Treasuries and Engagements		
Land and Sea Customs...	23,79,140	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miscellaneous Payments	30,97,400	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
			B, Total Rupees 33,58,480 or 5 per cent.	2,61,080	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Moturpha and Duty on Arts, Trades, &c	3,49,500	Military	...	...	2,98,60,020	43
		Public Works	...	...	70,31,710	10
		<i>General Charges.</i>				
Income Tax	24,94,920	Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments	...	...	25,11,210	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Education, Science, and Art	...	...	5,42,860	4
		Political Agencies and other Foreign Services	...	...	89,510	0
Stamps	31,18,830	Superannuation and Retired allowances, and Gratuities for Charitable and other purposes,	...	...	16,15,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Miscellaneous	...	...	9,37,330	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sayer or Extra Revenue	7,36,330	Civil Contingencies, Special and Temporary	...	...	1,07,860	1
		C, Total Rs. 58,03,770 or 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ lacs of which have been estimated. Judicial and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency and in the Provinces	...	...	31,17,780	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous, i. e. Military, Mint, Public Works, Law and Justice, Marine, Police and Interest—Rupees 3,67,400 estimated		Police	...	...	33,44,440	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Marine	...	...	2,88,190	1
		Interest, 5 lacs estimated	...	...	6,62,380	1
	41,84,450	Surplus	...	...	6,01,44,840	86
Rupees	6,95,15,820			Rupees	93,70,980	13
					6,95,15,820	100

POLITICAL.—*Travancore and Cochin.*—The Administration Reports are for the Malabar year 1036 (1860-61) which closed on the 14th August 1861. Mr. F. Maltby, the Resident, was compelled by ill-health to resign. He bears witness in his report to the satisfactory administration of Travancore and Cochin. An excellent Dewan was appointed in Cochin. In Travancore there was an amalgamation of the Sessions and Zillah Courts ; the Penal Code of British India and the Code of Civil Procedure were introduced, and the latter was about to be declared law in the Cochin State. A Commission, composed of the Dewan and other persons approved by the Resident, will perform duties very similar to those performed by the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council—the final decisions resting with the Rajah and being issued in his name. The Tobacco monopoly was abolished in Cochin. The public works in both States progressed satisfactorily. The Shoranore Bridge, which is to connect the Madras Railway with the Trichoor road, advanced rapidly. In Travancore the Victoria Canal progressed. The financial condition of these territories was as follows :—

Travancore.

			Rupees.
Total Revenue 1859-60	...	...	51,41,918
1860-61	...	...	41,03,778
Disbursements 1860-61	...	...	46,41,242

Cochin.

			Rupees.
Total Revenue 1859-60	...	...	9,26,945
1860-61	...	...	10,40,207
Disbursements 1860-61	...	...	8,81,167

Tanjore.—The Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore awarded Rupees 1,86,332. It was resolved to make over all the landed property of the late Rajah, not being a portion of the hereditary Raj, or the value, to the family of the Rajah, in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu Law. Of the personal property the sum which was in the Treasury at the time of the Rajah's death, is made available for the payment of the Rajah's debts. The remaining personal property, not State property, is to be made over to the Rajah's family. The payment of the remainder of the Rajah's debts, and the pensions to the various members of his family and dependants, allotted by the Madras Government, were also sanctioned by the Government of India. It was also decided that a sum of Rs. 35,000 which had been advanced for the marriage of the Rajah's daughter, should not be reclaimed.

Carnatic.—The Secretary of State finally rejected Prince Azceem Jah Bahadoor's claim to the Musnud. Notice was given on the 15th January 1862, that no claims against the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic would be received after the 15th March 1862. Prior to this date 2,310 petitions were received.

Poodoocottah.—The receipts amounted to Rs. 7,47,868, and the disbursements for the year to Rs. 5,34,195, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,13,673. The Rajah again objected to the substitution of the procedure, laid down in Act VIII. of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms now in use. The working of the Civil Courts exhibited little or no improvement.

MILITARY.—The event of the year was the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces, the order for which was published by the Madras Government on 30th April 1861. Of 4,716 Europeans in the service, 4,112 volunteered for General Service. In connection with the amalgamation and the formation of the "Staff Corps," Her Majesty's Government granted to Officers of the Indian Armies the privilege of transfer to Line Regiments on the occurrence of vacancies occasioned by Officers of those Regiments joining the Staff Corps. The future strength of the European Force for the Madras Presidency was fixed at

- 29 Batteries of Artillery.
- 2 Regiments of Cavalry, and
- 10 Regiments of Infantry.

The Native Infantry was reduced from 48,543 combatants to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, leaving only 2,140 in excess of the Establishment. Annuities varying from £550 to £150 in the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Major, and £120 to Captains of 25 years' service induced

			<i>Cavalry.</i>		<i>Infantry.</i>
Lieutenant Colonels	...	...	7	...	41
Majors	...	...	6	...	25
Captains	...	...	3	...	13

to retire. Consequent on the withdrawal from Pegu of a considerable portion of the Madras Troops serving in that Division, and the decrease in the Native Army of the Madras Presidency, extensive reductions were effected in the expenditure of the Ordnance, Commissariat, Public Cattle, and other Establishments. Then followed the abolition of Brigade Majorships at

Rangoon and Tonghoo, and the abolition of the office of Deputy Quarter Master General, Her Majesty's British Troops. The sale of surplus horses effected a large saving of expenditure. Gas lights were introduced into Fort Saint George.

EDUCATIONAL.—The number of Schools was 733, with an attendance of 29,194 pupils; during last year the numbers were 575 and 24,240.

	Pupils.
Number of Schools in which the standard of instruction is higher than that in a Taluq School was 65	9,182
Number of Schools of the grade of Taluq Schools 128	5,364
Number of Village Schools 536	14,110
Number of special or professional Institutions 4	538
Of the 29,194 pupils entered in the foregoing tables,	
306	were Europeans.
1,166	„ East Indians.
5,827	„ Native Christians.
15,907	„ Hindoos.
923	„ Mahomedans.
Of the entire number, 4,132	
58	„ girls, of whom
151	„ Europeans.
2,917	„ East Indians.
973	„ Native Christians.
33	„ Hindoos.
	„ Mahomedans.

Madras University.—The University held three examinations in February last, one for Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws. Only six candidates offered themselves for the B. A. examination, all students of the Presidency College. Of these, only five candidates passed, all in the second class. Five candidates were examined for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, of whom three passed, two of them private students, and the third a student of the Presidency College; another student of the Presidency College, Law Class, who had previously satisfied the requirements of the B. L. examination, was admitted to the Degree on passing the Matriculation examination in February last.

The Presidency College has been hitherto, and still is, a Collegiate school, rather than a College. The results of the annual examination of the students in their English studies were generally

favorable. In the Law Class two courses of lectures were delivered, one on Hindu and Mahomedan Law, and the other on Equity and Procedure. The students failed generally in Equity, but in the other subjects the answering was good.

Government Normal School.—Its progress was not quite satisfactory. The number of students was seventy-five, including thirteen European Military students, who were prepared for the situation of Army Schoolmasters. The Normal School at Vellore was very efficiently conducted. The Head Master, a Native, is a passed student of the Madras Normal School. The Normal School at Mayaveram with 26 students was transferred to Trichinopoly. Two new Normal Schools were opened at Vizagapatam and Cannanore for the training of Teachers for the Telugu Districts and the Western Coast. The progress of the Madras-i-azam was highly satisfactory. It contained at the close of the year 291 pupils.

Provincial and Zillah Schools.—

Names of Schools.				No. of pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1862.
Bellary	...	...	...	250
Calicut	...	...	...	266
Combaconum	...	...	...	225
Chittoor	...	...	...	227
Rajahmundry	...	...	...	138
Berhampore	...	...	...	99
Cuddapah	...	...	...	84
Kurnool	...	...	...	129
Cuddalore	...	...	...	197
Salem	...	...	...	185
Madura	...	...	...	235
Total				2,035

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.—

Names of Schools.				Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
Chicacole	...	...	...	72
Ellore	...	...	...	55
Adoni	...	...	...	37
Anantipur	...	...	...	67
Pennacondah	...	...	...	49
Wallajapetta	..	...	...	147
Mayaveram	...	...	...	70
Chowghaut	...	...	...	61
Total				558

Taluk Schools.—

Taluk Schools.				Number of pupils on the 30th April 1862.
In Ganjam	...	...	...
„ Vizagapatam	...	...	4	110
„ Godavery	...	...	6	220
„ Kistna	...	...	8	427
„ Madras	...	...	2	47
„ North Arcot	...	...	6	387
„ Salem	...	...	3	294
„ South Arcot	...	...	4	206
„ Tanjore	...	...	8	369
„ Coimbatore	...	...	6	241
„ Madura	...	...	7	317
„ Malabar	...	...	4	220
„ Canara	...	...	2	91
Total				104
				64
				3,033

Hill Schools in Ganjam.—The Hill Schools in Goomsur and Chinna Kimeddy continued to improve; there were 572 scholars in attendance against 521 in 1861. The amount expended in *grants-in-aid* during 1861-62 was Rupees 40,795, of which the sum of Rupees 34,310 was given in aid of the salaries of teachers. The *Civil Engineering College* continued to comprise only a second or lower Department, intended to educate candidates for subordinate appointments on the Public Works.

19 Students obtained Certificates as Assistant Overseers.

5 do. as Sub-Overseers 1st Class.

2 do. as do. 2nd do.

5 do. as Draughtsmen and Estimate Makers.

4 do. as Surveyors.

Medical College.—The Medical College contained at the close of the year, eleven Students in the Senior Department, which is intended for the instruction of Candidates for a Medical Degree, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon; nineteen in the second, in which provision is made for the education of Candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary; and eighty-seven in the third Department, in which Candidates are prepared for Hospital Assistantships.

School of Arts.—The Committee appointed to examine into its working reported that the School of Arts has effected great improvement, and may be expected to produce still greater good as its operations take decided hold on the native community.

Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.—The Government grant was raised to Rs. 4,000 per mensem, which will suffice for the education and maintenance of 150 boys and 80 girls. The army schools were again put in connection with the Department of Public Instruction. The *expenditure* of the Department from the Public Treasury was about Rupees 5,44,672, distributed as follows :—

Salary and Office charges of the Director of	
Public Instruction	40,533
Salary, Office charges and Travelling allowances	
of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors...	80,372
University of Madras	4,104
Government Colleges and Schools	2,80,000
Grants-in-aid	35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society	2,000
Preparation and purchase of School Books	35,143
Educational buildings, inclusive of building	
grants made to private Schools	66,150
Government Central Book Depot	1,370
Total	Rs. 5,44,672

<i>Deduct.</i>			
School Fees ...	...	...	6,148
Proceeds of sale of Books	...	...	28,573
			<hr/> 34,721
			<hr/> 5,09,951

Donations, amounting to Rupees 8,407, were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School-houses.

Ecclesiastical.—For the first seven months of the year the Diocese of Madras was administered by the Commissary, the Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Acting Archdeacon. The Reverend Dr. Gell, consecrated Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was installed in Saint George's Cathedral on the 27th November 1861.

Medical.—The Public health was influenced by the prevalence of epidemic diseases, chiefly cholera, small-pox and fevers, in many districts. The rain-fall in many parts was below the average, and much scarcity and distress prevailed amongst the lower classes of inhabitants. In the Civil Dispensaries of the various Collectorates, of the In and Out Patients admitted, the total

Treated were	...	...	...	2,54,695
Died ...	...	...	...	1,689
Average daily sick	...	...	...	3,803
				<hr/> 2,60,187

The health of prisoners in this Presidency remained still very unsatisfactory, and the mortality during the year was higher than usual. Most of the Madras jails were overcrowded. The jail at Vizagapatam, which was formerly tolerably free from cholera, was little better than a pest-house during the year. The total deaths of prisoners were 643.

Emigration.—The number of emigrants embarked was about the same as that of 1860-61, but a large proportion took service on the Railway now in course of construction in that Colony. The Dépôts were tolerably healthy. The emigrants who returned from the various Colonies amounted only to 510 from the Mauritius, and 32 from Natal. Emigration from Madras to the French Colonies had not commenced.

Presidency Municipality.—The total income was Rupees 4,82,975-10-8 as follows :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
Assessment, 1861	...	...	1,41,115	14	7
Wheel tax, 1861	...	...	39,931	4	0
Do. 1860, (4th Quarter)	...	...	13,899	8	0
Warrant fees	...	...	1,068	2	11

License fees	...	...	744	0	0
Fines	...	...	789	5	6
Interest	...	...	2,539	13	4
Slaughter-house fees	...	...	6,706	8	6
Rubbish sales	...	...	3,906	5	0
Proceeds of Ground and Buildings	...	...	13,314	14	7
Sale of Lamp Posts, &c.	...	...	465	12	7
Miscellaneous Receipts	445	2	3

Government contributions on account of

roads and works	52,300	1	11
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The repair of Roads aggregated Rupees 84,985-14-2, against Rupees 98,222-2-5 in the previous year. The amount expended in construction of the Trevelyan works last year, was Rupees 58,565-10-1, which, with the amount charged in the accounts for 1860, Rupees 21,122-6-1, brings the total cost up to Rupees 79,688-0-2. Scavenging cost Rs. 63,238. The number of *intramural* Burial Grounds that were closed was fifteen, and of *extramural* twenty-three.

Observatory.—The new Transit Circle was at last mounted, and in regular use. The Meridian Circle will be employed first. The objects observed with the Equatorial by Lerebours were eleven of the minor Planets, distributed over about fifty nights; the Great Comet of 1861, in thirteen nights, between July 3rd and October 8th; Encke's Comet of short period; the Solar Eclipse of July 7th; the Transit of Mercury; and the Double Star α Centauri, which was measured with the Crystal Prism Micrometer of the Hartwell Observatory, lent Dr. Lee.

Government Museum.—The systematic arrangement of the Zoological and Geological Departments proceeded, and the arrangement of the Palæontological collection commenced with the preparation of specimens. By desire of His Excellency Sir W. Denison, K. C. B., an exchange of specimens with the Sydney Museum was established. For the Library 299 volumes were purchased. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 307-4-6½.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

1861-62.

JUDICIAL.—*Civil.*—There was an increase of 12 per cent. in the number of original suits instituted. The proportion of suits to population ranged from 1 to 107 in Derajat and 1 to 396 in Hissar. The increased litigation is most perceptible in parole debts, which multiplied by one-fourth, and in debts on unregistered bonds, which rose by a third. The complete statistics are seen in the following table :—

DIVISIONS.													
Delhi, ...	4,775	4,627	148	Rs. 4,64,551	Rs. 100	Rs. 8	Rs. 8	20	9	14	4	28	6,183
Hissar, ...	2,167	2,105	48	1,35,876	64	6	9	18	14	15	7	40	2,217
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	10,155	9,905	250	6,68,679	68	4	6	14	17	14	5	31	6,383
Trans-Sutlej States, ...	15,706	15,147	559	6,94,170	45	3	8	25	16	15	3	48	8,981
Umritsur, ...	15,675	15,193	388	7,23,515	48	4	8	20	18	16	9	38	17,170
Lahore, ...	14,702	14,236	383	8,00,703	56	4	7	24	12	16	10	38	6,263
Rawalpindree, ...	11,701	11,198	478	4,18,398	37	3	8	22	16	20	8	45	4,342
Derajat, ...	8,465	8,316	94	2,47,024	30	3	9	12	13	14	8	43	3,979
Mooltan, ...	10,365	10,256	109	4,81,876	34	4	11	13	13	17	4	51	8,799
Peshawur, ...	5,654	5,468	181	1,83,484	33	3	9	15	15	9	9	41	2,538
Total for 1861, ...	99,365	96,451	2,638	48,18,276	50	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	19	15	16	7	40	61,855
Total for 1860, ...	1,04,221	1,01,096	2,236	57,09,153	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	33	18	17	8	38	64,548
Miscellaneous cases disposed of.													

The question of adopting "cognovits" and special trials by "family councils" was under consideration. Judges of Small Cause Courts were appointed at Delhi, Simla, Umritsur, Lahore, and Peshawur. These courts were freely resorted to. The Jaghirdars invested with civil jurisdiction disposed of 2,085 suits, with an average of 13 days to each case. The Commissioners generally report favorably of the manner in which this class of officers used their powers. The necessity of registration was, to a certain extent, forced upon the people by the provisions of the Stamp Act; and 28,563 deeds were registered in 1861, to 12,440 in 1860.

Criminal.—The work was unusually heavy. 41,263 cases were brought to trial, the number in 1860 being 35,303, only 296 cases remained under trial at the end of the year. The average duration of trials, both with and without the police, was the same as in the preceding year, namely, 8 days with, and 7 days without, the police. Of 94,807 witnesses examined, 88,675 were discharged on the first day. The average duration of Sessions trials was reduced from 37 to 27 days. The Indian Penal Code having come into operation, a considerable difference was caused in the nature of punishments. The number of capital sentences amounted in 1861 to 45, or 19 in excess of 1860. Honorary native Magistrates in the large cities were found of great use.

The Police.—The following table exhibits the number of crimes committed in the Punjab and its Dependencies for the three past years :—

YEAR.	1st class of Atrocity.	2nd class of Atrocity.	3rd class of Atrocity.	4th class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous offences.	Minor offences.	Grand Total.
1859	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860	257	730	21,948	1,906	24,841	22,354	47,195
1861	253	721	28,470	2,190	31,634	22,460	54,094
Difference between 1860 & 1861	—4	—9	plus 6,522	plus 284	plus 6,793	plus 106	plus 6,899

These figures show an increase of 14·6 per cent. in the aggregate of crime for the year 1861. There was one crime to every 274 persons of the population, instead of to every 314 as in the year preceding. The increase is almost entirely in heinous offences,

there being one heinous crime to 470 persons instead of to 596 as in 1860. The new system of Police was introduced into the Cis-Indus territory only. Adultery decreased from 875 cases in 1859 to 675 in 1861. The following shews the comparative success of the police in the prosecution and punishment of crime under the two different systems in force:—

Per-centage of cases brought to trial of those reported.

	<i>Cis-Indus.</i>	<i>Trans-Indus.</i>
1860, ...	72·8	82·3
1861, ...	72·6	84·3

Per-centage of acquittals.

	<i>Cis-Indus.</i>	<i>Trans-Indus.</i>
1860, ...	22·	28·8
1861, ...	26·9	22·5

The inference is in favour of the old police, who, in the Trans-Indus, brought to light a larger proportion of crimes, and also prosecuted a larger proportion to conviction. Such a result was to be anticipated, not merely because the old system operates to the disadvantage of accused persons, by uniting the police and judicial powers in the same person; but because the new police have not attained the experience which they will hereafter acquire. The force was thus distributed:—

Strength of Force.	Area in square miles, Cis-Indus.	Population.	Proportion to one Policeman.	
			Area.	Population.
13,551	76,042	1,32,71,223	1 Policeman 5·6 miles.	1 Policeman 979 people.

The actual expenditure under the head of police amounted to Rs. 33,65,220, during 1861-62. The number of European officers was 64 costing Rs. 3,85,800. The system of Border Police is described by the Commissioner of Dera Ismael Khan. The cordon of military posts along the border line, supplemented by local police, all, when on the exterior line, under the command of the military officer, may be looked upon as the general measure in force on the Bunnoo and Dera Ismael Khan border, for the repression of crime on the part of the border tribes. On the Bunnoo border, however, the Ahmedzai Waziri tribes located in Bunnoo are held answerable for the good conduct of their tribesmen, and this latter system prevails throughout the Dera Ghazee Khan district, and is attended, from

the peculiar patriarchal character of the chiefs, with signal success. Since 1859 the cost of the Police Establishments has been reduced from rupees 46,61,013 to rupees 29,16,757, being nearly 17½ lakhs per annum.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners during the year, increased from 10,065 to 11,185; the total expenditure on jails from £40,804 to £44,265. But the average cost of each prisoner decreased from Rs. 40-8-7 to Rs. 39-9-2. The increased number of prisoners is due to the increase of crime; the increased aggregate expenditure to the high price of food; the decreased average cost of prisoners to the abolition of several jails. The rate of mortality rose from 2·33 in 1860 to 8·64 in 1861. The following figures shew the rate of mortality since 1852 :—

1852	9·72	{ Year of great sickness.	1857	6·67
1853	4·95		1858	4·83
1854	6·21		1859	2·35
1855	5·07		1860	2·33
1856	10·10	Do. & Cholera.	1861	8·64
				{ Year of Cholera.

Only 12 prisoners escaped out of 35,910, and of these eight were recaptured. Dr. Dallas introduced a system of jail monitors into the Lahore jail, which resulted in an increase of quiet and regularity.

REVENUE.—*Land* yielded £1,860,232, *Excise* £58,685; *Salt and Customs* £686,098; *Canals* £74,985; *Assessed Taxes* £93,107; *Stamps* 97,303; *Miscellaneous* £84,530 or a total of £2,954,940 being an increase of £99,944 above last year. The balances of land tax, amounting to 5½ lakhs on account of the famine, were remitted. By the help of this timely relief, and by the grant of loans for the replacement of agricultural stock, the population of the famine-stricken region recovered from the effects of the calamity in a greater degree than could have been hoped for. The rains of 1861 were abundant. The autumn crops were generally good. The yield of the Income-tax under the several schedules was :—

1 per cent.	2 per cent.	3 per cent.	Total.
Rs. 1,58,757	3,08,589	4,63,731	9,31,077

Of the total increase of nearly 10 lakhs Rs. 3,68,419 is due to land revenue, Rs. 6,56,607 to salt and customs, Rs. 37,276 to canal revenue, Rs. 3,22,119 to stamps, and Rs. 23,196 to miscellaneous items. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 29,433 on spirits and drugs, and Rs. 3,83,744 on assessed taxes—owing to the abandonment of the license tax.

EDUCATION.—The statistics are seen in the following table :—

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the rolls at close of 1861-62.	No. of scholars attending daily on an average during 1861-62.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to imperial revenues.	Chargeable to 1 per cent. education-cess fund.	COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.									
							Total cost.	Cost to Govern-ment.								
							1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62						
(Superior) Zillah,	21	2,146	1,714	81,102	63,693	2,801	31 5	1 45	11	124	10 37	2 6				
(Inferior) Zillah,	2	135	100	2,302	2,721	...	16 5	9 23	...	5 10	...	22 3	5			
Tefsili, ...	119	6,765	5,452	59,136	1,278	54,977	6 7	10 6	11 9	...	9 ...	3 9				
Village, ...	1,750	38,849	31,016	1,87,174	3,195	1,81,300	4 10	3 4	7 2	...	1 ...	1 ...				
Female, ...	52	1,312	1,168	3,170	...	3,170	2 2	...	2 11	6 ...	1 ...	...			
Private (Superior), ...	10	1,729	1,485	36,760	19,180	...	22 15	3 24	12 10	...	11 12	14 11				
Private (Inferior), ...	20	1,137	880	23,656	10,518	...	25 10	11 26	14 1 8	...	7 11	15 3				
Normal, ...	8	405	377	36,920	14,957	21,880	85 3	6 97	14 10	28 1	1 39	10 9				
General establishments and other charges, ...	...	...	...	81,064	60,216	20,848										
Total, ...	1,982	52,480	42,192	5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976										

* Of this rupees 73,861 on building Tehsili and Village school houses.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The actual expenditure was Rs. 53,03,964.

Canals.—Of the Baree Doab Canal the main channel and branches were nearly completed. The main channel upper, as far as the Vahu escape, was opened in January. Upwards of 200 miles of Rajbaha are now open, besides the old Huslee Canal, 104 miles in length, now united to the Baree Doab Canal. The works near the head of the canal for protecting the canal from the floods of a large hill torrent, and carrying it off into a new channel, were completed. A sum of Rs. 10,00,961 was spent on the canal. The Indus Canals were largely appreciated. The Maharaja of Putiala bore the expense of a survey for an irrigation canal, to be drawn from the Sutlej near its issue from the lower hills. The total expenditure on Canals was Rs. 11,05,750. During the year, Dr. Cleghorn of Madras pursued a systematic examination of the principal timber *forests* of the Himalayan districts of the Punjab. The expenditure on the timber operations of the Pangee agency (Forests of the Chenab and its tributaries) was Rs. 1,08,793, and the receipts Rs. 1,31,823, giving a nett profit of Rs. 23,030. The agency was chiefly employed in supplying timber for the Punjab Railway works. The *Indus Tunnel* at Attock made satisfactory progress. Of the whole distance between the feet of the vertical shafts, 1,505 feet, a total length of 1,025 feet of gallery had been driven on the 1st May, leaving 480 feet to complete. The cost of the works executed from local funds was Rs. 9,82,411.

Railways.—The line from Umritsur to Lahore was formally opened on the 1st March 1862, and finally on 10th April. During the first ten days nearly 3,000 passengers were conveyed daily. The third class fare was fixed at the low rate of 4 annas (six pence) for 32 miles. The amount of passenger traffic between Lahore and Umritsur has always been great. The *ekka* traffic has now nearly left this road. The second class fare, on the other hand, appears to have been fixed too high at 2 Rs. Even wealthy and respectable natives prefer travelling third class at the present fares, and the proceeds of second class traffic are at present little more than 3 per cent. of the third class receipts. One circumstance worthy of special notice is the large number of females travelling daily by railway on this line. They are sometimes nearly as many as half of the whole number of passengers. They sit together in carriages separate from the men. In the first 25 days there were 124½ first-class; 200½ second class, and 46,992½ third class passengers, and the income was Rs. 11,837. The length of this line between the city stations is 206 miles, and, with the extension at the *Mooltan* end to *Sher Shah Ali Ghat* on the Chenab, the steamer wharf, 218

miles. The Railway Company was authorized to raise £2,500,000 for the construction of the line to Delhi. The Punjab Government strongly recommended a course nearly parallel to the present Trunk Road, *vid Umbala, Ludiana, and Jullundhur*, crossing the Sutlej and Beas rivers at sites contiguous to the present bridges of boats. The sum of Rs. 41,00,547 has been spent on Punjab railways since their commencement.

Through the *Post-office* 555,139 covers were delivered against 506,650 in 1859-60. The sum of Rs. 4,03,439 per annum is allowed for a department of Inland navigation for the Punjab. Three steamers plied between Mithunkote and Mukhud. Mithunkote is about 540 miles from the sea, and about 357 miles from Mukhud. The rapids which formerly existed at Kalabagh have now disappeared. Mukhud is a trading town, and may be approached by native boats in the flood season. Between Mukhud and Attok the navigation is difficult for about four months of the year. There is now water carriage for English goods from Kur-rachee to within 12 miles of Peshawur. There were 2,442 boats on the Indus of 33,208 tons. The following articles show an increased export from the Punjab in maunds—Cotton, from 8,639 to 48,941; Indigo, 1,741 to 2,446; Sesamum seed, 4,536 to 69,390; Tobacco, 315 to 1,363; Hemp, 2,311 to 4,793; Ghee, 15,711 to 17,587; Oil, 3,823 to 8,147; Sheep's wool, 76,104 to 83,766; Horns, 3,700 to 20,400; and Hides, 43,568 to 47,760.

FINANCE.—The following is the financial result :—

Year.	Receipts.	Civil Dis- bursements.	Surplus over Civil Expen- diture.
1860-61	3,29,27,053	1,91,78,188	1,37,48,865
1861-62	3,04,70,828	1,64,67,647	1,40,03,181
Difference	m. 24,56,225	m. 27,10,541	p. 2,54,316

If it be ruled that the whole military expenditure shall form a charge against the Punjab finances, the account will stand as follows :—

Receipts,	...	...	3,04,70,828
Disbursements—Civil,	1,58,11,227		
„ Military,	2,44,66,420		
			<hr/> 4,02,77,647

Deficit, ₹ 98,06,819

The Lieutenant Governor submitted to the Supreme Government proposals involving a reduction in the military expenditure, amounting to Rs. 51,65,000 ; besides a saving of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of buildings. If these reductions be sanctioned, the military expenditure will be brought down to Rs. 1,86,45,000, and it probably could not be further lowered without risk. The cost of the troops at Peshawur, Mooltan, and Rawulpindce, forming, together with the Punjab Irregular Force included, the army of the north-western frontier, amounts to Rs. 1,10,19,000. If the Punjab pay only its native garrison like other provinces the account would be

Revenues,	...	...	3,04,70,828
Expenditure—Civil,	1,58,11,227		
„ Military, including			
buildings,	82,82,420		
			<hr/> 2,40,93,647

Excess of revenue available for Imperial

purposes, ... 63,77,181

POLITICAL.—*Herat*.—About the year 1845 the Wazir Yar Mahomed, Khan of Herat, brought the district of Gour under subjection, and transported many of the Taimunis to Herat. At the beginning of 1861-62 Abdul Ghafur Khan was chief of the Taimunis. The chief place is Tybarah. The strong fort of Furrah is situated on the road between Kandahar and Herat, and commands the frontier district of the Kabul territories, abutting on Herat and Gour. The Taimuni chief, instigated by private enmity, procured the murder of a kinsman of his own, resident in the Furrah district. The Governor, Mahomed Sharif Khan, a son of the Amir, resenting this outrage, obtained permission to punish its perpetrator on the ground that the chief was a feudatory of the Afghan Government, and had formerly been coerced by an Afghan force, under the command of Jalaludin Khan, son of the late Wazir Mahomed Akbar Khan. On hearing of the preparations being made, Sultan Ahmed Khan, the ruler of Herat, remonstrated. But Mahomed Sharif Khan then made a sudden night march, compelling Abdul Ghafur Khan to flight. At the beginning of March, Sultan Jan of Herat, assisting

Abdul Ghafur suddenly advanced to Subzawar, half way between Herat and Furrah. He was accompanied by Mir Afzul Khan, son of Poor-dil Khan, and Sirdar Ghulam Mohiudin Khan, son of Sirdar Kohan-dil Khan, who strongly urged him to push on to Kandahar. His force consisted of 8,000 regulars and three guns, together with a crowd of militia, which soon moved on Khillutgah, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Furrah, the place where former kings used to hold investitures. Sirdar Saifulla Khan, the youthful son of the Amir, held the citadel of Furrah with four companies of regular infantry, 200 jazailchis, 200 horse and four small guns, but the gates were in the hands of the Khans of Furrah. The Sirdar was obliged to surrender. The Ameer summoned his Chiefs and reached Gharisk on 9th June.

On the 16th of October 1861, died Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan at Kabul. He was long regarded by the Ameer as an enemy and kept at Lahore under surveillance by Runjeet Singh. On the British occupying Lahore, Sultan Mahomed was released by Sir Henry Lawrence; and he justified the Amir's bad opinion of him by giving up his liberator's brother, General George Lawrence, and Mrs. Lawrence, who had taken refuge with him at Kohat, when the Sikh troops mutinied at Peshawur. On this account, Sir John Lawrence declined to accede to the request of Gholam Hyder Khan, the late heir apparent of Kabul, that he should be restored to the fiefs which he held under the Sikhs. He afterwards enjoyed a jaghir in Lughman, and resided in the Kabul territories until his death. He was averse to the English alliance. His brother, Pir Mahomed Khan, died a short time before him. In the first half of 1861 some hostilities occurred between Bukhara and Khokand; these have, it is reported, been terminated by a treaty.

The Wuzerees.—Last year the Mahsud Wuzerees agreed to the terms offered to them. On 17th November 1861, a deputation from the three sections waited on the Commissioner at Dera Ismail Khan, with the object of ratifying the treaty previously made. The demonstration was believed to be sincere; and they have since behaved well. Colonel Taylor, however, took the opportunity of pointing out that the Shingis and Malikshais of the Buhlolzai section are hereditary thieves, exposed to constant temptation from the Povindah camels feeding immediately under their hills. He advocates their settlement on waste lands, but there is a difficulty in finding any with the advantage of irrigation.

On the 1st November 1861 the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India.

MILITARY.—The following force in the Punjab is under the

Commander-in-Chief. There are 16,000 Europeans with 90 field guns and 13,500 natives. Compared with 1857 the Force stands thus :—

			1857.	1862.	Cost approx- imate, 1857.	Cost 1862.
Europeans, ...	{ Men, ...		12,650	16,000	2,36,06,000	2,08,10,000
	{ Guns, ...		70	90		
Natives, ...	{ Men, ...		41,500	13,500		
	{ Guns, ...		36	.. ..	

Excluding the 3rd Seikhs employed in Oudh, the Punjab Irregular Force is as follows :—

				Strength.	Cost per an- num.	Cost per man.
Artillery, ...	...	...		575 men	2,72,673	476.1
Cavalry, ...	...	...		2,815 „	11,52,987	409.6
Infantry, ...	...	...		7,893 „	15,22,544	192.8
Total, ...				11,283 „	29,80,083	264.1

The army in occupation of the Punjab is composed of 3 Divisions, a Brigade at Delhi, and the Punjab Irregular Force. The whole strength and cost are :—

				STRENGTH.		
				Euro- peans.	Natives.	Cost.
Under His Ex- cellency the Com- mander-in-Chief.	{ Delhi Brigade, ...	1,000	900	13,00,000		
	{ Sirhind Division,	4,900	3,100	59,70,000		
	{ Lahore do., ...	5,300	3,800	69,20,000		
	{ Peshawur do., ...	4,800	5,700	66,20,000		
Under Govt. of India.	{ Punjab Irregu- lar Force, ...	.....	11,200	30,00,000		
Total,				16,000	24,700	2,38,10,000

The Commander-in-Chief visited the frontier and inspected the Irregular force, with the condition of which he expressed high satisfaction. The result of the visitation of Cholera was that, in the Meean Meer garrison, out of a total strength of 2,150 European soldiers, 758, or 35 per cent. were attacked :—and 482, or more than 22 per cent. died—exclusive of 45 women and children who also fell victims to the disease. The Volunteer Rifle Corps at Lahore and Simla held parades and received musketry instruction.

Agriculture.—The rain-fall varied, the average of the Simla district being reported at 198 inches; that of Gujrat at 54; that of Delhi 24; and that of Mooltan at $4\frac{1}{2}$. That the value of cultivated land is increasing is shewn by the return of absentees, and the tendency of owners to oust their tenants; also by the fact that the average price of land voluntarily sold exceeded seven years' purchase. Five Chiefs in Dera Ghazee Khan offered to execute canals. The rise in the price of cotton led to a considerable increase of cultivation. At Karachi the value of cotton exported rose from Rs. 85,690 in 1861, to Rs. 11,91,974 in 1862, but it is not exactly known to what amount the Punjab has contributed. The cultivation of flax was retarded by some of the European seed imported having failed. Silk of fair quality was pro-

duced both in the valley of Kangra and in the neighbourhood of Umritsur, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. H. Cope. The indigo of Sind and the Punjab suddenly came into favour. The Karachi papers state that the quantity exported in one year rose from Rupees 3,60,859 to Rupees 14,03,644.

Surveys.—The expenditure was Rs. 33,910 or Rs. 20-9-6 per square mile. During the field season of 1861, the Kashmir series party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, under Captain Montgomerie, was employed in Khagan, Little Thibet, and Ladakh. The triangulation on the west was extended from the northern end of the Kashmir valley across the Kishengunga river, and over Khagan by means of stations on the southern and northern snowy ridges of that valley. The work was carried on in a very elevated country, generally over 14,000 feet, and sometimes attaining from 26,000 to 28,000 feet of elevation, barren and desolate in the extreme. The triangulation done during the season covered about 12,000 square miles, and the topographical work 14,500 square miles of country.

Dispensaries.—The past year was very unhealthy owing to famine, and its constant attendant, pestilence.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUNJAB DISPENSARIES.

	Remaining at end of previous year	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1860 ...	2,088	11,901	1,692	13,593	131,325	33,999	165,324	181,005
1861 ...	2,026	10,619	1,856	12,505	144,137	39,865	184,002	193,533
Difference	62	m. 1,250	p. 164	m. 1,088	p. 12,812	p. 5,866	p. 18,678	p. 17,528

Vaccination was extended to Lahoul :—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
1860 ...	97,471	22,776	11,734	1,31,981
1862 ...	1,07,672	23,346	12,238	1,43,256
Difference ...	p. 10,201	p. 570	p. 504	p. 11,275

Tea.—The Government plantation yielded 13,589 lbs. against 26,532, but the quality was far superior and the seed greater. 600 maunds of seed were given to 22 Europeans and 417 to 307 natives. To facilitate the transfer of land from the native proprietors in the Kangra valley to the European planters, Government agreed in some instances to forego its lien on the forests, on condition of the landholders consenting to sell land for tea cultivation. Central Asia offers a great market for tea. At present the caravan passing through Yarkand to Khokand and Bukhara, brings large quantities; and some is probably brought by the caravan coming from Mai-ma-chin. Now, there is a practicable though somewhat difficult route to Yarkand by Lch, over the Karakorum mountains; and a valuable product like tea would well bear the expense of the journey. Or there is the longer but easier route by Peshawur to Bukhara, which is open nearly the whole year, and along which there is a large and well established trade. The naturalization in our territory of a plant in universal demand all over Central Asia, may most materially facilitate our intercourse with that unexplored region.

The Appendix to the Report contains a valuable paper by T. H. Thornton, Esq., addressed to the Bengal Committee for the International Exhibition of 1862, on the articles forwarded from the Punjab.

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ANNALS OF

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

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